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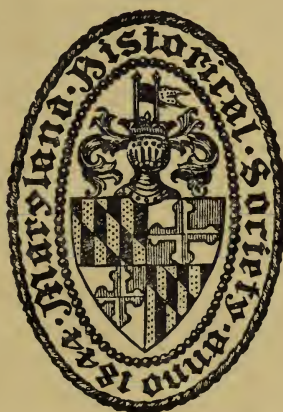


Vol. XXI

MARCH, 1926

No. 1

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



*Vol 21*

*1926*

PUBLISHED BY  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUED QUARTERLY  
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$3.00-SINGLE NUMBERS, 75cts.

BALTIMORE

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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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## VOLUME XLIV (Assembly Series, Volume 21)

### PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1745-1747)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume carries on the legislative records of the Province for three years of petty bickering and faultfinding between the Governor and the representatives of the people. In 1745, several popular bills were vetoed by Governor Bladen who had lost his hold upon the Assembly and, forgetting his dignity, scolded the Delegates. On their part, they were fussily insistent upon their privileges. The main object of summoning the new Assembly in 1745 was to secure an appropriation for the garrison at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island—a fortress recently brilliantly captured by the New England provincial troops and the British fleet. The Lower House tacked on to a bill for this purpose a provision for a Provincial Agent in London. The Upper House denounced this tacking and, as the Lower House refused to recede from its position, the bill failed. The proceedings as to three contested elections are of interest, and a large number of yea and nay votes are recorded, which afford a method of ascertaining that the Eastern Shore and Annapolis generally belonged to the Proprietary Party, while Southern Maryland was Anti-Proprietary. In March, 1745/6, another new Assembly met, summoned because of the Jacobite Rebellion in England and of the fear that the Iroquois might shift their alliance to the French, but nothing was done.

The Assembly again met in June, 1746 and failed to pass bills for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the regulation of officer's fees, and for the administration of bankrupt's affairs, owing to dissension. Ordinaries were directed to be taxed to provide funds to carry on the war in Canada. In November a brief session passed a law for the purchase of provisions for the troops raised in the Province. Governor Samuel Ogle returned to Maryland and, succeeding Bladen as governor, met with the Assembly in May 1747. A long session of nearly two months resulted in the passage of twenty-eight acts, some of which were of very considerable importance: such as an assize law for trial of matters of fact in the county where they may arise and a tobacco inspection law, which was included in a measure for the regulation of official fees. A tax was also laid on tobacco exported so as to purchase arms and ammunition and another tax for the use of the Governor. The sale of strong liquors, the running of horse races and the tumultuous concourse of negroes during the Quaker Yearly Meetings on West and Tred Avon Rivers were forbidden. A two day session in December 1747, was fruitless, as the Delegates refused to make an appropriation for the war. At each session, the question of setting apart the western part of the Province as Frederick County came up, but was not yet settled.

A brief appendix contains, among other documents, a petition from Elkridge, showing how little men had a vision of Baltimore Town's growth, and a quasi passport to four Germans wishing to return to Europe for a visit.

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXI.

MARCH, 1926.

No. 1.

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### MARYLAND'S RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

BY BERNARD C. STEINER.\*

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The history of religion among the inhabitants of Maryland since the European settlement (for with the prehistoric religious history of the aborigines we have no concern in this paper) began most inauspiciously with Henry Pincke, "Reader of Prayers," who was brought by William Claiborne in August 1631 to the fur trading factory which he then established on Kent Island, near Bloody Point. There were 30 or 40 men in the settlement, but they gained little spiritual good from Pincke, for he "broke his leg and was unserviceable." The Anglican services which he was expected to hold were conducted, for two years from the beginning of 1633, by the Rev. Richard James, the first resident clergyman in the Province. In 1632, Claiborne provided for religious purposes Bibles and books of prayer, "black velvet cushions and black cloth for the pulpit" and, in 1633, he bought "pewter vessels for the house of Jesus Christ," probably a communion service.

Although the earliest religious services in the Province were those of the Church of England, a more important beginning was made by the Church of Rome. In 1632, Cecil, Second Lord Baltimore obtained a charter for the Province and, after

\* Read before the Society April 4th, 1923.

making due preparation, he sent out his first expedition in the autumn of 1633. His position was a delicate one, for he was a Roman Catholic and possessed a great grant of land with a Palatine jurisdiction under a Protestant king. He could not establish his own faith and keep his Province, and his conscience would not permit him to proscribe his fellow worshippers. His temperament was deliberate and cautious and joined with his interests to lead him to follow a policy of enlightened toleration to all branches of Christianity. In the instructions he issued to his brother, Leonard, whom he made governor of the Province and to whom he entrusted the first expedition, he urged that the leaders "preserve unity and peace amongst all the passengers on shipboard and that they suffer no scandal nor offence to be given to any of the Protestants, whereby any just complaint may hereafter be made by them in Virginia, or in England." Protestants must be "treated with as much mildness and favor as justice will permit," and all acts of the Roman Catholic religion must be "done as privately as may be." Religious quarrels must be avoided. Provided with such instructions, the expedition set forth on Friday, November 22, with a party of men, the majority of whom were probably Protestants (indeed, it is doubtful if the majority of the people of Maryland ever adhered to the Church of Rome); but who were ministered unto in spiritual things by two Jesuit priests, Andrew White and John Altham. To White, the more conspicuous figure, we owe accounts of the voyage, both in English and in Latin. The settlers sailed in the Ark and the Dove, names of good omen, and arrived at the mouth of the Potomac River on March 3, 1634. On Lady Day, the 25th day of the month, they took "solemn possession of the country for our Saviour and for our Sovereign Lord, the king of England." Then they erected a cross and celebrated mass beside it. An Indian village was soon bought by the colonists and the Jesuits took possession of an Indian cabin, oval in form, 20 feet long and 9 or 11 feet high—which wigwam was the first church building in Maryland.

Other Jesuits came, until there were five in 1638, who were not only preaching to the Europeans, but were also learning the language of the Piscataways and preaching to them. Baltimore was friendly to the priests, but he sternly insisted that they must obey the Common Law and pay quit-rents and taxes, when they claimed that they should be free from such duties, as was the case in other countries with rulers who were members of the Roman Church. So bitter was the contention, that Baltimore even sent over secular priests, as a preliminary step toward the expulsion of the Jesuits. Father More, the English superior of the order yielded, the Jesuits obeyed and remained; but they never quite forgave Baltimore, as you may read in the pages of Father Thomas Hughes, their latest historian.

The Protestant settlers were true to their faith, although they had to wait long for a clergyman. They built a chapel for themselves and, when Thomas Gerard carried off its key in March 1642, the fine imposed on him was directed to be used "towards maintaining the first minister that should arrive"—I wonder who he was?

A little earlier, the first statute of the Province was passed in 1639 and, with a reminiscence of Magna Charta, its first section proclaim that "Holy Church within this Province shall have all her rights and liberties." There has been much discussion as to what this provision meant, but the recent publication of the records of the Provincial Court shows a decision of that tribunal in 1662 to the effect that "every church, professing to believe in God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, is accounted Holy Church here." Surely this was a wide interpretation of the law and nearly a contemporaneous one.

During the troublous years of the Civil War, Edward Ingle drove Governor Calvert from the Province. During this "plundering time," the Jesuits, Fathers White and Fisher, were carried to England, but they soon returned and the Proprietary government was restored in 1646.

Several hundred Puritans, Presbyterians or Independents, had come to Virginia and finding harsh treatment there, nego-



tiations were opened between them and Lord Baltimore, whereby they removed to Maryland. The land about their new settlement, which they called Providence, was formed into a county, named Anne Arundel for the Proprietary's wife. A Protestant, William Stone was appointed Governor and the Provincial Assembly, in the spring of 1649, passed the famous "Act concerning religion." This important law, which was enacted to safeguard the Protestants and which was probably partly drafted by the Proprietary's agent and partly by the Assembly, decreed the penalties of death and forfeiture of property against blasphemy of God, or denial of the Trinity. Lesser punishment was to follow conviction of using reproachful speeches concerning the "Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of our Saviour" (not the mother of God, as the Roman phrase was), or "the holy apostles, or evangelists" (but not the saints), as also of calling of one man by another, reproachfully, "by any religious name, and of profaning the Sabbath."

The Statute continued, by stating that, "inforcing of the conscience in matter of religion hath, frequently, fallen out to be of dangerous consequences in those commonwealths, when it hath been practised"; consequently, no person professing to "believe in Jesus Christ shall henceforth be any ways troubled, molested, or discountenanced for his religion, or the free exercise thereof."

When this act was passed, King Charles had already been beheaded and, in the difficult days of the Commonwealth, Marylanders saw the Province taken from the Proprietary, under forms of law, by the Commissioners appointed to reduce the plantations within the Bay of Chesapeake, one of whom was William Claiborne, Baltimore's old enemy. The Puritans were dominant and, in 1654, they substituted for the Toleration Act a restraint upon the exercise of religion by those who "professed the Popish religion," or "those who favored prelacy."

Stone endeavored to restore the Proprietary, but his expedition was overthrown at the battle of the Severn, near the site of Annapolis, and the Proprietary was not restored, until the

Puritans obeyed Cromwell's order and submitted to him in March 1658.

About this time came into the Province, the Rev. William Wilkinson, an Anglican clergyman, who engaged in trade and was involved in trouble because of his solemnization of a bigamous marriage. He preached to a congregation which became St. George's Poplar Grove Parish in St. Mary's County and which, consequently, has a good claim to be the oldest Protestant Church in Maryland. About the same time, too, came the Rev. Matthew Doughty to care for the religious interests of the Presbyterians on the Patuxent—a congregation which has an equal claim to be the oldest Protestant one in the State, in continuous existence, and which, after several migrations, is now fixed at Hyattsville. Religious liberty returned and was even extended to Dr. Jacob Lumbroso, a Portuguese Jew; while the Provincial Court decided, in 1662, when Father Fitz-Herbert, a Jesuit priest, was called before it on a charge of sedition, based on a vigorous proselytism, that, “undoubtedly, preaching and teaching is the free exercise of every churchman's religion” and so is exempt from punishment under the act of 1649.

The period after the restoration, however, was one of religious declension among the Puritans in Anne Arundel County, among whom William Durand is said to have been an elder. The Rev. William Duke, in his rare tract, entitled “Observations on the State of Religion in Maryland,” printed in Baltimore in 1795, wrote; “There are instances also of Presbyterian congregations that grew too much interested in the world to mind the business of the meeting and, consequently, they were left without ministers. In this case,” wrote Duke, who was an Episcopalian clergyman, “they were commonly incorporated with the (Anglican) Church, as it would seem, because it was the most fashionable for if we may infer anything from their manner of life, the change was not from one form of religion to another, but from an attachment to a certain form to entire indifference about both form and substance. It is

easy to see that such accessions as these could add very little to the Episcopalians as a Christian Church."

Before the Anne Arundel County settlers became Anglicans, however, many of them continued for a while to live as Quakers, to which faith great numbers were converted by the preaching of George Fox in 1672, in which year there was organized the Maryland Yearly Meeting, the second in America, preceded only by the New England one, organized in 1661. The first Quakers arrived in the Province in 1659. The Friends had reported many "settled meetings" in the Province as early as 1661 and, when Fox came to Maryland, he held three very large meetings, the last of which at West River he describes as a "wonderful glorious meeting." People took advantage of the crowds which attended these meetings to combine thrift and pleasure with piety, and to make the place a kind of market and of enjoyment, which latter fact caused the passage of an act in 1725 to prevent the sale of liquor in the neighborhood during the continuance of the meeting. On the Eastern Shore, in Talbot County, Fox made many converts and services have been held in the venerable Third Haven Meeting House since its erection in 1684. The Quakers on West River were strong until the middle of the 18th Century; but then they declined, so that Duke wrote that the meeting, formerly "considerable," had "fallen into entire neglect. The same families that once frequented it are living in the neighborhood, but opulence has metamorphosed them. They have emancipated themselves from the formalities of Quaker language and Quaker dress." In 1714, the Quakers built a Meeting House at Darley Hall, where their graveyard now is, on the Harford Road. The first St. Paul's Anglican Church was erected on Colgate's Creek, just outside the present boundaries of Baltimore, as is said, so that this Meeting House appears to have been the first religious edifice within the City's limits. The Quakers suffered also in numbers from the preaching of the Methodists and their yearly meeting was split in twain by the preaching of Elias Hicks about 1827. His followers, who were rather Unitarian in belief,



embraced the Eastern Shore Friends and the majority of those in Baltimore City. The orthodox minority in Baltimore, together with those in Harford and Montgomery Counties, formed a second yearly meeting, both of which meetings still continue their useful life, but make few converts. *Note* Duke wrote of the Nicolites on the Eastern Shore, who "never were very numerous." They were like the Quakers "of a precise, abstemious, cast and scruple some things, which other sects think allowable in all Christian conscience." Their peculiarities were due to "want of information."

About 1680, William Stevens, a member of the Council, with other settlers on the lower Eastern Shore, who were Presbyterians, sent to Great Britain for a minister. In response to this invitation, the Rev. Francis Makemie came to Maryland and became one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in the United States,\* while the Churches he founded at Snow Hill, Rehoboth and Pitts Creek (Pocomoke City), still remain to bear testimony to his faithfulness. Curiously, Presbyterianism spread up the eastern and not the western side of the Peninsula and there are no churches of that denomination from Somerset to Cecil County. There are three Presbyteries in the Synod of Baltimore. We have noted the beginnings, under Makemie, of the Presbytery of Newcastle. The Presbytery of Washington had its beginning in the Church on the Patuxent, where a traveller lodged with an elder among the Presbyterians in 1690. To that Church, Col. Ninian Beall deeded land in 1704, but its early records are lost.

The beginnings of Presbyterianism in the Presbytery of Baltimore are found in the arrival of the Rev. Hugh Conn on North Point, in answer to a call sent to England by Thomas

\*This statement needs qualification. Just a few days before his untimely death, Dr. Steiner discovered in Liber A of the Charles County records, evidence that Presbyterianism had its beginning in Maryland and in the United States, in Charles County, between the years 1658 and 1662, the dates covered by this record book. An article on the subject was in course of preparation, but up to the time of going to press Dr. Steiner's notes have not been found.—*Editor*.

Todd and other planters for a clergyman. He preached in Todd's house and married his widow, but the group was not sufficiently large and zealous to support a pastor and Conn was soon obliged to leave. In 1761, in Baltimore town, some Scotch-Irish merchants who were Presbyterians, began holding services together, made an unsuccessful attempt to build a church by the proceeds of a lottery and gave a call to the Rev. Hector Allison to become their minister. Presbytery told him the congregation was not strong enough to support him, but two years later it approved a call to the Rev. Francis Allison, his cousin, who began with the First Presbyterian Church a career of great usefulness. The history of the church has been a distinguished one and the names of the Rev. Dr. William Nevins and the Rev. Dr. John Chester Backus are particularly noteworthy. In the latter's pastorate, the present church with its rarely beautiful Gothic spire—the sentinel of God—was erected. In 1836, the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church was organized in the First Presbyterian Church Building. Other famous Presbyterian divines were the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge of the Second Church, the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith of the Central Church and the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock of the Brown Memorial Church. The Rev. Samuel Knox, in his "Essay on Education," gave Jefferson many ideas for the University of Virginia. During the division in the Presbyterian Church from 1837 to 1869, the Maryland Churches adhered to the "Old School" and only a very few of them joined the Southern Presbyterian Church at the close of the Civil War.

The Associate Reformed Church, a Presbyterian Congregation, became independent about 1830, because of the liberal views of its minister, the Rev. Dr. John M. Duncan. After an honored career under the Rev. Dr. John Leyburn and the Rev. Wayland D. Ball, it changed its name to the Associate Congregational Church in 1900, to commemorate its union with the First Congregational Church, founded in 1865, the first of that order in the State, whose first minister was the brilliant

Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D. D. One of its members, Joseph H. Stickney, built Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Mass., and left large bequests to the Congregational missionary societies.

After the arrival of a Royal Governor, the Anglican Church was established by Provincial Statute and Maryland was divided into 30 parishes. For the support of that Church, a tax of 40 pounds of tobacco per poll was laid—all adults being taxable without regard to their religious belief. The first act for an establishment passed in 1692 was vetoed by the Crown. Additional acts were several times passed and, finally, one passed in 1700 received approval in England. The dissenting Protestants appear to have suffered nothing during the period of the establishment, except that they were taxed for its maintenance.

The Colonies were considered to be under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. In 1699, to supervise the State Church in Maryland, as his Commissary, he sent the Rev. Thomas Bray, D. D. Bray had been appointed some time before this and tarried to secure a parochial library in each parish that learned and upright clergymen might be induced to immigrate. He also sent over a library of nearly 1100 volumes, partly given by King William, to be kept at Annapolis, the new capitol, and circulated among the clergy and gentry of the Province. This was the first public library movement in America and to the interest of Bray in the lives of the English colonists in the new world is due the founding of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and Dr. Bray's Associates for Founding Libraries and Charity Schools. Bray remained only one year in the Province and, after his return—indeed—throughout the whole Proprietary Period—the Anglican churches suffered much from the lack of supervision and from the unworthy character of some of the clergymen who were sent out from England by the Lords Baltimore. The parishioners had nothing to say as to the selection of the clergy and the last two Lords Baltimore were profligate men, whose

selection of rectors for the parishes was often based on other than spiritual qualifications. Attempts to give a closer supervision were made by the Bishop of London through the appointment of Commissaries among the resident clergy. Sometimes, the suggestion of a resident bishop was made; but neither the mass of the Provincials nor the Proprietary wished to see one and when the clergy in 1723 chose Rev. Joseph Colebatch to go to England for consecration, the writ of *ne exeat regno* was sued out against him.

Not all the Anglican clergy were unworthy, for we find among them Rev. Thomas Cradock, translator into English verse of the Psalms of David, and Rev. Thomas Bacon, who founded a charity school for the education of poor whites and negroes in Talbot County, published "Sermons to Masters and Servants," i. e. Slaves and edited the Laws of Maryland in 1765, which folio volume is the finest production of the Colonial Press of British North America.

The Anglican church was disestablished in December 1776, by the first Constitution of the State, and that Constitution, after declaring full religious liberty to all Christians, enacted these three provisions which have been reaffirmed in later revisions of the State's Constitution; viz. that no clergyman may sit in the General Assembly, that no gift or devise of property to take effect after death is valid without legislative consent, and that a religious ceremony is necessary for a marriage.

During the period of the established church, the lot of the Roman Catholic was not an easy one. In 1704, the baptism of children, or saying of mass by a "Popish priest," was made a crime. In 1718, they were disfranchised, probably because of supposed Jacobite sympathies. In 1740, they were obliged to pay a double tax. They were also compelled to meet for worship in private houses, a fact which led to the erection of a wing to the Doughoregan Manor House which is still used as a parish church. Finally, the order of Jesuits, to which the priests in Maryland belonged, was dissolved in 1772 by the Pope.



The Roman Catholics were patriotic throughout the Revolution and Charles, John and Daniel Carroll were conspicuous in that struggle. At the close of the Revolutionary War, 16,000 Roman Catholics were estimated to live in Maryland, 700 in Pennsylvania, 1500 in New York, and less than 500 in all the other states. Thus the logic of numbers pointed to Maryland as the centre of the Roman Catholic Church and the Rev. John Carroll, an ex-Jesuit of high character, was consecrated in England as Bishop of Baltimore in 1789. His see was raised to an Archbishopric in 1808. At his death in 1816, Rev. Leonard Neale, another former Maryland Jesuit, succeeded him and his successor was the Frenchman Rev. Ambrose Marechal. In Carroll's zeal to obtain priests for the churches, he secured the establishment at Baltimore in 1791 of St. Mary's Seminary, conducted by the Sulpicians, the first Roman Catholic Theological seminary in English America. During his life also, Georgetown college was opened by the Jesuits in that part of the State which was ceded to form the District of Columbia and Mt. St. Mary's College was organized at Emmittsburg, where Mother Seton also founded the Order of the Sisters of Charity. During Carroll's life the fine cathedral was begun, which was dedicated in 1821. The Jesuits founded Loyola College in Baltimore in 1852, and Woodstock College, their Theological Seminary, in 1867, while the Redemptorists have also established their Seminary at Ilchester and the Brothers of Christian Schools have conducted Rock Hill College at Ellicott City.

The incoming of great streams of immigrants has much increased the number of Roman Catholics in Baltimore City, in which City the three American Plenary Councils have been held in 1852, 1866, and 1884, as well as a Layman's Congress in 1889. No sketch of Maryland's religion could omit the name of that simple Christian gentleman, that skilful diplomat, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, James Gibbons, the second American cardinal, an honor he well wore from 1886 until his death in 1921.

The character of the Roman Church in our country has owed much to the fact that its first leaders were Maryland Jesuits. In this Province alone of English speaking colonies did men of culture of both Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths intermingle in social intercourse; in Maryland alone were there families of Roman Catholic gentry. Thus an American character was stamped upon the Roman Catholic Church from its first organization in the United States. The arrival of the Sulpicians and the Archbishopric of Marechal brought Gallican culture and independence into the church and it was of great importance that, from Carroll to Gibbons, except Marechal, all Archbishops were Americans in birth or in feeling.

In Baltimore, the various religious faiths lived in considerable harmony in the earlier days and, after a brief interruption in Know Nothing times, religious peace has again prevailed. When the Baltimore Library Company was organized in 1796, the Rt. Rev. John Carroll and the Rev. Francis Allison were the chief movers and the Rev. Joseph G. J. Bend of St. Paul's Church was associated with them. This harmony among Protestants led to the establishment of a non-denominational faculty of divinity in the University of Maryland when it was incorporated in 1812. In this faculty were representatives of the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran Clergy. The Rev. Dr. William E. Wyatt, Professor of Theology, gave lectures to the classes in the Medical School for several years, but "no active organization of the faculty" was ever attempted.

The Maryland Bible Society was a more successful attempt at interdenominational action, being organized in 1810 as the Baltimore Bible Society, one of the first in the United States. Its first President was the Rev. J. G. J. Bend, the Rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and he was succeeded by Dr. James McHenry, a Presbyterian who had been a member of Washington's military family during the Revolution and had later served as Secretary of War. The Rev. George Roberts, M. D., a Methodist, the Episcopal Bishop James Kemp, the

Rev. Dr. James Inglis of the First Presbyterian Church and Chief Judge Nicholas Brice followed each other as Presidents. Many other Bible Societies were formed throughout the State, but of these the Young Men's Bible Society of Frederick County alone remains. In 1833 the Maryland Bible Society was organized, with Hon. William Wirt as its first President and it soon afterwards absorbed the Baltimore society. It still continues to do useful work in Maryland and it has to its credit in foreign fields the payment for the electrotype plates of the Arabic reference Bible and the building of the Bible House beside the Panama Canal.

At the time of the disestablishment of the Anglican Church, an attempt was made to have the State contribute to the support of all religious faiths, as was later done in France; but when that attempt failed, the Vestry Act of 1779 was passed, confirming to the adherents of the former State Church their property, more valuable than that possessed by any other denomination, and placing the management of parish affairs in vestries, elected by the parishioners every Easter Monday. The clergy were then behind those of other denominations in zeal and assiduity and were treated with disrespect by the people, according to Mr. Duke, and it is not wonderful that he also states that most of the converts made by the early Methodists were made from the Episcopalians. Fortunately for that denomination, the Rev. Dr. William Smith, who had formerly been President of the University of Pennsylvania, had left Philadelphia, when the British occupied that city, because he was an ardent patriot and had taken charge of the parish church in Chestertown. He also became principal of the Kent County School, which he developed into Washington College, securing for it a charter under that name in 1782. In the next year, a convention of the clergy was held at that town, at which it was determined to give the name Protestant Episcopal to the denomination. It was also decided that Dr. Smith should go to England, so as to endeavor to secure consecration as a bishop, but more settled conditions in Philadelphia made it possible



for him to return to his Presidency there and the project was given up. The work of the clergy grew more faithful and the need of a bishop was increasingly felt, so that, finally, the Rev. Thomas John Claggett was chosen to that high office and was consecrated in 1792, the first bishop consecrated in the United States, and uniting in himself the lines of succession of the Scottish and English Episcopal Churches.

It is a remarkable proof of the improved means of communication that Duke wrote of the difficulty of securing "good men to go so far as 50 or 80 miles to attend convention" once a year. They were secured, however, and among them were such faithful laymen as Francis Scott Key, whose hymn "Lord with glowing heart we praise thee," is probably the best one written by a Marylander. The church grew steadily under the leadership of such bishops as the scholarly William R. Whittingham, the saintly William Pinkney, and that able administrator and delightful conversationalist, William Paret, while among the clergy one delights to recall the benign dignity and the fine religious music of J. S. B. Hodges, the marvellous, gracious charm of J. H. Eccleston and the saintly consecration of Osborne Ingle of Frederick, whose son, the Rt. Rev. J. Addison Ingle, cut off in his early prime, was the first Bishop of Hankow. In earlier years, Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Thomas U. Dudley, Henry V. D. Johns and Milo Mahan have left names that have not been forgotten.

About 1730, German immigrants began to arrive in the Province, coming for the most part along the valleys near the Blue Ridge after landing at Philadelphia; but, arriving also in some numbers at Baltimore and even at Alexandria. These immigrants filled the fertile lands of Carroll, Frederick and Washington Counties and some of them pressed on so far as north-western Georgia. Some few of them were Mennonites, one congregation at Graceham was Moravian, more were Dunkers, who have, in late years, established Blue Ridge College at Union Bridge, later to be removed to New Windsor, as one of their first institutions for higher education. Most of the immi-

grants, however, were Lutherans or Calvinists, while a part strengthened the Roman Catholic Churches. We call them Germans, because they spoke the German language; but we should remember that there was then no Germany in the modern sense of the word and that, while all the immigrants came from the Rhineland, some were natives of Switzerland, some of Alsace, and only a part of them hailed from the Palatinate. Their first gathering for worship was near Creagerstown, in Frederick County, where they built a church about 1733. To this Monocacy Congregation came the Rev. Michael Schlatter in 1747, to organize a Reformed Church, being followed very shortly by the Rev. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg who organized the remainder of the worshippers into a Lutheran Church. This appears to have been the first Lutheran Church organized in Maryland, for the few Swedes who drifted across the peninsula from Delaware in the seventeenth century formed no churches. The congregations soon moved their meeting houses to the new town of Frederick, where John Thomas Schley, the schoolmaster, ministered to those who were Reformed, when they had no regular pastor. Frederick has continued to be a Reformed centre to this day and the congregation had two remarkable pastors for the most of the 19th Century, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Zacharias, who baptized the writer, and the Rev. Dr. Edmund R. Eschbach, who confirmed him. In Frederick, the Synod of the Potomac was organized in 1873 and there Hood College, a very successful and beautifully located College for women, whose name comes from a Frederick woman, was founded in 1896. In Hagerstown, too, the Reformed Church has been notably strong and was blessed with the long and notable pastorate of the Rev. Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer.

The Reformed Church in Baltimore soon possessed two congregations, the First organized in 1756 worshipped in a building long known as the town clock church; while the Second erected in 1786, on Conway near Sharpe Street, a brick church which is the only eighteenth century public building of any note

left standing in Baltimore. To that latter church, came the Rev. Phillip William Otterbein as pastor in 1774. He was a man of evangelical fervor and became a warm friend of Francis Asbury. He adopted many of the Methodist methods, but the bar of language was sufficient to prevent him, or his followers, from entering the Methodist Church. Indeed, he remained a clergyman of the Reformed Church until his death, but his followers met near Frederick in 1800 and organized a new denomination, the United Brethren in Christ, whose name the missionaries in Porto Rico have rendered into sonorous Spanish as *Hermanos Unidos in Christo*. The first bishops of the new denomination were Otterbein and Martin Boehm.

John Winebrenner, born in Woodsborough, Frederick County, in 1797, entered the Reformed ministry, being ordained at Hagerstown in 1820. He was pastor of a church in Harrisburg and, having adopted certain doctrines from Baptists, Methodists and Mennonites, he was deposed from the Reformed Church in 1828. He then organized a new denomination known as the General Eldership of the Church of God in North America, but often known as Winebrennarians—a denomination which has twenty-five churches in Maryland.

The immigrants gradually gave up the use of the German language in Church services, the change taking place from about 1820 to 1840. In the middle of the nineteenth Century, however, there came to Maryland a great many people from North Germany, a large majority of whom were Lutherans and they established new German-speaking churches, some of which still use the language at all or part of their services. An exception to the use of English by the older Churches is the Zion Lutheran Church in Baltimore, which quite remarkably has held services in the German language ever since its organization in 1756. Although this is the oldest Lutheran Church in Baltimore, yet it has never allied itself with other Lutheran Churches. These, indeed, were not organized into any central body, until the General Synod was formed in Hagerstown in 1820. It held its second meeting in 1821 in Frederick, and Maryland may

claim to be the birth place of organized Lutheranism. Many of the German speaking churches in Baltimore, however, have never affiliated themselves with the Synod; but they are members of the Synodical Conference—the so-called Missouri Lutherans—who are considered to be more unbendingly orthodox and to possess high church views. Among the Lutheran Clergy of the State, the august name stands forth of the Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, preacher, scholar, and man of affairs, first Librarian of the Peabody Institute and President of the Maryland Historical Society, when he died in 1895, at the age of 93. Among the clergy in the State, the long and faithful services of the Rev. Dr. George Diehl at Frederick deserves especial commemoration.

Duke, in his pamphlet already quoted, thus wrote of the German Churches in the last decade of the 18th Century: (p. 33) they “attend to their religious duties more seriously than other societies of equal age and worldly interests. \* \* \* It is probable, however, that their seriousness is as much owing to their national gravity as to a sense of divine things. They are constitutionally steady and assiduous and of course keep in the tract in which they were set by education. They are less apt to be tired of the old way and less disposed to regard any thing that might divert them from it. The Methodists have converted but few of the Dutch and the Baptists fewer still.” \* \* \* “The Dutch, though tenacious of forms, have suffered little schismatical variation. Besides the larger division (into Lutherans and Calvinists) they have Mennonists and Dunkards who seem to have been broken off by so contracted a scheme of discipline as clashes with the common methods of government and civil society; not that they intend any disturbance or innovating, for they are remarkably peaceful and passive, and therefore are readily tolerated and excused.”

“As to their morals, in general they are like those of other industrious people. They are not addicted to the dissipating vices. They take good care of their horses, but it is not to strain their lives out as a spectacle of pleasure, or an occasion



of gambling. They exhibit but little of what is called taste and take much more pains to grow rich than to appear fine. Indeed, avarice is their characteristic vice and all that sobriety and frugality that worldly prudence would be so ready to commend, perhaps are nothing more than ungodliness with a grave face and one of the grossest sorts of idolatry."

The Baptists came into the State during the Eighteenth Century from Virginia and from the North. The first Baptist Church was organized in 1742 by an Englishman named Sater, at Chestnut Ridge, in Howard County, and their first Church in Baltimore was formed in 1785. Their Churches united with the General Missionary Convention of the Baptists for Foreign Missions in 1814 and, when that body divided in 1845, they became part of the Southern Baptist Convention, to which they still belong. They have never been strong throughout the State, but in Baltimore their ministry has contained such earnest evangelical preachers as the Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D. Many negroes are found in the Baptist Churches.

In 1763, Robert Strawbridge, one of John Wesley's followers, began to preach, not far from New Windsor, three years before Philip Embury commenced preaching in New York. Methodism which thus began in Maryland its existence in America, spread like wild fire throughout the Province, especially after the Rev. Francis Asbury came from England and began his incessant peripatetic journeying with his worldly goods contained in his saddlebags. In Baltimore, at the famous Christmas conference of 1784, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, with Asbury and Thomas Coke, who had just arrived from England, as its superintendents or bishops. At about the same time, Cokesbury College, the first Methodist institution of higher education in the world, was established at Abingdon in Harford County. The growth of the church, both among white people and negroes was amazingly rapid and it speedily became the largest Protestant denomination in Maryland, a position it still holds. Among its great leaders have been the Bishops John Emory, Enoch George, and Edward R. Ames.

The Methodists have under their control three institutions of importance in Baltimore: Goucher College, one of the leading educational institutions for women in the United States, founded in 1886, as the Woman's College of Baltimore by the wise and devout missionary statesman, the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, whose name it bears; Morgan College for colored youth, founded in 1890 and named for Rev. Dr. Lyttleton F. Morgan; and the Maryland General Hospital.

In the early days of Methodism there was no lay representation in the Conferences. A dislike to this exclusion and to the great power of the Bishops led to a division in the denomination in 1829 and to the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in St. John's Church, Baltimore, in 1829. At Westminster, the Methodist Protestants founded the flourishing Western Maryland College in 1867 and beside it stands the Westminster Theological Seminary, the only Protestant divinity school in the State.

About the time of the Civil War some of the Maryland Methodists joined the newly formed Southern Methodist denomination, but most of them remained in the older church.

Toward the close of the Eighteenth Century, another denomination found its American beginning in Baltimore, when the first Swedenborgian, or New Jerusalem Church in the country was founded there. Over twenty-five years later, still another of those denominations whose importance is greater than its size really came to full existence in Baltimore, when the Rev. William Ellery Channing preached the sermon at the ordination of the Rev. Jared Sparks over a new church of considerable architectural beauty, then and long known as the First Independent Christ's Church, but now bearing the name of the First Unitarian Church. That sermon marked the definite break of the Unitarian churches with orthodoxy.

In 1825, the Legislature passed the Jew bill, enfranchising men of that religion. The first Jews in Baltimore were of the Sephardim, or Spanish Jews, but soon German Jews, or the Ashkenazim, came and the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation,

now located on Madison Avenue, was organized in 1829. Among the more noted of the early Jews was the merchant Solomon Etting, while the family of the Cohens, of which Mendes Cohen, President of the Maryland Historical Society, was a member, were long very prominent in Baltimore. About 1890, great numbers of Russian and Polish Jews began to come to Baltimore and they have made Yiddish signs a familiar sight east of the Falls.

The time would fail to tell of lesser denominations, to give the roll of notable clergymen and laymen in the churches, to recount the names of the strong and active churches throughout Maryland. Carlyle said history demanded "stern accuracy in inquiring, bold imagination in expounding and filling up." "Stern accuracy" has been sought in writing this paper and to the historic imagination of the readers must be left the filling up of the picture which shows the growth of the Kingdom of God in the land of which possession was taken in the name of the Christian religion nearly 300 years ago.

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## LETTERS OF MOLLY AND HETTY TILGHMAN.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GOSSIP OF TWO MARYLAND GIRLS.

EDITED BY J. HALL PLEASANTS.

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These entertaining and gossipy letters were written just after the close of the Revolution by Mary and Henrietta Maria Tilghman, the young sisters of the distinguished Colonel Tench Tilghman, to their cousin Mary Pearce. Although penned nearly a century and a half ago, so intimate are the confidences poured forth that the editor has not a few qualms of conscience in even now exposing their secrets to public gaze, not lessened by the admonition in one of the letters "As you value either yourself or me, burn this when read, for you are too apt to be careless of your letters."

Although the two letter writers and the girl to whom the



letters were addressed lived on the Eastern Shore of Maryland when the correspondence opens—Molly and Hetty Tilghman in Chestertown, Kent County, and Polly Pearce at Poplar Neck, Cecil County—so numerous and so scattered are the prominent relations and friends referred to in the letters, that we seem to have before us a veritable social register for the period of Maryland, Delaware and Philadelphia. The earliest letter appears to have been written in 1783 or 1784 and the last is dated 1790.

A word as to the *personae dramatis* of the correspondence. Mary Tilghman, the Molly of the letters, and her sister Henrietta Maria Tilghman, or Hetty as she is called, were members of the noted Tilghman family of the Hermitage, Talbot County. Their father James Tilghman, born at the Hermitage in 1716, was a lawyer of distinction who, after practicing his profession on the Eastern Shore and representing Talbot as a burgess in the Maryland Assembly, removed in 1764 to Philadelphia where he became a member of the Governor's Council of Pennsylvania, and held the important position of Secretary of the Pennsylvania Land Office. His disapproval of the final separation from Great Britain caused him to be looked upon as a Tory, and in 1777 he returned to Maryland and lived in retirement at Chestertown until his death. He does not seem to have been under suspicion in Maryland, but apparently took no part in public affairs after his return. He died at Chestertown 24th August, 1793. His wife was Anna, the daughter of Tench Francis of Fausley, Talbot County, a man of prominence both in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Francis was the son of the Very Reverend John Francis, Dean of Lismore, and an uncle of Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the *Letters of Junius*. Tench Francis settled in Talbot County, Maryland, early in the eighteenth century, held there the responsible position of Clerk of the County, and was representing Talbot as burgess, when in 1737 he removed to Philadelphia. There he became Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and was at one time Recorder of Philadelphia. Tench

Francis died in Philadelphia August 16th, 1758, leaving a large family.

The sons of James Tilghman were divided in their allegiance during the Revolution. The eldest brother of Molly and Hetty, Colonel Tench Tilghman (1744-1786) of Plimhimmon, Talbot County, had a brilliant military career. He was the able aid-de-camp and military secretary to Washington during the war, and as the official bearer of despatches to Congress announcing the surrender of Cornwallis, he made in almost incredible time the celebrated ride from Yorktown to Philadelphia, a feat which all patriotic Marylanders feel to be more deserving of fame than was the little gallop of Paul Revere. From the letters we learn that the second son Richard (1746-1796?), the Dick of his sisters, was then apparently dividing his time between England and India. He had been educated in England and was a loyalist in his sympathies, leaving Maryland with Gov. Eden at the outbreak of hostilities. The third son James (1748-1796) and the fourth son William (1756-1827) were both ardent Americans. The former became an Associate Justice of Talbot County, and the latter, who afterwards lived in Philadelphia, became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. The fifth son Philemon, or Phil as he is called in the letters, served as an officer in the Royal Navy during the Revolution, but, as we learn from the correspondence, returned to Maryland soon after the war to live on his plantation Golden Square in Queen Anne's. The youngest son Thomas Ringgold, or Tommy as he is called by his sisters, was of course too young to have taken an active part on either side.

Of the four daughters of James Tilghman, the eldest, Anna Maria, the Nancy of the letters, was unmarried during the period of this correspondence, but married in 1797 as his third wife William Hemsley of Cloverfields, Queen Anne County. The second daughter Elizabeth, or Betty as she is called, had married some four or five years before the letters begin, probably in 1779, her cousin Major James Lloyd of Farly, or Fairlee,

Kent County, who became United States Senator and in the War of 1812 was advanced to the rank of general.

The two remaining daughters are the writers of these letters. Mary, who seems to have been the elder of the two and the author of fifteen of the letters, apparently never married. We know neither the exact date of her birth nor of her death. Really nearly all we know of her is learned from the letters. She appears as a clever and vivacious writer, usually signing herself *M. T.* When the correspondence opens we find Molly a lovable, intelligent girl in her early twenties. During the five or six years of her life which the letters reveal to us, she seems to be heading rapidly towards the fate so often reserved for the unselfish unmarried daughter and sister—for girls became old maids very young in those days as judged by modern standards—the fate which makes of such women the family house-keeper and drudge as well as the nurse and slave of an ever increasing number of young nephews and nieces. Her letters are written either from her father's house in Chestertown, or from Bayside, the home of her sister Hetty, after the latter's marriage in 1785.

Henrietta Maria Tilghman, the youngest daughter, was born February 26, 1763, and was married January 22, 1785, soon after the letters begin, to her first cousin Lloyd Tilghman, and became the mother of seven children, the arrival of several of whom is duly recorded in the letters. Lloyd Tilghman lived at Bayside, Talbot County, where the village of Claiborne now stands. Not much can be learned of Hetty's character from these two rather brief letters, but this we can say—she was adored by Molly, she was a good letter writer, and she was a most determined match-maker. But after all, what woman can not qualify as to the last. She died March 2, 1796.

Although James Tilghman, the father, was alive during the period covered by the correspondence, he is only rarely mentioned. We do not know when his wife Anna died, but as she is never referred to at all, she had certainly died before the correspondence begins. The family connections of Molly and



Hetty Tilghman are numerous and involved and mention is made in the letters of a horde of cousins. While no attempt will be made to enmesh the reader in the genealogical labyrinth produced by intermarriages between Tilghmans and Tilghmans, Lloyds and Lloyds, and Tilghmans and Lloyds, footnotes have been added to enable the interested reader to identify most of the persons mentioned.

The Tilghmans were at this time a very powerful tribe socially, politically and numerically.<sup>1</sup> Molly and Hetty were great-granddaughters of Dr. Richard Tilghman, I, who came to Maryland in 1661 in the ship *Mary and Elizabeth*, and settled at the Hermitage, Talbot County, and whose descendants of the name had by this time spread into Queen Anne and Kent, as well as to Baltimore and Philadelphia. James Tilghman's father was Col. Richard Tilghman, II, of the Hermitage, and his mother was Anna Maria Lloyd of Wye, Talbot County, so through this grandmother the writers were closely connected with this important Maryland family. Through their own mother Anna Francis, Molly and Hetty were closely related to numerous ruling Philadelphia families, and through their Francis uncles and aunts they had innumerable cousins bearing such well-known Philadelphia names as Shippen, Mifflin, Willing, Allen, Harrison, Cox, Burd, Lawrence, Livingston, McIlvaine and Chew, who are constantly referred to in the letters. Through their maternal grandmother Mrs. Tench Francis, née Elizabeth Turbutt, who was still living and is mentioned in the letters, the writers had innumerable Eastern Shore cousins, such as Goldsboroughs, Wrights and Sewells, who are discussed and gossiped about.

Polly Pearce, to whom with one exception all of these letters were addressed, was the daughter of Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. of Poplar Neck, Cecil County, on the Sassafras River, one

<sup>1</sup> For an excellent genealogy of the Tilghman family by Dr. Christopher Johnston the interested reader is referred to the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. I (1906). In Vols. VII and VIII (1912-1913) of the *Magazine* will be found genealogies of the Lloyd family.



of the Presiding Justices of the county court.<sup>2</sup> She was the child by his first wife Anastasia Carroll, the daughter of Dominic Carroll of Cecil County, and Mary Sewell. Mary Pearce, or Polly as she is called, was born October 22, 1762. She probably had only one full brother living when the correspondence opens. This was Henry Ward Pearce, Jr., the Harry of the letters, whose courtship and final marriage to Anna Maria Tilghman is traced in them. This Anna Maria Tilghman was the daughter of Colonel Richard Tilghman, II, of the Hermitage, and a cousin of her husband as well as of Molly and Hetty Tilghman. Polly Pearce had a full sister Margaret, referred to in the letters as Peggy, who was two years younger than Polly, and who never married. To further complicate relationships, Polly Pearce's father had married in 1776 as his second wife Rachel, the daughter of Tench Francis, an aunt of Molly and Hetty Tilghman, and who at the time of her marriage to Polly's father was the widow of John Relfe of Philadelphia. By this second marriage of her father Polly had a half brother, Benjamin Francis Pearce, the "little Ben"

<sup>2</sup> Henry Ward Pearce, of Poplar Neck, Cecil Co., the son of Benjamin Pearce (1712-1756), and the grandson of William Pearce (1644-1721), High Sheriff of Cecil, was born Dec. 6, 1735. Through his mother Margaret, the daughter of Henry Ward of Cecil, he was descended from Augustine Herman. Henry Ward Pearce married first Jan. 16, 1759, Anastasia (1736?—Apr. 20, 1770) the daughter of Dominic Carroll (d. 1736) of Cecil and his wife Mary Sewell. By her he had issue (1) Henry Ward Pearce Jr. born June 23, 1760, died March 26, 1805, married about 1787, Anna Maria (1759-1834) daughter of Col. Richard Tilghman, II (1705-1766) of the Hermitage, but whether there was issue is not known; (2) Mary or Polly Pearce born Oct. 22, 1762, died Aug. 20, 1850, married June 21, 1791 Judge Moses Levy of Philadelphia, by whom she left issue; (3) Matthew Pearce born Aug. 21, 1764, who probably did not live to maturity. He was the twin of (4) Margaret or Peggy Pearce, born Aug. 21, 1764; she lived to middle life but never married. (5) Benjamin Pearce born Apr. 12, 1770, died Aug. 4, 1771. Henry Ward Pearce Sr. married secondly Mar. 6, 1776, Rachel, daughter of Tench Francis of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the widow of John Relfe of Philadelphia, by whom he had issue (6) Maria Pearce born March 6, 1776, died November 22, 1776; (7) Benjamin Francis Pearce born Sep. 20, 1780, died at sea unmarried in early manhood.

of the letters, who was about four years old when the correspondence opens. Polly Pearce married June 21st, 1791, a year after the correspondence closes, Judge Moses Levy of Philadelphia, the distinguished jurist. Her portrait by Rembrandt Peale shows her to be a fine looking woman. She died August 20th, 1850, in her ninetieth year.

The Pearces were a conspicuous office-holding family of Cecil County and were descended from Augustine Herman, the picturesque founder of Bohemia Manor. Through her maternal grandfather, Dominic Carroll, a second cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the signer, Polly Pearce was also closely related to the Tilghmans and to the Earles. Her aunt Mary Carroll had married Captain Michael Earle of Swan Harbour, Cecil County. Constant reference to the Earles is made in the letters and one of them is actually written to Mrs. Michael Earle of Swan Harbour. Another aunt of Polly, Eleanor Carroll, married James Earle of Talbot County, a brother of Michael, while to further complicate relationships still another aunt, Julianna Carroll, had married Colonel Edward Tilghman of Wye, Queen Anne County, an uncle of the Tilghman girls.

The maze of relationships thus created has made editing difficult. The entries in an old Pearce family Bible, which will appear in the next number of the *Magazine*, have been of great assistance in correcting errors in previously printed accounts of the Pearce family. For this Bible, as well as for the letters, the Society is indebted to two of the descendants of Polly Pearce—Mrs. Robert H. Bancroft of Boston and her brother, Mr. John J. Milligan of Baltimore.

Only four of the letters are fully dated. Of the remainder the editor has been able to add with certainty the dates of the greater number from the internal evidence contained in the letters themselves. The dates in these instances are inserted in brackets, but where the date is somewhat uncertain it is queried.

## I

Chester Town April 28 [1783 or 1784]

If my Dear Polly can find time enough to give what I am going to say a serious reading. I shall be glad. The World makes no scruple of saying what Mr Coursey's<sup>3</sup> errand to Poplar Neck is, and if it is true I hope (Considering the terms we have always been upon) I shall know of it from yourself. In a former Letter, I gave you my opinion. In a very free manner, I still hold that opinion, and will say still more, that I most sincerely hope he may succeed. I do not expect (nor indeed would I wish) that anything I say should influence you either way, except you should think as I do, and if that is the case, it will not displease you to know that I think as you do. I hope by the first opportunity you will give me a serious and Candid answer, such as one as I would give you in the like situation. I have many reasons for wishing you well and speedily married, two or three of which I will give you. In the first place, my great Love and affection for you makes me wish to see you well settled in the World. Secondly, I am afraid if you stay where you are much longer you will grow fast to the place, and thirdly, and lastly I shall have my spirits, which are rather low at present a little raised by change of scene, for remember I tell you, the marriage would not be good or lawful, without I was present. Now I am upon the subject of Matrimony I must tell you a little of P. H.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The "Mr. Coursey" referred to here cannot be certainly identified. The members of the well-known Queen Anne County family of Coursey (or DeCoursey as shortly after this it came to be called), who would seem to have been possible suitors for Polly Pearce's hand, were Edward DeCoursey of Queen Anne, who married Henrietta Maria (born 1762), the daughter of Colonel William Nicols, or Captain Thomas DeCoursey, who married Mary the daughter of Samuel Wickes.

<sup>4</sup> "P. H." is doubtless Mary Hemsley (1760-1798), known as Polly, the daughter of William Hemsley, Jr. (1736-1812) or Cloverfields, Queen Anne County, by his first wife Henrietta Maria Earle. Polly Hemsley, whose approaching wedding is referred to, married Colonel Joseph Forman (1761-1805) of Queen Anne County, at one time United States Consul at

she is Positively to be married the last day of this month, her Birth Day, and I had the Honour of seeing her Clothes which were made in Philadelphia. She has a white Mantua Robe, trimed with silver and a pink striped satin Habbit, and Petticoat trimed with Gause. Charlotte has a Robe exactly like Polly's white and silver. Aunt Ringold <sup>5</sup> and I. F. <sup>6</sup> went down last Wednesday. I sent the Bride an elegant White Sattin Pincushion, and garters of the same, with white Ribbon strings, I should take a great Pleasure in exercising my Genius upon the same Occasion for you. If you will give me timely notice to get my own things in readiness I will come up and titivate you from top to Bottom. Do my Dear Polly let the Matter be Concluded on shortly, for I dont know anything but your Death, or Marriage, that would carry me to Cecil this Summer, and you may guage which would please me best. I hear the Gentleman has gone to work in a very prudent manner, they say he has made sure of Papa, Uncle Jemmy Earle, <sup>7</sup> Brother Harry, <sup>8</sup> and that he has paid a visit to Uncle Michael, and Aunt Molly, <sup>9</sup> so you see I have very good intelegence, but

Amsterdam. Charlotte, whose dress is described, is the bride's younger sister. The intricacies of relationship are well shown here. William Hemsley, the bride's father, was a first cousin of the writer, his father, William Hemsley, Sr., having married as her first husband Anna Maria Tilghman (1709-1763), an aunt of the writer.

<sup>5</sup> "Aunt Ringold" was the widow of Thomas Ringgold, Sr. (1715-1772), the wealthy Chestertown merchant. She was Anna Maria Earle (1724-1794), the daughter of James Earle, Sr. of Queen Anne and his wife Mary Tilghman, the latter a sister of the writer's father. She was, therefore, an aunt of the bride Polly Hemsley and a first cousin of the writer.

<sup>6</sup> "I. F." may refer to the groom Joseph Forman.

<sup>7</sup> "Uncle Jemmy Earle" was James Earle, Jr. (1734-1810) of Queen Anne. He was high sheriff, justice and burgess of Queen Anne County. He was the uncle by marriage of Polly Pearce, to whom the letter is written, having married Eleanor, daughter of Dominic Carroll. He was also a first cousin of the writer, his father James Earle, Sr. having married Mary Tilghman, the writer's aunt.

<sup>8</sup> "Brother Harry" was Henry Ward Pearce, Jr., a full brother of Polly Pearce. His courtship is traced in later letters. See footnote 2.

<sup>9</sup> "Uncle Michael and Aunt Molly" are Captain Michael Earle, born October 19, 1722, of Swan Harbor, Cecil County, and his wife Mary,



shall wait to hear from you before I shall believe anything certain about it. I would have you seriously Consider every thing before you answer this Letter, and according as you deal honestly, and Candidly, with me shall I be able to judge how much regard, and affection you have for one who whatever change you may go through still continues to be your affectionate

H. M. Tilghman

P. S. As you value either yourself or me burn this when read, for you are too apt to be careless of your Letters.

From Miss Tilghman

to

Miss Polly Pearce

## II

Saturday Night [1783 or 1784]

I have the pleasure to inform my dear Mrs Earle that Henny was very little fatigued with her ride, and she is much better than I expected to see her. It is now 9 o'clock and she has just gone to Bed after eating a tolerable quantity of toast and Milk. I have been so uneasy about her here ever since Mr Earle wrote by Johnny Relp<sup>e</sup><sup>10</sup> that I am rejoic'd to get her

daughter of Dominic Carroll and Mary Sewell. Michael Earle, whose death in 1787 is referred to in a later letter, was the son of James Earle, Sr. and Mary Tilghman. He was a high sheriff and justice of Cecil County. Dominic Carroll had five daughters, viz: (1) Mary, who married Captain Michael Earle; (2) Juliana, who married as his third wife Colonel Edward Tilghman of Wye (an uncle of the writer); (3) Eleanor, married James Earle (a brother of Michael); (4) Susanna, who apparently did not marry; (5) Anastasia, who married Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. as his first wife; she had died April 20, 1770.

<sup>10</sup> "*Johnny Relp<sup>e</sup>*." Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. married as his second wife, March 6, 1776, Rachel Relfe, the widow of John Relfe of Philadelphia, and the daughter of Tench Francis. The second wife of Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. was, therefore, the aunt of the writer. Johnny Relfe, and Dickey Relfe, later referred to, were doubtless children of Rachel Francis by her first husband, and first cousins of the writer. The writer spells the name *Relp<sup>e</sup>* but it appears in the Pennsylvania records as *Relfe*.

once more at home. I was distress'd to think of her giving you so much trouble at a time when you, and all the family requir'd nursing yourselves. As it turn'd out, her visit was a most unlucky one both on your account, and her own. I shou'd have been at Swan Harbour the instant I was well enough to leave home, if I had had a Conveyance, but Major Lloyd's <sup>11</sup> Carriage is at Mr J. Hollyday's <sup>12</sup> with his father, and I cou'd not ask for Cousin Polly's <sup>13</sup> Chair, because she is in hourly expectation of hearing that Mr<sup>s</sup> Cheston <sup>14</sup> and her family are at Rock Hall. I am happy to hear that Mr Earle and yourself are on the recovery, tho' you do not mend so fast as I cou'd wish. O that you were within ten Miles of us. It is in times of distress and sickness, that one feels the pain of being separated from their friends most sensibly. Keep up a good heart I beg of you, and every day drink as much Claret as your head will bear, indeed if it enlivenes you a little, so much the better. When what you have is gone, you may depend on our supplying you with more. In the meantime, by way of variety, we beg your acceptance of half a dozen Bottles of Sherry and a Bushel of Oisters, which I hope you will be able to relish. I wish I had something new or entertaining to tell you, but with sorrow I confess that the last Month has drag'd heavily on, in sickness and Solitude.

However in about a fortnight, I fancy every Cranny of our house will be filled. We expect Mr and Mr<sup>s</sup> Penn,<sup>15</sup> Molly

<sup>11</sup> Major James Lloyd of Farly, or Fairlee, Kent County, who had married in 1779 or 1780 the writer's sister Elizabeth Tilghman.

<sup>12</sup> "Mr. J. Hollyday" was probably the Honorable James Hollyday (1727-1788) of Readbourne, Queen Anne County. He studied law in the Middle Temple and became a member of the Governor's Council. He did not marry.

<sup>13</sup> "Cousin Polly," so frequently mentioned in these letters, was Mrs. Mary Ringgold, widow of Thomas Ringgold, Jr. (1744-1776), and the daughter of Samuel Galloway of Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel County.

<sup>14</sup> "Mrs. Cheston" is doubtless Anne, the wife of James Cheston, and the daughter of Samuel Galloway; she was a sister of Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Jr. and of John Galloway. See footnote 31.

<sup>15</sup> "Mr. and Mrs. Penn" were former Governor John Penn (1729-1795)

Shippen,<sup>16</sup> and Tench, Nancy and Lloyd Tilghman;<sup>17</sup> which with our own family will make a pretty complete squeeze Heaven knows where we shall pack them all. I fear we shall be oblig'd to make some of Stern's barrier treaties, but if that shou'd be the case, I am determin'd not to trust to Corking Pins.<sup>18</sup> Sam Chew<sup>19</sup> is to accommodate young Penn,<sup>20</sup> and Mr Vernon (Lady Grosvenor's Brother)<sup>21</sup> If he has any of his precious Sister's Spirit, he must be kept at Arms length.

There is not an ounce of Loaf Sugar in town, and we have but one Loaf, or we wou'd send you some. Boston will not be able to get off very soon in the morning, because the rain has prevented our sending out for Lemons this evening. Give my Love to the dear good Milligans, and tell them I want words to express the gratitude I feel for the attention, and tenderness they have shewn to Henny. It was indeed more than cou'd be

of Pennsylvania and his wife Anne Allen, daughter of Chief Justice William Allen of Pennsylvania. "Young Mr. Penn" was John Penn (1760-1834) of Stoke Pogis Park, Buckinghamshire, who lived in Philadelphia between 1782 and 1789. They were first cousins and grandsons of William Penn.

<sup>16</sup> "Molly Shippen," the daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen of Pennsylvania and his wife Margaret Francis, an aunt of the writer.

<sup>17</sup> "Tench, Nancy and Lloyd Tilghman" are her brother Tench and her sister Anna Maria. Lloyd Tilghman is the husband of her sister Hetty.

<sup>18</sup> This reference to the treaty of the "Corking Pins" shows that Molly knew her Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*.

<sup>19</sup> "Sam Chew" was Samuel Chew (1737-1809), who was made Judge of the Supreme Court of Delaware, 1773, but later removed to Chestertown and became Attorney-General of Maryland. He married Anna Maria, daughter of Peregrine Frisby. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Chew (1693-1744), Chief Justice of Delaware.

<sup>20</sup> "Young Mr. Penn." See footnote 15.

<sup>21</sup> "Mr. Vernon" was either Henry Vernon (1748-1814), or his younger brother Leveson Vernon, but more probably the former. Henry Vernon was the son of Henry Vernon (born 1718) of Hilton Park, Staffordshire. Their notorious sister Henrietta Vernon married, 1764, Richard, First Earl Grosvenor, but was separated from him on account of her relations with the Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III. She married in 1802 as her second husband General George Porter, known as Baron Hochepped, and died in 1828. It would appear that her eldest brother Henry Vernon, then a widower, was in America at this time.

expected, even from them. Adieu my dear Mr<sup>s</sup> Earle, with my best love to Mr Earle (who I cou'd now cope with) believe me your sincerely affectionate

[To Mrs Michael Earle  
Swan Harbour]

M. T.

Sunday Morning

A cover I find must go on this Letter, tho' I was in hopes of avoiding it. Mr Earle must not impute this half page to the love of scribbling which he accuses me of business only occasions it. Bob Anderson expects Loaf Sugar every day, and I beg to know by Fax, whether I must buy it of him, and trust to chance for our opportunity of sending it up. Henny is pretty well this Morning tho' she had a very slight fever last night. Poor Sister Betsy is as she was, and will be heart sick every morning. A blessed prospect she has, but I make no comments.

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### III

Sunday Morning [1783 or 1784]

My dear Polly

Harry gave me great pleasure by telling me that you were coming to our next Assembly, but I must confess that I shou'd have been still better pleas'd if I had receiv'd the intelligence in a Letter.

However I will not upbraid you for not writing, but will take it for granted that you had a good reason for being silent.

Perhaps your spirits were exhausted in entertaining the Baron,<sup>22</sup> and you were unwilling to take up the Pen, till you

<sup>22</sup> "The Baron" cannot be certainly identified. He may be Baron Jean-Christophe-Louis-Frederic-Ignace de Closen (born 1752), a captain in the regiment of the Royal-Deux-Ponts, who had come to America as an aide to Rochambeau. His journal published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. V, pages 229-234, shows that he was in Baltimore and Annapolis July and August, 1782, and that he was on intimate terms with Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd and a great admirer of the latter's beautiful wife.



had recover'd yourself and forgot him. That indeed wou'd be a good reason, and I will suppose it is the true one, till you give me another.

The last Assembly was so full, and brilliant a one, that I cannot help regretting your not being one of the genteel Mob, if I may be allow'd the expression, I will not attempt an account of it, because Harry will anticipate my second hand intelligence. Make him be very particular, for it is a pity that the humours of the Evening shou'd be lost to you, who can view them in so proper a Light.

I had a letter from Henny last Post. She says she is amazingly better. So much for the Bay side air, which the wise ones long ago pronounc'd to be the only remedy for her complaints. When I told Cousin Polly of her amendment, she clapp'd her hands and exclaim'd (with a most significant Laugh) "I told you how it wou'd be." Sister Nancy has employ'd herself lately in paying visits, she visited Mr<sup>s</sup> Wright, and Miss Sewell <sup>23</sup> a few days ago, and met almost every Lady in Town there. They had the pleasure of being drest very fine, and passing a stupid silent Afternoon in a bitter cold Room, which smoak'd so monstrously that they came home half blind, and almost frozen. Tho' the Lady of the House is a Wit, she did not choose to exhibit her talents but when she did speak, her discourse was directed to Miss Caroline and master Bob, who were fighting on the carpet, during the whole visit.

<sup>23</sup> "Mrs. Wright and Miss Sewell." At this date Robert Wright, a native of Queen Anne County, afterwards Governor of Maryland for three terms, was practicing law in Chestertown and owned what is now known as the Hubbard house there. He married September 20, 1780, Sarah DeCourcy and had at this date at least two children, a son Robert Theodore DeCourcy Wright, born in 1781, and a daughter Caroline Augusta, born about 1782, obviously the "Miss Caroline" and "Master Bob" of the letter. Governor Wright was a distant cousin of the Tilghmans through a common Turbutt ancestor. "Miss Sewell" may have been the sister of Mrs. Samuel Turbutt Wright, the wife of Major Wright (1748-1810) of Queen Anne. Major Samuel Turbutt Wright had married as his first wife Mary Sewell, the daughter of Clement and Rachel (DeCourcy) Sewell

M<sup>rs</sup> Chambers <sup>24</sup> has just had Letters from Philad<sup>a</sup> which inform her that M<sup>rs</sup> Lloyd <sup>25</sup> is more follow'd and admir'd than ever she was. Old Ladies who have not ventur'd into public these thirty years, have drawn forth their broad back'd Robes, and crowded to the Assembly to gaze at the divinity. See what it is to be a Beauty. Wisdom says it is a fading flower, but fading as it is, it attracts more admiration than wit, goodness, or anything else in the World. At present, the Beau monde are engross'd by two Objects only. M<sup>rs</sup> Lloyd, and the blind Philosopher.<sup>26</sup> Very different Characters you will say, but so it is, nobody else is attended to. The first Night that she appear'd in public (her dress was a white Sattin Habit and coat cover'd with Crape. A Gauze Apron spangled with Gold, and black Velvet Stars, and looped up with Wreaths of flowers. A small Cap ornamented with white Feathers.

If the Weather and roads are good, Major [James] Lloyd will move next Week. I pray they may, for I am tir'd of expecting them. Adieu my dear Polly. Miss no opportunity of writing, for punctuality is the Life of a Correspondence.

of Queen Anne. Major Wright and Governor Wright were cousins and intimate friends.

<sup>24</sup> "Mrs. Chambers" was doubtless Elizabeth (1762-1820), wife of General Benjamin Chambers (1749-1816) of Chestertown, and the daughter of Ezekiel Forman, and the sister of Col. Joseph Forman referred to in footnote 4.

<sup>25</sup> "Mrs. Lloyd" was the beautiful English girl, Joanna Leigh, daughter of John Leigh of Northcourt, Isle of Wight. Her portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds was until recently in the Rothchild collection. She married Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd (August 13, 1750—September 13, 1787), son of Colonel Edward Lloyd of Wye. Richard Bennett Lloyd had gone to England in 1770 and became a captain in the King's Life Guard, and had returned after the close of hostilities in 1782 to Maryland where he remained until his death in 1787. He left four children. A portrait of Captain Lloyd by Reynolds is now at Wye. His widow afterwards returned to England where she married April 21, 1788, Captain Francis Love Beckford of Bosing Park, Hampshire. Frequent references are made to these Lloyds in subsequent letters.

<sup>26</sup> "Blind Philosopher" cannot be identified.

Give my Love to Aunt Pearce<sup>27</sup> and Peggy,<sup>28</sup> stand firm to your resolution of coming down, and believe me

yours Sincerely

M. Tilghman

Remember me to my good friends at Swan Harbour when you see them. Tommy [Tilghman] is vastly better.

Miss Pearce

Poplar Neck

Mr H. Pearce

678687

#### IV

Bayside April 3<sup>d</sup> [1785?]

My Dear Polly

I might as well be out of the world as to hearing from you, tho' you might write at any time and send your Letters to Molly who would enclose them to me, but you are a lazy Mortal, and I am afraid will not mend as you grow older, but rather be worse. I spent two happy days about a week ago with Grandmama at Mr Singletons,<sup>29</sup> she is in very good Health and Spirits, and only waits for good weather to go to my aunts. She desires me to give her best Love to you all when I wrote to you again, and accordingly, I have complied with my promise. So you have been frolicking it at Chester Town, I have heard of your fine doings I assure you such a thing could never be brought to

<sup>27</sup> "Aunt Pearce" was, of course, Polly Pearce's stepmother, the second Mrs. Henry Ward Pearce, Sr., and the sister of Molly Tilghman's mother. She was Rachel Francis, who had married first John Relfe.

<sup>28</sup> "Peggy Pearce" was Margaret, born August 2, 1764, the daughter of Henry Ward Pearce, Sr., by his first wife Anastasia Carroll.

<sup>29</sup> "Grandmama" was evidently the widow of Tench Francis. She was Elizabeth Turbutt (born March 17, 1708), the daughter of Foster Turbutt of Queen Anne. "Mr. Singleton," with whom she was staying, was John Singleton (1750-1819) of Talbot County, who married first, February 14, 1774, Bridget Goldsborough, the daughter of Nicholas Goldsborough and Sarah Turbutt (sister of Mrs. Tench Francis), and second Anna Goldsborough, a niece of his first wife.

bear when I was at Home, tho' I used both prayers; and intreaties, but my back is no sooner turned than you whip down, who but you, and are the Cock of the Company, (to use an Expression of Sally Chews)<sup>30</sup> you have but one way to make up for it, and that is to persuade Harry to bring you down to see me, tell him if he will come I will contrive to get one of my Cousins down from Queen Ann's to keep him Company. I really am anxious to know whether Harry will succeed or not; I am sure he has my good wishes, and I am sure I shew my regard for him when I wish him that Lady for a wife. I am not partial to her because she is my relation, for that out of the Question, I think she will make any Man Happy who has the good luck to gain her affections, and I wish that man may be your Brother. Mr Tilghman desires me to give his Love to you, and tell you that as he does not expect I shall live very long, he expects you will hold yourself in readiness to perform your promise of being Mistress of the Bayside but I say do not put much dependance on that, for it has been proved that our family tho' they may have a great deal of sickness are very tough, and some of them have as many lives as a Cat and I may happen to be one of that kind, so that my advice to you is to look out for some clever fellow to keep you Company in the meantime. The Baron<sup>31</sup> I hear is at last a going to be Married, so that your opinion of his being born odd was without foundation, they say there was never a Jack in the World that could not find a Jill, and truly I am inclined to be of that opinion, since Charles Goldsborough<sup>32</sup> and the Baron have found

<sup>30</sup> "Sally Chew" was Sarah Chew (born 1753), the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia. She married Oct. 23, 1786, John Galloway of Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel County, Md., son of Samuel Galloway. See later notes.

<sup>31</sup> "The Baron." See footnote 22.

<sup>32</sup> Charles Goldsborough (1761-1801), the son of Honorable Robert Goldsborough of Horn's Point, Talbot County. He had married, May 15, 1783, Williamina Smith (1762-1790), the daughter of Reverend William Smith, at this time president of Washington College, Chestertown, and afterwards Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.



them. When you see my good Uncle and Aunt Earle give my Love and Duty to them, and my Love to Henny.<sup>33</sup> Remember me to Mr and Aunt Pearce, tell them I hope the next time they visit Talbot we shall see them at the Bay side give my Love to Peggy and little Ben,<sup>34</sup> and believe me to be your affectionate

Hent<sup>re</sup> M. Tilghman

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V

[Chestertown] Friday Morning [1785?]

It is certainly my dear Polly, a great misfortune to be of too obliging a disposition. To comply with your request, here am I writing when I have twenty things of consequence to do.

You plead engagement of work, and Company, to excuse your silence. I might with truth offer the same excuses for Doctor Relp<sup>e</sup><sup>35</sup> can tell you, that he found me yesterday doing the honours of the Table to a dozen Gentlemen. Just after Dinner Captain [Richard Bennett] Lloyd and his train made their appearance at Worrells, and my father most unmercifully order'd me to go and ask the Ladies to lodge here. As there was no help for it, I obey'd with the best grace in my power, but Mrs. Lloyd was so much indisposed that she cou'd not leave her Chamber, and I was oblig'd to give up the pleasure of entertaining her. Never did I see a Woman more alter'd. I protest to you, she is not even pretty, but it is no wonder, such an abominable Husband is enough to break any Woman. The Creature was quite drunk yesterday. He overwhelm'd poor Cousin Polly [Ringgold] with his Compliments, and absolutely

<sup>33</sup> "Henny" is Henrietta Maria Earle, the daughter of James Earle of Queen Anne County, but apparently at this time living with her uncle and aunt Captain and Mrs. Michael Earle of Swan Harbour, Cecil County.

<sup>34</sup> "Little Ben" is Benjamin Francis Pearce, born September 20, 1780, the half brother of Polly and Peggy Pearce.

<sup>35</sup> "Doctor Relfe." It would appear that either Johnny or Dickey Relfe, step brothers of Polly Pearce, was reading medicine in the office of one of the Kent County physicians and is referred to facetiously as *Doctor*.

kiss'd Sister Betsy twice, by way of shewing his joy for her recovery. I spent half an Hour at Worrells, and return'd to make Tea for a large Company of Ladies and Gentlemen, so you have now my day's engagements. Tho the season is so far advanc'd, yet our agreeables cannot yet give up dancing. The celebrated Mr Brown <sup>36</sup> has lately arriv'd from Philad<sup>a</sup> and last Tuesday there was a Concert for his Benefit, which concluded with a Ball I partook of the Music, and really had my Dollars worth of entertainment. I had no Idea of such execution on the flute, and he draws the most exquisite tones that you can imagine. I came home at 10 o'Clock and left the Salamanders in high Spirits that the Ball was going to begin.

To night there is another Concert and Ball I shall just go and hear the Music. Of the Races I say nothing. They are a burlesque upon that diversion. Your loving Cousins go on gaily. Mat <sup>37</sup> is every day, more and more enamour'd, and the red Collar'd Major <sup>38</sup> is certainly trying his fortune with little Susan. Appearances, are like a double Alliance but I am not in the Secret.

When are we to see Harry [Pearce] this way? The world (ever anxious about "Squires of high degree") have determin'd that his next visit to the Maid of the Mill, will be a conclusive one, and they say also, that after so long a Siege, the Lady may Capitulate without any offence to decorum. Henny and Sister Nancy are to be up the 21 this Month. As the former has seen all her friends from Baltimore, at the Bay

<sup>36</sup> "The celebrated Mr. Brown" cannot be identified.

<sup>37</sup> "Mat" is doubtless Matthew Tilghman (born 1760), the son of Colonel Edward Tilghman of Wye, Queen Anne County, and his third wife, Juliana Carroll. He married, about 1785, Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Smyth, a wealthy Chestertown merchant. The wedding is referred to in the next letter.

<sup>38</sup> If the "red Collar'd Major" is Sarah Smyth's brother Major Thomas Smyth, Jr. of Chestertown, as seems probable, and "little Susan" is Matthew Tilghman's youngest sister Susanna, the Major was unsuccessful in his suit, although he married twice. His first wife was his first cousin Mary Sudler, and his second wife was Anna Maria Garnett.

side, she declines crossing the Bay till the fall. I hope to have the pleasure of attending her to Cecil, and bringing your Ladyship back with us, if you have no objection. They have had a whole House full at the Bay Side.

The Doctor is waiting, and I must leave you abruptly with an assurance that I am ever yours

Grandmama is quite well, at Aunt Mary Ann's.<sup>39</sup>

Miss Pearce

ever yours

Poplar Neck

[M. T.]

## THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART TWENTY-SECOND.

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### CHAPTER XXV.

#### LAWMAKER AGAIN—THE RISE OF NATIONALISM.

"And [God] hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their [all nations'] habitation."—*The Acts*, XVII, 26.

"From Thee all human actions take their springs,  
The rise of empires, and the fall of kings!"

—*Samuel Boyse.*

"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages  
one increasing purpose runs,  
And the thoughts of men are widen'd  
with the process of the suns."

—*Alfred Tennyson.*

During a period of five years, following the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, Mr. Johnson was repeatedly

<sup>39</sup> "Mrs. Tench Francis," the writer's maternal grandmother, was doubtless the guest of her sister Mrs. Robert Goldsborough, nee Mary Anne Turbutt (1711-1794) of Ashby, Talbot County. Mrs. Goldsborough was the daughter of Foster Turbutt; she married first, 1730, John Robins, and secondly, 1742, as his second wife, Robert Goldsborough (died 1777).

urged to return to public life. On December 4, 1784, he was chosen by the Legislature to serve as one of Maryland's representatives in Congress<sup>253</sup>; but he promptly sent back to Annapolis his declination. He did accept, however, under date of February 27, 1785, an appointment from Congress as judge on a special Court to hear and determine a dispute between the State of Massachusetts and the State of New York.<sup>254</sup>

In the meantime—on January 19, 1785—Johnson was honored by the Legislature with another commission—to attend a conference between Maryland and Virginia for the discussion of the jurisdiction and navigation of the Potomac and Pocomoke Rivers and that part of the Chesapeake Bay lying within the limits of Virginia. It appears that Virginia had ceded to Maryland entire jurisdiction over the Potomac, reserving to herself only the right of free navigation; but the arrangement had proved to be unsatisfactory to Virginia. Congressman Jefferson, among those who favored a conference to insure harmony between the two States, explained to Mr. Madison that “the cession of the back lands” had put Maryland in “good humor” and offered “an apt crisis for negotiations.”<sup>255</sup> Pleased with the idea, young Madison put a measure through the Virginia Assembly calling for the appointment of commissioners for the purpose; and Madison, Edmund Randolph, George Mason and Alexander Henderson were named to represent the Commonwealth. The Maryland Legislature, accepting the suggestion, appointed Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.<sup>256</sup>

Johnson's interest in commerce—especially in connection with the Potomac project—was well known; and the members

<sup>253</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1784, page 27.

<sup>254</sup> *Journals of the American Congress (1774-1788)*, Volume IV, December 24, 1784, page 460; acceptance, page 487.

<sup>255</sup> *Bancroft, History of the Formation of the Constitution*, page 113.

<sup>256</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1784, page 113.



of the Legislature believed he could be induced to attend the conference. But he did not find it convenient to appear in Alexandria at the appointed time in March, 1785. Nor did Madison and Randolph attend. But the other commissioners, accepting an invitation to meet at Washington's home, negotiated there a Compact providing that the Potomac and the Pocomoke and the waters of the Chesapeake within the limits of Virginia should be a common highway and that no toll or duty should ever be imposed by Virginia upon any vessel sailing through the Capes of the Chesapeake to or from the State of Maryland.

The Maryland Legislature, in addition to ratifying the Mount Vernon Compact, recommended that commissioners from Maryland and Virginia should meet again to discuss interstate trade regulations—if possible, adopt a uniform system of duties and a uniform currency—and also invite representatives from Pennsylvania and Delaware to the conference. When this recommendation reached Richmond, Mr. Madison, an ardent advocate of a more perfect Union, was quick to take advantage of the opportunity of urging a Convention to discuss the whole subject of interstate commerce. If four States could participate in a friendly discussion of the subject, why could not all the thirteen? And in accordance with this idea, the Virginia Assembly, in January, 1786, favored a Convention of all the States to examine the situation of trade in the United States and “to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony.”

Not a soul in America perhaps dreamed how the plan to discuss commercial regulations would be an important step in the rise of Nationalism. Even Madison himself declared to James Monroe that the Convention might not amount to much, but was “better than nothing” and might “lead to better consequences than at first occur.” In due time, a letter was issued by the Governor of Virginia to the several States, in-

viting them to select commissioners to attend a Convention at Annapolis on the first Monday of September, 1786.

Ex-Governor Johnson—although he had declined a seat in Congress and had failed to attend the conference at Mount Vernon—was nominated in the House of Delegates on February 20, 1786, as one of the commissioners to represent Maryland in discussions concerning trade regulations. However, he was not among the five elected, doubtless due to his known desire to remain in retirement. But, on March 8th, after it was proposed to select two additional commissioners to attend the Convention of all the States—in accordance with the plan suggested by Virginia—Johnson was placed in nomination again to represent Maryland at the gathering.<sup>257</sup>

Now came an unexpected situation. A number of the members of the Senate became afraid that the proposed Convention “may be misunderstood or misrepresented in Europe, give umbrage to Congress, and disquiet the citizens of the United States, who may be thereby led erroneously to suspect that the great council of this country wants either the will or the wisdom to digest a proper uniform plan for the regulations of their commerce.” The Senate, therefore, refused to ballot for commissioners!

The action of the Senate on the eve of adjournment was a great surprise—especially to Virginia. Since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Maryland had not been regarded as one of the “reluctant States.” While she was the last State to ratify the Articles of Confederation, her delay in behalf of the Northwest as the common property of the United States had served as the foundation for the rise of Nationalism. Moreover, she had been complying with requests of Congress with a fair degree of promptness. And as Daniel Carroll pointed out, in a letter to Madison on March 13, 1786, the refusal of the Maryland Senate to sanction the appointment of commissioners to the Convention of States was due

<sup>257</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1785, page 185.

to "an over-caution in behalf of the Union" rather than "opposition to a stronger Union." The attitude of the Maryland Senators—that the proposed Convention might "have a tendency to weaken the authority of Congress on which the Union and consequently the liberty and safety of all the States depends"—was ludicrous. As a matter of fact, even if "the spirit of the Confederation" required that all matters of general interest to America should be considered first in Congress, "sound policy" did not require such deference. Instead of guaranteeing the liberty and safety of the United States, the Confederation, as Washington stated to Johnson in 1784, had "brought our politics and credit to the brink of a precipice."

At all events, Johnson was not given the opportunity to decide whether to accept a seat in the Convention of 1786. But he was not especially concerned over the attitude of the State. Perhaps he felt that the critical condition of the country was due to the people themselves: that the country needed the homely virtues—honesty and patient endeavor—rather than the further enactment of laws. Johnson did not possess the enthusiasm of Washington, Hamilton and Madison concerning the form of government. A business man by preference and a public man by necessity, he felt that hard work was needed for the reconstruction of the Nation and he was willing to leave the discussions of National policy to other men who had more leisure time at their disposal.

In the midst of the political discussions dealing with the proposed Convention in 1786, Johnson was devoting his attention to his varied private interests. He took considerable delight in the Iron Works which he owned in connection with his brothers, James, Baker and Roger. Their Catoctin Furnace, located on the slope of Catoctin Mountain some miles North of Frederick Town, had become one of the most successful business enterprises in the country. Yet the workmanship in casting was still primitive and crude: there was much still to be learned. Governor Johnson himself admits that the effort to forge at the Catoctin Iron Works some of the machinery

for Rumsey's steamboat was a failure. Following the meeting of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company in October, 1785, Mr. Rumsey disclosed the fact that he was relying on steam as the motive power for his boat, and asked Johnson if he would have the cylinders cast at the Furnace. Johnson agreed to help the young inventor: but "the attempt did not succeed" and it became necessary to make the "copper cylinders in Frederick Town some time after."<sup>258</sup> Thus, little, if any, of the machinery in the first steamboat was made by the Johnson Brothers at Catoctin Furnace, the boiler and the pumps and pipes having been made in Baltimore and other parts at the Antietam Iron Works.

But despite the crudeness of the workmanship, the enterprises of the Johnson brothers grew to tremendous proportions. Continuing to expand their business, the four brothers built a furnace along Rocky Run, where they believed they could secure a quantity of valuable iron ore. Needing a large supply of firewood, they petitioned the Legislature to allow them to acquire the timberland on Sugar Loaf Mountain from the State. They alleged that very little of the land was fit for cultivation and they agreed to pay a nominal price for it. On March 9, 1786, the Senate voted them an option until the first of September to purchase any part of the several thousand acres of vacant land on the rocky spur at the price of 1 shilling and 8 pence per acre.<sup>259</sup> In the House of Delegates the measure met with opposition and finally was voted down. Its rejection by the Lower House was a profound disappointment to the members of the Senate, who believed that it was the duty of the State to show appreciation of the magnanimous service rendered by Governor Johnson and his brothers during the Revolution. In plain terms, the Senators asked the Delegates to reconsider their action. Said the Senate: "The price to be paid for the land on the Sugar Loaf Mountain is certainly its worth, the object for which it is desired to be bought ought

<sup>258</sup> *Exhibit, Public Document 189, 27th Congress, 7th Session.*

<sup>259</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate, November 1785, page 80.*



to be encouraged, and the persons who solicit to be purchasers have a just claim to the attention of the Legislature to their reasonable requests.”<sup>260</sup> Accordingly, the question was brought up again in the House. But it is evident that personal jealousies had entered into the fight. Abraham Faw, of Frederick County, intimate friend of Governor Johnson, voted for reconsideration; while John Beatty, also of Frederick, voted against it. Among the others who turned a deaf ear to the Senate’s appeal was the hot-tempered Michael Taney, of Calvert County, whose nine-year old son, Roger Brooke Taney, was destined to find Thomas Johnson one of his most helpful friends at Frederick in the early part of the nineteenth century. Despite the fact that such influential leaders as Samuel Chase and Thomas Stone, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, voted in accordance with the Senate’s request, the motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 23.

Undiscouraged by the refusal of the Legislature to allow them to buy the land on the Sugar Loaf, the enterprising brothers continued to purchase thousands of acres of wooded land in other sections. One of the large acquisitions of Governor Johnson about this time was a tract of 2,000 acres of land in Washington County, called “Thomas and Ann,” secured by a patent from the State.<sup>261</sup>

In addition to his private business, Mr. Johnson continued to devote a considerable portion of his time during 1786 to the work of the Potomac Company. He attended a meeting of the President and Directors of the Company at the Great Falls on March 1, 1786; and he also conferred with Washington again on the 3rd of July.<sup>262</sup>

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Potomac Company in Alexandria on August 7, 1786, when the first report of the Board of Directors was submitted by President Wash-

<sup>260</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1785, page 196.

<sup>261</sup> *Maryland Land Office, Liber I. C. No. C*, folio 6. December 6, 1786.

<sup>262</sup> *The Diaries of George Washington*, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, Vol. II.

ington, it was clear that the corporation had not been making the degree of progress anticipated. Not only had the officers met with delay on account of troubles with laborers, but their work had been retarded considerably both in 1785 and in 1786 by the extraordinary amount of rainfall and the high waters that submerged the banks of the river. It was accordingly decided to authorize the President and Directors to petition the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia for additional time in which to complete the work.

Washington agreed to use his influence to secure an amendment to the Charter at Richmond, while Johnson was to work for a similar enactment at Annapolis. It is very likely that the vital importance of such a measure was largely responsible for Johnson's decision to return to the Maryland Legislature. After declining a seat in the State Senate, offered him by the Electoral College in September,<sup>263</sup> he was elected to the House of Delegates. He immediately accepted.

After being in almost complete retirement from public life for more than five years, Mr. Johnson found that he was somewhat out of harmony with things around the State House when he took his seat as a Delegate from Frederick County in November, 1786. Conditions had greatly changed since he had last served in the Legislature. There were no war measures to be considered: but the grave problems that faced the State during this critical period of American history called for a high order of statesmanship. There were many new politicians in Annapolis. But one of the men who had long been a familiar figure at the Capital, who now claimed a seat in the House as a Delegate from Anne Arundel County, was the stormy Samuel Chase. Even now the validity of Chase's election was in dispute, it being claimed that he could not legally serve inasmuch as he was not an actual resident of Anne Arundel County at the time of the election. Delegate Johnson, who was a member of the Elections Committee, took

<sup>263</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November 1786, page 3.

this view; while the other members of the Frederick County Delegation—Abraham Faw, Mountjoy Bayly, and Peter Mantz—voted in favor of the validity of the election. It appears that Chase was seated by a comfortable majority.<sup>264</sup>

In the early days of the State, the legislators were not bound by blocs or cliques. These were the days when, regardless of friendships, men voted their own personal convictions. During this session of the Legislature, Johnson showed his conservative temperament when he favored a *per diem* of 14 shillings and “the like sum for itinerant charges” for each member of the House of Delegates; whereas the allowance was set at 17 shillings, 6 pence, half penny, and “the like sum for itinerant charges.” He again showed that he was not an extremist when he helped to defeat a scheme to impose a fine upon every able-bodied Delegate who failed to appear in the House by nine o’clock in the morning. Likewise he opposed an unsuccessful effort to increase the fee of jurors and witnesses attending the General Court.

While Delegate Johnson’s time was largely consumed during this session in the consideration of innumerable complaints, claims growing out of the War of the Revolution, and applications for relief, he was also asked to give his attention to a number of legislative matters of general interest. He was appointed to draft bills to provide for the more effectual administration of justice in the County Courts; to provide for the performance of contracts made prior to the Revolution; to mark and bound lands; to establish the law relating to apprentices; and to repeal a portion of the Act for the security of the Government; and to regulate the Militia of the State. He was also called on to draft a referendum bill to determine whether the Harford County Court House and Jail should be removed to Havre de Grace; a bill to erect a town at Fort Cumberland; and a bill to erect a town at the mouth of Conococheague Creek.

<sup>264</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1786, page 1.

At this early day the controversy over slavery was just beginning to assert itself. Already in force in Maryland was a law to prevent the manumission of disabled and superannuated slaves as well as the manumission of slaves by will. The Legislature was now asked to decide whether this Act should be continued. Mr. Johnson—the owner of many slaves during his lifetime—voted to continue it. As happened on many other occasions, his colleague, Abraham Faw, took the opposite view; but the vote to continue was carried by an overwhelming majority.

But probably the measure in which Delegate Johnson was most profoundly interested at this session was the bill to amend the Charter of the Potomac Company. After considering the Company's petition—this alleged that the corporation had entered upon its work within the time specified by the Charter and had prosecuted its work with unremitting assiduity—the House, on November 21, 1786, selected Delegates Johnson, Chase and Faw to draft a bill to carry out the wishes of the Company.<sup>265</sup> Under the careful guidance of Delegate Johnson, the Act was passed allowing the Potomac Company an extension of time until November 17, 1790, to complete the work of extending navigation to Fort Cumberland; provided a similar law was enacted by the Assembly of Virginia.<sup>266</sup>

On December 7, 1786, Mr. Johnson forwarded a copy of the Act to Mount Vernon. In this connection he said <sup>267</sup>:

THOMAS JOHNSON TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Annapolis, 7 Dec. 1786.

*Sir*

I am now able to inclose you a copy of the Potomack Bill passed both Houses of our Assembly without any Opposition

<sup>265</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1786, pages 5 and 7.

<sup>266</sup> *Laws of Maryland*, November 1786, Chapter II.

<sup>267</sup> *The Papers of George Washington*, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.



if there should have any Deviation been made by the Virginia Assembly from the Application we made I believe I can readily obtain a correspondent Alteration here if it should be necessary.

It has occurred to me that Mr. Smith on being furnished with a little pine plank and a Joiner might in a few Days have a Model made of the Locks for the Great Falls so as to exhibit the actual Effect in Miniature. I profess it would give me Satisfaction, as well perhaps as some degree of pleasure to the other Gent [lemen] and might possibly render even Smith's Ideas more correct on the Subject by showing in Time a defect, if there is any, in his plan.

The Winter is so unpromising that I expect we shall be very 'still till the Spring but if agreeable to the Gent [lemen] of Virg<sup>a</sup> it is to Mr. Lee I wish Brindley to assist and advise on the Survey and Tract at the Little Falls from what Col<sup>o</sup> Gilpin said I think we may expect Brindley indisposed to assist us and what would be liberal for his Trouble may be very usefully laid out.

The necessary Demands of Congress, our own poverty and want of Spirit, the Distractions to the Eastward and our Rage for paper money make my Time pass away here heavily enough—I am afraid I shall learn in the latter part of my Life that Americans are not so good as I thought them a Lesson much against my Will.

I am my dear Sir,  
With great Truth and affection,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

TH JOHNSON.

In the meantime, Johnson and the other members of the Legislature had heard echoes of the Convention which had been held in Annapolis in September. Due largely to public indifference to things of National importance, only five States were represented—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia—and the deputies who assembled in the Maryland Capital refrained from taking any final action

relative to interstate regulations, but adopted an Address to the States—drafted by Alexander Hamilton and softened to suit the wishes of Edmund Randolph—setting forth the defects in the Articles of Confederation, the dangers that threatened the life of the Nation, and the imperative need for reorganization of the system of Government. The Address called upon the States to send deputies to another Convention, “to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union.” And so, early in December, 1786—about the time of the passage of the amendment of the Charter of the Potomac Company—the Maryland Legislature received the communication from the Governor of Virginia recommending that deputies be chosen to attend a Convention at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May, 1787.

While not very deeply concerned in matters of political policy, Mr. Johnson favored the proposal; and, on December 21, 1786, the House of Delegates adopted it without opposition. On the same day, the Senate acquiesced, declaring that the plan appeared “to be of the utmost importance, and most likely, with the least delay, to vest in the Federal Government those powers which are so necessary to give strength and stability to the Union.”<sup>268</sup> At the same time, the Senate proposed a joint conference of the two Houses to fix the powers of the deputies from Maryland. The House, accepting the proposal, named Johnson as one of the conferees. The others chosen by the House were: Samuel Chase, William Paca, John H. Stone, and Robert Wright. The conferees representing the Senate were: Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and William Hemsley. The joint committee held meetings during the Christmas season; and on New Year’s Day of 1787 Chairman Johnson presented to the House the Conference Report,

<sup>268</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November 1786, page 36.

which recommended that the deputies in the Convention be clothed with ample authority to represent the State.<sup>269</sup>

Although both Houses had adopted the Conference Report, the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on January 20, 1787, without naming the deputies to the Constitutional Convention. This neglect, in the rush of legislative activity at the close of the session, gave Johnson little concern. Indeed, he had obtained leave of absence from the Assembly on the 16th, so anxious was he to return home; but a number of official duties kept him at Annapolis until the close of the session. And he was extremely happy when he found that the Amendment of the Charter of the Potomac Company was among the Acts approved by the Executive; and he could now return home with a light heart to his favorite endeavors in Frederick County.

The Spring session of the Legislature, convening on April 18, 1787, and lasting about five weeks, presented a final opportunity to select deputies to the Constitutional Convention. Delegate Johnson arrived on the 19th, and on the 20th the House of Delegates proceeded to nominate candidates for deputies. Johnson himself was a logical man to represent the State as one of the deputies. He had acquired experience and reputation in the Continental Congress, had been the leading figure in Maryland during the Revolution, was an able lawyer, and was popular. And, indeed, he was importuned by his friends to attend the Convention. But, having active work to do as a member of the Board of Directors of the Potomac Company, not to mention his private interests, and knowing that service in the Convention would probably necessitate his residing in Philadelphia for a number of months, he asked to be excused. The House, therefore, omitted his name in making its nominations. On the following day (April 21, 1787) the Senate replied that the appointment of deputies to attend the Convention was "a matter of the highest importance to the Union" and announced that it wished to make some additional nomina-

<sup>269</sup> *Ibid.*, page 48.

tions: one of these was the name of Thomas Johnson. On April 23rd, the House explained that Johnson's name had been suggested in the House but it was omitted at his own request.<sup>270</sup> Thereupon the Legislature selected Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Thomas Sim Lee, Thomas Stone, Robert H. Harrison, and Dr. James McHenry.

Delegate Johnson's duties at the Spring session of the Legislature dealt mostly with questions of law and finance. On May 2nd, he was named chairman of a committee<sup>271</sup> to examine and report upon the Edition of Laws, which had been ordered compiled in 1784. Samuel Chase and Alexander C. Hanson had been designated to edit the work; but it is said that Hanson did the actual work, which required several years for completion. The Code contained Acts of Assembly under the Proprietary Government, Resolves of the Convention, the Maryland Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, and Acts of the State Legislature—all familiar ground to Governor Johnson.

At this session of the Legislature Johnson also served as chairman of a committee to make a thorough survey of the condition of the State Treasury and to report a plan for raising the necessary revenues for the State. He was also named on a joint committee of the House and Senate to consider ways and means of affording relief for insolvent debtors, deserving men who on account of the extraordinary conditions of the country were unable to sell their properties without a heavy sacrifice. He was chosen to consider applications from two natives of Ireland for naturalization as citizens of Maryland. He was called upon to frame a measure to prohibit the importation of slaves into the State. And he had a part in framing laws dealing with taxation, highway improvements, and other matters of public concern. The confidence of the Legislature in Johnson's ability in fiscal affairs was shown before final adjournment on May 20th, 1787, when he was named, along with Governor Smallwood and Charles Carroll of Carrollton,

<sup>270</sup> *Ibid.*, April 1787, page 116.

<sup>271</sup> *Ibid.*, page 136.



to fix the terms upon which the Agent of the State should compromise with the Stock Trustees in the recovery of the Bank stock claimed by Maryland and also to expend all money arising therefrom in the manner that appeared to them most beneficial to the State.

In the meantime, it was found that Dr. McHenry was the only one of the five deputies-elect who consented to attend the Convention at Philadelphia. Attorney-General Luther Martin, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll and John Francis Mercer were then chosen to fill the vacancies.

Thomas Johnson, therefore, deprived himself of the honor of signing the Constitution of the United States, just as he had deprived himself of the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence. But, after all, through the victory in saving the Western lands as the common property of the United States and his coöperation with Washington in the Potomac River project, Johnson played an important part in the rise of Nationalism. This is indicated by Woodrow Wilson, who gives the following explanation of the origin of the Federal Constitution <sup>272</sup>:

“It was not merely the hopeless confusion and sinister signs of anarchy which abounded in their own affairs . . . that brought the States at last to attempt a better union and set up a real government for the whole country. It was the inevitable continental outlook of affairs as well; if nothing more, the sheer necessity to grow and touch their neighbors at close quarters . . . Everybody knows that it was a conference between delegates from Maryland and Virginia about Washington’s favorite scheme of joining the upper waters of the Potomac with the upper waters of the streams which made their way to the Mississippi—a conference held at his suggestion and at his house—that led to the convening of that larger conference at Annapolis, which called for the appointment of the body that met at Philadelphia and framed the Constitu-

<sup>272</sup> Woodrow Wilson, *The Making of the Nation*, Atlantic Monthly, July 1897, page 7.

tion under which he was to become the first President of the United States."

Wilson's statement, so far as it refers to the Mount Vernon Conference of 1785, is misleading—for the subject of discussion at this Conference was not the scheme of extending navigation across the Alleghany Mountains, but the question of jurisdiction over the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac and Pocomoke Rivers. But, at all events, it is certainly true that the organization of the Potomac Company in 1785 exerted a powerful influence in producing the "continental outlook of affairs" that led the way to the adoption of the Constitution.

Behold Thomas Johnson as a promotor of commerce, an advocate of internal improvement, a dreamer of territorial expansion!

Had he not become, like George Washington, a National statesman without aiming to be one?

*(To be Continued.)*

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## EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

*(Continued from Vol. xx, p. 375.)*

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Annapolis February 5<sup>th</sup> 1743

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

I Received yours fr Binny with account current wherein you charge Commission for payment of money on Bills, an Article not usiall with the London Merchants but if it be Custom Generall with you must be conformable otherwise hope to be Rectified.

I chuse to have the Ball<sup>ce</sup> due to me still in your hands to know if Davison will comply otherwise shall order it to be aply'd and hope for your care to procure what's due from him.

You did not favour with the Blockmakers ꝑticular Account  
which I should be Obliged for at present . . .

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hutchinson  
and Goldthwart Merc<sup>ts</sup> in  
Boston ꝑ Binny

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Annapolis February 4<sup>th</sup> 1743

Mess<sup>rs</sup>

Yours of the 18<sup>th</sup> of January last ꝑ Breed come to hand  
this day for w<sup>ch</sup> return thanks and your care in Davisson's  
affair as its a matter Equal to Mr Carroll who Inclines to pur-  
chase whether Mr Jenner or Davisson has the money he will  
give Mr Jenner Two Hundred your Currency and the debt due  
on Davisons Note in your hands, and Release to Davisson the  
Twenty pounds paid him by you provided Mr Jenner will  
Joyn with Davisson and his Wife in a proper Deed and power  
to Acknowledge the same Suitable to the Deeds and powers  
sent you by me altering what is to be Altered and the same to  
be Evidenced by good Witness's comeing here who may procure  
the same as our Law directs in relation to w<sup>ch</sup> Wrote you at  
Large before and doubt not but if they all agree you can get  
such Deeds and power Readily drawn there Mr Carroll would  
not give so much for the Lott, if Davison was within his reach,  
the money be in some measure lookt on as desperate to himself  
tho' Mr Jenner may Secure it, nor could Jenner Sell the Lott  
for so much Money as he offers Davison's Note of 22lb: 13s: 5d  
Gold included.

I desire the favour that if they agree no time may be lost in  
the perfecting this matter Captain Paul Binny will be comeing  
this way soon and may with his Mate be good Evidence's  
I give Breed the Needfull Instruction in Relation to Your  
affairs up the Bay and shall be allways ready to serve wherein  
I can . . .

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hutchinson & Goldthwait

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Annapolis in Maryland March 12<sup>th</sup> 1743

Sir

Above is Coppy of mine as  $\text{£}$  Date with Duplicate of Bill of Lading which shall be glad has come to hand with the Effects therein mentioned and hope has been dispatched according to directions. Inclosed is Bills Lading for        Bushels of Black Eyd Pease which ware very good here and hope will not sell under five Shillings  $\text{£}$  Bushell with you I chuse you to keep them to take a chance for Markett rather than sell them Under four Shillings and Six pence  $\text{£}$  Bushell that being but the cost to me I am Sure the Wevel will not Eat them soon, and House Room cannot be Very Deer Since the Materials for Building are Cheaper with ye than here.

I will by the first Opportunity send some Iron we sell here for more than you give there and that as fast as its made but I find when Our Effects get on Your Island you look on it as Your Own Manufacture.

I Received Yours with Account Current Dated 5<sup>th</sup> X<sup>br</sup> Last the Ballance whereof you make in my favour 88<sup>lb</sup>.. 6.. 1<sup>d</sup> which I think should be 89<sup>lb</sup>.. 10.. 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> the Creditt for the Cargo which You make 252<sup>£</sup>.. 13<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> should be 253<sup>lb</sup>.. 2<sup>s</sup>. 5<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> which if so You will Please to Rectefie it.

I Return you thanks for Your Present of Limes  $\text{£}$  Wabby w<sup>ch</sup> came very Safe and Opportunity to hand and shall be glad that by any safe conveyance coming this way you will send me a Barrell or Two by Different vessells Yearly and charge me with them I mean when they are good and in Season.

This Vessell M<sup>r</sup> Creagh tells me he intends for Sale at your Island or would have some Small returns but shall wait an Other opportunity.

To M<sup>r</sup> Coddrinton Carrington Merc<sup>t</sup> Barbadoes  $\text{£}$  C<sup>t</sup> Creagh  
in the Hopewell

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Annapolis Maryland March 15<sup>th</sup> 1743

Sir

I wrote you the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant to which please to be referred, I must now desire that by some Vessell comeing to this Port or that may deliver here you will send me four Hogsheads of good Rum and Twelve Barrells of good Muscovado Sugar Pray let the Sugar be good and as Dry as You can get and the Barrells well Nail'd and Secured.

I Expect a Vessell belonging to this Place George Bell Master will soon Sail for Your Island however refer to you to take the best opportunity on a Free Bottom and take three Bills Loading. To M<sup>r</sup> Coddington Carrington Barbadoes.

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Annapolis March 16<sup>th</sup> 1743

Cap<sup>t</sup> Holland

I send you Inclosed M<sup>r</sup> Rumney's Letter to make Sale of the goods w<sup>ch</sup> are left in Your hands as cheap as may make dispatch to conclude that Affair but I must acquaint you that no more than Two Shillings 3<sup>d</sup> Bushell can be allow'd for Corn.

Pray by the first Opportunity let me know what time I may send for the Produce of those goods and what it will be in the Quantity of Each commodity I may Expect.

I am willing that the Bacon may be bought for M<sup>r</sup> Rumney but then you must send it to me that he and I may adjust as to the Payment thereof.

I Received four Barrells of Pork the feathers and Tallow mention'd in Yours as allso the corn.

I hope for your dispatch herein . . .

To Cap<sup>t</sup> Meh<sup>l</sup> Holland Junior Sommersett County

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Annapolis March 21<sup>st</sup> 1743

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours of the 13<sup>th</sup> of Feb. this Instant and find I have had the Bad Luck to meet with Dammage in the Cargo by stress of Weather. Haveing made Insureance by Mr Samuel Hyde merct. in London I desire you will send him the Protest made by the Master and Papers Relateing to the Survey and Dammage Sustained, and Transmit Duplicate to the said Samuel Hyde, and shall from hence write him the needfull in Relation thereto . . .

To Mr Coddington Carrington merch<sup>t</sup> in Barbados.

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Cap<sup>t</sup> Michael Holland

I have by Your Son Sent you one Hogshead of Very good Anteago rum of which Please to dispose for my best advantage for Corn, I presume it will sell at least at seven shillings ④ gall<sup>o</sup> and Corn at Two Shillings ④ Bushell, and may help the Sale of those Other Goods, I shall want the Corn upon Wherefore I request you will Procure it as soon as you can and advise me when I may send.

I hope You will conclude the Sale of the Other goods with what dispatch you can.

Annapolis Ap<sup>l</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1744

The Hogshead contains one Hundred and Ten Gallons rum fill'd here.

To Capt. Michael Holland Jun<sup>r</sup> In Sommerset C<sup>ty</sup> p<sup>r</sup> his son

Rec<sup>d</sup> of Dr Charles Carroll April 16<sup>th</sup> 1744 One Hogshead of Rum containing One Hundred and Ten Gallons to be delivered my Father Michael Holland Jun<sup>r</sup> in Sommersett County  
Test

Michael Holland

Croxall

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Annapolis Maryland Aprill 30<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> Your Sundrys of 11<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> feb. & 7<sup>th</sup> March by which I find that Hutchinson has made a Drunkener Voyage than my former Skippers but hope you will do the best you can therein for me.

Hutchinson parted the Fleet that was Bound to Sallitudes and arrived here 28<sup>th</sup> of March in his Ballast said he was in danger of being Taken and was chased for severall hours by a Privateer but I believe the Tier of Rum you let him have was the ocation I find I must desist Trade till I meet Better Skippers.

If you can procure the Convoy money paid the Commander of the man of Warr to be Return'd pray do, which is but Reasonable since no Benefitt has been had. The Master sais he paid Eight pounds I Wrote you by M<sup>r</sup> Creaghs Vessell.

To M<sup>r</sup> Coddington Carrington Merchant in Barbadoes

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Maryland May 29<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed are the Undernoted first Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> amounting to £307.. 9.. 6 which I desire you will pass to the Credit of my Account.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of April last I drew a sett of Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> on you payable to the Lord Baltimore for fifteen pounds Sterl w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will pay & charge to my Account the Aprehension of a French War gives us no great Satisfaction here, no Ship of yours since Addison as yet arrived, . . .

Charles Ewel on  
Mess<sup>rs</sup> Goone & Bulkly } £ 37.. 11.. 6

Jo<sup>n</sup> Nuttall on Self 244.. 10..

Edw<sup>d</sup> Flanigan Do 3.. 8.

W<sup>m</sup> Walter on Jo<sup>n</sup>

Buck Esq<sup>r</sup>

} 22..

Copy ③ Grindal

---

£269.. 9.. 6

To Mr Sam. Hyde & Capt. Cole in the Malbro gives to Mr  
Osburn Sprigg with other Letters

of R. B. J: B &c

---

Maryland July 23<sup>d</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed is the second Bill of Exchange Dallscott Junior on you £12 which desire you will Carry to the Creditt of my Account.

On this date I have drawn a Sett of Bills of Exchange on you at Sixty days Sight payable to William Cole for thirty pounds which I desire you will pay and Charge to my Account. . . .

To Mr Sam. Hyde.

---

Annapolis August 3<sup>d</sup> 1744

Sir

If you will take Sixteen pounds Eight Shilling Current Money for the Scales Beam and Weight as by the Account which the Young man has with him, I will Take them if you can send them to Town for I have no opportunity of Sending.

I will Likewise take your Nails at three pounds Six Shilling Current & Hundred weight 112<sup>lb</sup> to the Cent.

Please to let me know by the Bearer if you will pay the Order of Mr Thomas Hammond for three pounds five Shillings. . . .

To Mr. Mordicia Hammond

---

Maryland August 4<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

I have had some Account with Your Brother Mr Isaac Milnar, of Whom I understand you are Executor Wherefore I send you the Inclosed Undernoted Bills of Exchange Amount-



ing to £59.. 11.. 5 to Ballance the same, and desire you will State an Account With me Accordingly, therein Creditting me with these Bills. . . .

To Mr Godfrey Milnor Merchant in London ꝓ Cap<sup>t</sup>  
Bartholomew

To E <sup>d</sup> Bartholomew on William Towor	6.. 18.. 7
To E <sup>d</sup> Mattingly on Self	40.. 0.. 0
To Ditto on Jonathan Toward	12.. 11.. 5
	<hr/>
	£59.. 11.. 5

Annapolis in Maryland December 10<sup>th</sup> 1743

Mr Joel Hutchison

You are to Proceed on your Voyage as Master of and with the Schooner Annapolis of Maryland from this Town to Bridge Town in the Island of Barbadoes and when there arrived you are to deliver your Letters, and the Cargo on Board the said Vessell to Mr Coddington Carrington Merchant there. In your Voyage thither you are to avoid Touching at any Place, or Speaking with any Vessell Except in case of Great Distress. You are Likewise to take care to keep to windward of the said Island untill you come into the Latitude thereof, and then with greatest care to Run down to the same in the Latitude thereof. When your Cargo is delivered to the said Carrington you are to take from him what is Needfull and by me ordered And thence Proceed with the Fleet and Convoy to the Island of Tortugas commonly Called Sallitudes and there take in the said Vessels Load of Salt and when there (to Wit) at the said Island of Tortugas Loaden you are with all care dispatch and diligence to Return to Ship Port of Annapolis.

In your Return you are not to Touch any where nor Speak to any Vessell but in Case of Necessity.

You are not to take on Board any Contraband or Prohibited Goods nor Enumerated Goods (Except Stores) untill the same

are Legally Entred and Bonded, Nor are you to do any Act that may Subject the said Vessell Tackle aparell Boats or Cargo to Trouble or Forfeiture.

You are to use diligence and care and to Employ your Boat and hands in unloading and Loading to avoid as much as possible any Charge to the Vessell and Cargo. Remember that Idleness is the Root of all Evill, and Drunkenness is the soil Wherein that Root must Flourish, this I only give as a Lesson to tell your men being well assured you need no such.

I Recomend you to the protection of the Allmighty, and am your Friend and Servant. . . .

C. C.

To Mr Joel Hutchison Master of the Scooner Annapolis.

---

Annapolis Maryland Sept 8<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

I Received yours with account of Sales of the Cargo of Hutchison he acted the Piratt as much as any Fellow could have done When we came to heave down the Vessell and examine her We found that in the Run on the Starboard Side he had by the side of a Timber made a Hole thro' Plank and Sheathing with an Inch Auger which was Stopped with a Plugg of Okaham, and could be taken either in or out, as Pleased the Auther to command more or Less Water after this was Stopped the Vessell was as Tight as any Vessell and thus was the Voyage managed.

The Vessell is as Tight to go to Sea now as any Vessell but its Impracticable to Carry on business these times to any Advantage from this Place.

I hope you have or will forward the papers to Mr Hyde, that I may Recover my Dammage.

Pray by Diffrent Opportunity's This may send me Two or three Barrells of Good Limes that is one Barrell by each opportunity and the Cost Charge to my Account . . .

To Mr Coddington Carrington Merchant Barbadoes

---

Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed are the Undernoted Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> am<sup>o</sup> to £38.. 9.. 01½  
w<sup>h</sup> I desire you will pass to the Cr of my Account or otherwise  
Return protested such as are not good. . . .

James Hall on Self	£ 7. 14. 1½
Jane Ridgly Ditto	6.
Ditto on Jos. Addams	6. 3.. 11
Jon <sup>a</sup> Strange on	} 8.. 8.. 0
W <sup>m</sup> Strange	
W <sup>m</sup> Govane on Self	8.. 3.. 0
Jo <sup>n</sup> Gassoway on W <sup>m</sup> Perkins	2.. 0.. 0

---

£38.. 9.. 1½

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> BlackAnnapolis in Maryland September 25<sup>th</sup> 1744

Gentlemen

I Received yours of the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1744 and observe that  
you have paid part of the money to Jenner to be returned in  
case the price of Fifty pounds Sterling not approved of.

Your Exchange was lately four hundred and fifty Wherefore  
I presume it will not be Inconsistant that he takes your money  
at that Exchange but as I wou'd not depart from any Offer  
made you may pay him in Lieu of the fifty pounds Sterling  
Two hundred Eighty five pounds your Currency he makeing a  
Deed of the Lotts of Ground Mentioned in the Deed sent you,  
to Charles Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup> & get the same Evidenced by Persons  
comeing this Way Changeing in the same Deed what is to be  
Changed.

Whatever further expence may Necessarily arise Charge to  
my Account and the same shall be Transmitted or paid to your  
Satisfaction if not in hand.

If I pay a greater exchange than this I shall think hard as

it was at 450 and part paid as you Write. Captain James Osgood will be coming here from your Parts he and his mate will be good Evidences to the Deed and Power for Acknowledgment which it must contain or have Endorsed thereon it will be Necessary to take Bond from Jenner to Execute an Other Deed if the first Miscarries.

Any further directions Necessary to the money due from Davison, you are to take from the Inclosed Letter which Mr Carroll Writes to Whom the same is due.

I spoke to Snowden about your Protested Bill he Promised to Speak to the Drawer and if he would Assume or Secure the Payment he would pay for him in Barr Iron, which I take to be better then Sueing him the fellow being a kind of Out Law.

I sent your Letter to Mr Groome but no answer shall not Omit to Speak to Mr Harris's Executors when I see them and do what I can to Serve you. . . .

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hutchinson and Goldthwait Merchants In Boston

---

Annapolis 8<sup>br</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

I would gladly take Salt of you but I Cannot get my own money for it at your Rate considering Freight Storage Waste & Trouble in Measureing. It is Sold here Retail and at Potapsco allmost as low as you ask by Parcells.

In case you want Bread I will suply you with Very good at Sixteen Shilling and Eight pence Currency ₤ Ct it is hard to abate in my Price and to raise in yours by which method I shall Break much sooner than your Owners.

If you want any Barr Iron I shall also with Pleasure Suply you at thirty five pounds Currency ₤ Ton.

Inclosed is your acc<sup>tt</sup> Ballance due to me Thirty seven pounds Fifteen Shillings and four pence Which I hope you will find Right and favour me with the same being soon going out of the Province.

I have no Muscovado Sugar but Mr Galloway at West River



has who Tells me his Price is Three pounds Ten Shillings Current money ③ Cent.

If you will take Two Shillings ③ Bushell for your Salt and advise me in five or six days I will take Six hundred Bushells half Course and half White, & pay you the Ballance thereof in Bread at Sixteen Shillings & Eight pence ③ Cent. . . .

P. S. If want Turpentine I will suply you Cheap  
To Mr Edw<sup>d</sup> Barns Merchant at Oxford

---

Annapolis October 12<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed is the State of the account as it Stands between your Father you & me Wherein I have Credited all and more than Could be due from my Brother and my Self, and I am certain is as regular a State as can be made, Whereby a Ballance is due to me of Three pounds Sixteen Shillings & Three Thousand Two hund<sup>d</sup> Eighty five pounds of Tobacco and which I hope ye will find Right & agree to, as I wou'd not on any Ocation have the least Misunderstanding with either, or any of the Family.

I shall take it as a favour if you will Instead of my drawing on you send me an order on Mr Ristean the present Sheriff for the Tobacco, and the Ballance in money Pay to Mr Richard Croxall as before ordered upon Which all the Orders you mention shall be delivered to any Person you shall desire. . . .

To Mr James Rigbie  
Baltimore County

---

Annapolis 8<sup>br</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1744

Mr Holland

I expected to have heard from you before this time in relation to the Goods in your hands, and whether it was worth the expence of a Vessell to send for what Corn you had engaged.

Pray let me hear from you in Relation hereto and be so kind

as to secure what money you can for me rather than the Corn and especially for the Hh<sup>d</sup> of Rum.

I shall be glad to know if you have got Cap<sup>t</sup> Horsey's Debt. I hope to hear from you particularly . . .

---

Annapolis November 14<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

I Received yours of the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant with an account Wherein you Credit 14<sup>th</sup>.. 2<sup>s</sup>.. 22<sup>d</sup> Barr Iron by Lydall & Say I must Look to him for the Rest.

On the Credit of Your Letter I gave an order for your Quantity of Twenty Five Hundred of Which he Rec<sup>d</sup> one Ton there not being Enough to suit your Size more at that time the Iron he Received for your use and on your Credit so that I Neither Can nor will Aply to him for payment & I hope you are Gentleman of Better Principles than to Quible on such an action I hope for your Compliance with the Ballance of my account as it is Honestly due to me, . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Robert Morris Oxford

This

---

Maryland November 19<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Yours by Biggs came to hand the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant Inclosed are the undernoted Bills of Exchange amounting to £70.. 5.. 6 which if paid, place to the C<sup>r</sup> of my Account or otherwise return protested in due time.

I have drawn on you the following three setts Bills of Exchange which I desire at due time you will pay & place to my Account Viz<sup>t</sup>

October 6 <sup>th</sup> 1744	my Exchange to L <sup>d</sup> Baltimore	£ 5.. 18.. 0
26 <sup>th</sup>	my Exchange to Onorio Razolini	15.. 14.. 3
14		
Novem. 19	my Exchange to Tho <sup>s</sup> ffranklin	37.. 1.. 6

---

£58.. 13.. 9

To Geo Haile on Sutchliff &

Bower £ 4.. 17.. 0

To John Wood on Ditto 3.. 0.. 0

To Richard Rutter on Ditto 4.. 16.. 0 ☞ Cap<sup>t</sup> Hargrove

To Lyde Goodwin on Mich<sup>l</sup> } 10.. 5.. 6 ☞ Cap<sup>t</sup> Elvis

Miller Bristoll } ☞ Capt. Hail's

To Benj. Sedwick on John

Hanberry 12.. 0.. 0

To Henry Morgan on W.

Perkins 10.. 10.. 0

To William Mittingly on Self 24.. 17..

---

£70.. 5.. 6

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merchant in London

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Maryland November 20<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

On the 16<sup>th</sup> Instant I Received a Letter from you dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of Aprill Last Acknowledgeing the Receipt of mine of July 1743 with an Inclosed for Mr Parris Your Letter was sent to me from Mr Dulanys Unsealed, & unless it was under cover I believe that which I Red had not been sealed.

I Return you thanks for your Care of the Packet to Mr Parris as allso to Doctor Carmichael to whom pray my best Respects.

It will be agreeable to me that you send me a State of my Account for the use of the House of Delegates, as it stands from the first.

To Mr James Buchanan Merchant in London ☞ Capt. Hardgrove & Cap<sup>t</sup> Elvis & Hailes

---

Annapolis November 20<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed is a Speciall Warrant of Escheat for which Mr franklin will Return Certificate to you he being here now, and Request you will return the Same with any Other of mine which you have as soon as convenient you can.

You have a Speciall warrant for 200 Acres of mine which is out of date, & which I Request you will send by the Bearer James Barns.

Inclosed you have the Certificate of Dellengen the Originall Cert diffing from the Patent of Rich Neck, on Record I find they make the former the Basis to go on therefore must Change the North East 140 P'ches, to one hundred and Consequently the South West 116 P'ches Line to Seventy Six P'ches, and Likewise the Quantity of the Land, which must be done on this same Certificate, having nothing Else to shew for the payment of my money &c the Bearer will Wait for the Certificate, which I Request you will dispatch him with . . .

Please to Return the Judg's order with Certificate  
To Coll<sup>o</sup> Thomas White, Surveyor Baltimore County

Maryland November 20<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sr

Above is Copia of mine as  $\text{£}$  Date & take this opportunity of Transmitting the undernoted Bills amounting to £84.. 9.. 6 with which I desire you will Credit my Account.

George Buchanan on you	£69.. 14.. 6
Will <sup>m</sup> Rogers on Sutchliff & C <sup>o</sup>	14.. 15..

£84.. 9.. 6

To Mr William Black (2)

$\text{£}$  Capt. Hardgrove & Elvis & Hailes



Maryland November 20<sup>th</sup> 1744

Gent

Inclosed are the undernoted Bills of Exchange on ye amounting to £67.. 10..0<sup>d</sup> With which I desire ye will Credit my Acc<sup>tt</sup> am obliged for your favour by Cap<sup>t</sup> Randell which came to hand with some Dammage in the Ship. the high Insurence paid might Claim Redress from the Insurers but as they are generally pritty unwilling to pay I Chuse to avoid the Trouble of Claiming.

To Charles Carroll Esq <sup>r</sup> on	}	£50.. 0.. 0
Philpott & Lee		
To Ed <sup>d</sup> Thom <sup>s</sup> on Ditto		17.. 10.. 0
		<hr/>
		£67.. 10

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Philpot & Lee

℥ Cap<sup>t</sup> Hardgrove and Cap<sup>t</sup> Elvis & Cap<sup>t</sup> Hailes

---

Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed is the first Exch<sup>a</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Jacob Hailes on Self Ten pounds Ster with w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will Credit me in Account . . .  
To Mr John Hanburry merch<sup>t</sup> in London ℥ Cap<sup>t</sup>. Jacob Hailes  
in the ship Ann Copy ℥ Brooke's

---

Annapolis X<sup>ber</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Yours of the 25<sup>th</sup> last month came at a time I was not in Town or had been sooner answered. I assure you that we partake with you in a just concern for the death of M<sup>rs</sup> Lloyed Who I doubt not by a Virtuous well spent Life here has Justly merited a Happy one Hereafter w<sup>ch</sup> is the onely and greatest Blessing we can desire to ourselves or friends upon a Disolution of this Short & Transitory Life.

If as you Observe the Weather will Admitt I shall gladly

attend her Funerall. I am much obliged in her Rememberance of my Children as to the Plantation I desire you would do therewith as your own in favour of your Neece & pay her what you think it Merrits untill I have an opportunity of Putting hands thereon for her, w<sup>ch</sup> I intend to do if the Land Good and Suitable conveniencys but cannot be done within these Two years, our kind Respects & wishes attend you and yours . . .

To Mr John Sayer Blake

Wye

---

Annapolis X<sup>ber</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

I was not in Town when yours of the 27<sup>th</sup> last month came and take this first opportunity assure you of our Real Concern for the Death of Mr<sup>s</sup> Lloy'd, as well as your Loss in her, & dissolution of this Life is Unavoidable & a Certain Consequence of our being, It must be therefore the greatest Aleviation of our grief for the Loss of those we Esteem, that by a well Spent Life here they leave a sweet Savour & Charractor Adequate, and the greatest Certainty we can have of Happyness hereafter, which may be Justly said of her.

The Notice she has taken of my Children in her will is the more Acceptable as I find their memory is not Estranged from their Relations with whom I shall allways desire they may keepe a Close and agreeable friendship & Correspondence.

I have not yet had an Opportunity of Enquiring whether moors molasses be gone if not shall acquaint him & agree, of which shall advise there's none in this Town, I delivered your Inclosed to Cap<sup>t</sup> Russell the Inclosed came to my hands this day . . .

To Richard Bennett Esq<sup>r</sup>

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Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed the Two Undernoted first Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> Amounting

to Sixty five pounds Two Shillings Ster. with w<sup>ch</sup> when paid  
 please to Credit me in Acc<sup>tt</sup> or if protested Return by the first  
 safe opportunity . . .

James Lee on Jo<sup>n</sup> Hanbury £43: 2.. —

W<sup>m</sup> Worthington Jun<sup>r</sup> on

W<sup>m</sup> Perkins 22.. 0.. —

---

£65.. 2.. —

To Mr Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde Merc<sup>t</sup> in London p<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Brooke's

---

Annapolis Dec<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

This Day I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours of the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst In answer to w<sup>ch</sup> I  
 can not Resolve as to the Quantety of one Yearly. But I will  
 agree with you and the Gentlemen to keep a certain Number  
 of Hands constantly at Work Raiseing as the Weather may  
 Admit And what they Raise shall be delivered at the Point  
 you mention (Weather allso permitting) as fast as Raised at  
 Six Shill and Six pence Ster <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Ton to be paid in Good Bills  
 of Exchange Yearly drawn on a Merchant in London.

It will not suit to take the Pigg Iron, and would be a great  
 charge to me to Ship it off again, as you propose to deliver  
 it. The Hands I propose shall Set to Work directly on con-  
 cludeing the Agreement and you may depend it will be agree-  
 able to me that they Raise a Thousand Ton p<sup>r</sup> Annum.

To Mr Charles Ewel in Charles County

---

Annapolis X<sup>ber</sup> 26 1744

Sir

I had Received a Letter from Mr ffranklin wherein he In-  
 formed me that you had agreed to his Proposall for Accomo-  
 dating your dispute with me since which I allso Rec<sup>d</sup> yours of  
 the 22<sup>d</sup> Instant wherein you seem to decline it again; this I  
 am Sorry for as it may lead us both into a Squable which may

be attended with more than the Value of the Matter in Law Charge Exclusive of the Trouble it must Create all which I would gladly avoid either to you or my Self, and as I had all ready made all the friendly Advances in my power I will not still be wanting, therefore I make you this one more which hope may be Acceptable Vidz. To begin at the mouth of the Pond and to go with the West Side thereof to the place where the West North West 214 p'ches Line of Timber Neck Crosses theme with a Straight Line to the place at the Bridge where we Run to, and an Other Line from thence to Intersect the End of the South Seventy Eight degrees East 200 perches Line of Bonds Pleasant Hills which is the Begining of the North Seventy Eight degrees West 200 perches Line of my Resurvey called Georgia.

I assure you that it is for the Sake of a Friendly correspondence, good Neighbourhood and to avoid disputes; I make the offers and concessions I do and have done, and not from the least apprehension I have of the Justness of my Cause for I am fully assured that I can Convince any Judicious, disintrested Man that your Conception of the Matter in dispute is Intirely Wrong and that your Surveyor will not be Adjudged to lie as you Judge your Self they do.

I Request that you will procure posts to be sett up which your People Cutt the two beginning Trees of Brotherly Love, as I am in hopes it was not done with design to destroy those Trees for any sinister Views I shall pass that action by without further Notice and hope to find in you the same good disposition . . .

To Mr Charles Ridgely

---

Mr Maynard

In case Mr Wordrope will put fourty Hogsheads of Tobacco or upwards on Board the Scooner Annapolis in Two days you are to take it on Board to be carried to Cap<sup>t</sup> Lock in Potapseo Mr Wordrop has Promised to get Tofflatts and find hands to



put the Tobacco on Board, and says its in Hous's at the Landing so you will have no more delay than as above.

I have desired him to suply you with fifty pounds of Pork and the like Quantity of Bread which will be sufficient.

In case the Wind is Contrary when you come up Severn you may put in Otherwise Proceed directly to Potapsco with the Tobacco.

Annapolis January 8<sup>th</sup> 1744

To Mr Lawrance Maynard on Board the Scooner Annapolis  
Putuxent

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

(*Abstracted.*)

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*October 12th, 1926.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The following persons, previously nominated for Active Membership, were elected:

Llewellyn A. Diggs and Miss Maude Birnie Cary.

Mr. John Wesley Brown presented a catalogue of the Ship Model Exhibition, which he asked to have added to the report of the Exhibition of the Marine Committee of the Maryland Historical Society. The following deaths were reported from among the membership:

Hope H. Barroll,	Charles E. Manger, of E.,
Martin E. Ridgley,	Albert L. Richardson,
G. Morris Bond,	William J. Parran,
John E. Semmes, Sr.,	Edwin W. Levering,
A. Dallas B. Courtenay,	Mrs. R. Curzon Hoffman,
	Miss Anne Lynch.

The President introduced the speaker of the evening, Colonel Alfred T. Smith of the General Staff, U. S. Army, who gave a

"Talk on South America with particular reference to the Argentine Republic," illustrated with colored slides.

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*November 9th, 1925.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

President Harris announced that several days ago he learned of an oil painting of the "Seaman's Bride," a clipper ship once owned by the Thomas J. Hand Co. of Baltimore, and that he hoped to be able to obtain this painting for this Society.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Mrs. Daniel C. Chase,	Miss Georgia M. Rowe,
Mr. Herbert T. Hartman,	Miss M. E. Massey,
Miss Florence P. Sadtler,	Mrs. Oscar J. Parrish,
Mr. Robert L. Grafflin.	

and to Associate Membership:

Mr. Frederick F. Lyden and Mr. Lyttleton P. Gould.

The President spoke of the investigations which have recently been made as to the place of interment of Sir Robert Eden and referred to the fact that a Special Committee of the Society had been appointed to consider the matter.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Louis H. Dielman, a member of the above-mentioned committee, submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland has submitted through a committee, a statement of facts leading up to the determination of the walls of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and the location therein of the remains of Sir Robert Eden, last Colonial Governor of this Province, together with data looking to the identification of the remains, and have asked for a resolution of this Society corroborating its findings; and,

WHEREAS, The matter has been referred to a Special Com-

mittee of this Society for its examination of data, and action thereon, and the said Committee having reported to the Historical Society, that in its judgment the identification of the church is positive, and that all data point to the burial in its chancel of the body of Sir Robert Eden, and that the remains there found, are in all human probability those of the Governor; and,

WHEREAS, This Society is informed that the site of the said Colonial Church and the Grave Yard surrounding it, is vested in the Rector, Vestry and Wardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster; therefore,

*Be it Resolved*, By the Maryland Historical Society, that it approves the work, and recommends that the permanent marking of the spot as the burial place of Sir Robert Eden, as proposed by the Society of Colonial Wars, has its endorsement.

The resolution was seconded and carried.

The following deaths were reported from among our membership:

Miss Emily Uffington Valentine,  
Very Rev. Edward R. Dyer, S. S.

On behalf of the Committee on Publications, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner presented before the Society Volume No. 44 of the Maryland Archives, being the "Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly 1745-47."

The President then introduced Mr. William A. Norman, who read a very interesting paper on the "Revolutionary Spirit of the Nineteenth Century."

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*December 14th, 1925.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night at the rooms of the Society with the President in the chair.

The President gave a brief sketch of the history of the clipper ships the "Seaman" and the "Seaman's Bride." He referred to the oil painting of the "Seaman's Bride" of which he spoke

at the last meeting and stated that it had been presented to the Society by Dr. Arthur Lee Browne, on behalf of Oliver K. and James K. Hand.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership in the Society:

Mrs. T. Claggett West,	Miss Elizabeth R. Frick,
Mrs. Gustavus Warfield,	Mr. John Guido Hisky,
Mr. Finley C. Hendrickson.	

Vice-President Thom presented the following preamble and resolutions to the Society, stating that they had been passed by the Council:

"Time hallows a noble Memorial Monument in its original location, but weakens its physical structure.

"To conserve the Spirit and Body of such long-seated monuments it is requisite, therefore, to protect them in their accustomed Home, rather than in a new one, and to avoid the inevitable injury to their weakened fabric through process of removal.

"All these considerations spring to mind as we weigh the proposal that the old 'Battle Monument' of Baltimore should be removed from its present site to the vacant lot on east Fayette Street, east of Holiday Street.

"Since September 12, 1822, that is, for more than a century, the Spirit of that Monument has poured forth its patriotic message from the present site.

"Since that date, too, the elements have worn it away physically. Constructed of soft marble utilized very largely in shallow slabs held together by metallic rivets so as to produce a hollow monument itself, the whole upper portion of the Monument would be gravely endangered were it torn apart and then put together again. Likewise, any cleansing of its surface by hard brushes, sand blast or acid solution, rather than by using upon it a gentle stream of water from a hose, would not only wear upon it disastrously, but would remove the bloom that Time has beautifully bestowed.



“For all such reasons, therefore, The Maryland Historical Society in session on this fourteenth day of December, 1925, unanimously and with most respectful insistence presents to His Honor, The Mayor of Baltimore City, and to the President and Members of the City Council, its earnest appeal that Baltimore City’s venerable ‘Battle Monument’ be conserved in its present site where it disturbs nothing and yet with silent eloquence can continue to tell most widely its patriotic story.

“*And it is Further Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Mayor of Baltimore City; to the President and to each Member of the City Council, and to each newspaper in the City.”

The above resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Francis B. Culver introduced to the Society the following preamble and resolution on the death of Albert Levin Richardson:

“In the death of Mr. Albert Levin Richardson, on June 6th, 1925, The Maryland Historical Society lost a member of long standing, and one who had given many years to the preservation of Maryland History.

“The Maryland Original Research Bulletins, which were published under his able editorship, contain in large measure vital records gleaned by him personally at great physical effort and large expenditure of time and money, including as they do thousands of tombstone records and marriage licenses in original, and in many cases inaccessible sources on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was secretary and later president of that Society.

“In the year 1906, Governor Warfield appointed Mr. Richardson Chairman of the Public Records Commission of Maryland, which had been created by the General Assembly to examine into the condition of the manuscript records of the State and to recommend means of preserving them; an office to which he gave devoted service. Mr. Richardson has left valuable historical and genealogical collections gleaned from

original records of many of the thirteen Colonies and from the official manuscript records of Great Britain. In his history of the English beginnings of American families he for several years spent many months each year in London, Edinburgh and Dublin in the investigation of local and national unpublished Archives, and in the rare manuscript sources at the British Museum. Mr. Richardson's work was recognized as authoritative both at home and abroad, and he was consulted professionally by many of the leading men and women of this country.

An Eastern Shoreman by birth, he passed his youth mainly at Salisbury, Maryland, where he was owner and editor of the *Salisbury Advertiser*, still the leading paper of that section, and in whose columns a high tribute was paid Mr. Richardson at the date of his passing. Wishing a wider field, Mr. Richardson became a member of the staff of the *Baltimore Sun* when the elder Abells were sole proprietors. Later he became managing editor of the *Kansas City Times*, and afterwards was associated with the *Pittsburgh Post*. Upon his retirement from journalism he devoted the later years of his life to research work.

"Although entitled to membership in various patriotic societies he was not a 'joiner,' preferring to hold membership only in the Maryland Historical Society, the Maryland Original Research Society and the Eastern Shore Society.

"Speaking for the friends of Mr. Richardson in this Society who, recognizing his worth as a member, and the loss it has sustained in his death, I herewith offer the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Maryland Historical Society has learned with regret of the death of its valued member the late Albert Levin Richardson on the sixth of June last, and that this resolution shall be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and referred to the Committee on Publication, of the Maryland Historical Society."

The above resolution was carried.

The President introduced Mr. James E. Hancock, who read a most interesting paper entitled "The Indians of Maryland."

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*January 11th, 1926.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Mrs. Preston B. Spring,	Mrs. Edmund Brice DuVal,
Mrs. John Cyrus Distler,	Theophilus White,
Mrs. Daniel Z. Dunott,	Frank Porter Gibson, D. D.

and to Associate Membership:

Frank Worthington Melvin.

The President announced that he thought that at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration to be held in Philadelphia from June until November of this year, proper recognition would be given Maryland for the part she has played in the history of the nation. The Maryland Historical Society may also be afforded opportunity to take an appropriate part in the celebration.

The President called the attention of the Society to the fact that the three years after which the pecuniary legacies in the will of Mr. J. Wilson Leakin would become payable, had now expired; and that the executors were prepared to pay the legacy of \$10,000. left to the Society by paragraph 24 of said will, which reads as follows:

"I bequeath to the Maryland Historical Society the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars to erect a room which shall contain the following things, which I now bequeath it."

The President also submitted to the Society the form of release which had been given him by the executors to be executed on behalf of the Society upon payment of the net amount of the legacy.

On motion duly seconded it was unanimously resolved that said legacy be accepted, and that the President or Vice-

President be authorized and directed to sign, on behalf of the Society, such release, and that the seal of the Society be thereto affixed, attested by its Secretary or Assistant Secretary, and that said release when so executed and acknowledged be delivered to the executors of said will upon receipt of the net amount of said legacy.

The President announced that, somewhat prematurely, the newspapers had disclosed the story of the discovery of eight portraits of members of the Calvert family. These portraits are now in this country and being restored. It is hoped that at least a part of them will come to this Society, and it is expected that an interesting paper relating to them will be read at a meeting of the Society in the spring.

Mr. Ritter, not being in nomination himself, submitted the following nominations for officers, trustees and standing committees for the year 1926:

*President.*

W. HALL HARRIS.

*Vice-President.*

VAN LEAR BLACK.

CLINTON L. RIGGS.

DECOURCY W. THOM.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

J. APPLETON WILSON.

*Recording Secretary.*

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

*Treasurer.*

HEYWARD C. BOYCE.

*Trustees of the Athenaeum.*

JESSE N. BOWEN, *Chairman.*

G. CORNER FENHAGEN.

JAMES E. HANCOCK.

WILLIAM G. GREENWAY.

WILLIAM M. HAYDEN.

WILLIAM C. PAGE.

*Committee on Gallery*

HOWARD SILL, *Chairman.*

THOMAS C. CORNER.

JOHN M. DENNIS.

GEORGE F. RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE HALL FOWLER.



*Committee on Library*

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman*.

HENRY J. BERKLEY.	SWEPSON EARLE.
WALTER I. DAWKINS.	EDWARD B. MATHEWS.
RICHARD M. DUVAL.	RAPHAEL SEMMES.

*Committee on Finance.*

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman*.

HOWARD BRUCE.	PETER E. TOME.
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*Committee on Publication.*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman*.

BERNARD C. STEINER.	JOHN M. VINCENT.
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*Committee on Membership.*

JAMES D. IGLEHART, *Chairman*.

ALICE H. BRENT.	ISAAC T. NORRIS.
JOHN WESLEY BROWN.	DANIEL R. RANDALL.
GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK.	FRANCIS E. WATERS.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*

J. HALL PLEASANTS, *Chairman*.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.	WILLIAM B. MARYE.
HARRIET P. MARINE.	WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.
	THOMAS E. SEARS.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.*

JOHN L. SANFORD, *Chairman*.

GEORGE CATOR.	JOHN H. LATANÉ.
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It was noted that the names appear in alphabetical order and that ladies have been placed in nomination for the first time in the history of the Society. There were no other nominations from the floor, and on motion it was resolved that nominations at this meeting be closed but attention was directed to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, whereby additional nominations may be made in writing over the signature of five active members of the Society written ten days from this date.

The Library Committee submitted to the Society the Jones-Bradford "Laws of the Province of Maryland," one of but three known copies, acquired by purchase.

The President introduced Mr. William L. Marbury, who read a paper on "How Maryland Became a Sovereign State, and the Meaning and Value of State Sovereignty."

## ANNUAL MEETING.

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*February 8th, 1926.*—The Annual Meeting of the Society was called to order at the close of the regular monthly meeting, by President Harris.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the Secretary read the list of nominations made at the January meeting (see page 80), and no further nominations having been made within the time limit provided in the Constitution and By-Laws, on motion, duly seconded and carried, the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot, as printed, and it was so done. Those persons as above nominated, were declared to be duly elected.

Following the precedent established last year, the reports of the several committees were not read, as they had been duly presented before the Council, and were ordered to be printed in the *Magazine*. For the Council, the President read the

### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council reports:

In its last Annual Report the Council mentioned the pendency of litigation concerning a charge by the City for paving (unnecessarily) the sidewalk of the old Athenaeum property. The outcome was partially satisfactory and the claim has finally been settled by the payment of \$129.56.

The pecuniary legacy to the Society of ten thousand dollars from its late member Mr. J. Wilson Leakin, having become payable under terms of his will, has been collected and, the State Collateral Inheritance Tax of \$500. being paid, the balance has been invested under direction of the Finance Committee.

The matter of the restoration and preservation of Fort McHenry as a military reservation, mentioned in the last Annual Report as a "hope," has become a realization and the

process of restoration is under way. It is hoped that the Congress will shortly provide additional funds to enable the War Department fully and properly to complete this very considerable undertaking.

The majority members of the Municipal Art Commission have advised your Council that, despite their earnest efforts, continued since September 1924, they have been wholly unable to secure a meeting of the Commission for consideration of the matter of the Lafayette Statue, the present site of which has heretofore been disapproved by the Commission by a vote of five to one, as well as by this and other societies and by many individuals.

Mr. William Power Wilson, of Boston, through the Corresponding Secretary Mr. J. Appleton Wilson, a relative, presented to the Society three valuable Maryland portraits by Rembrandt Peale, being of John McKim, Jr. (b. March 23, 1766; d. January 16, 1842)—of his wife Margaret Telfair McKim, and of her sister Mrs. Ann Telfair Timothy. This gift was accompanied by a donation of five hundred dollars, and it has been agreed that should this Society at any time cease to exist, these portraits shall be transferred in accordance with the duly recorded instructions of the donor.

The Society has again had the pleasure of entertaining the Eastern Shore Society at a special meeting called for that purpose,—and the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Maryland, has as always, held its Annual Meeting in the building.

The Society has been glad to coöperate with the Society of the Colonial Wars in the interesting researches of Mr. Daniel R. Randall and others, which have resulted in the discovery and permanent marking of the place of interment of Governor Robert Eden (1741-1784) at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Anne Arundel County.

The earliest record book of Charles County Court (1658-62) is in the possession of the Society and in process of restoration and reproduction, a considerable and tedious undertaking but one highly appreciated by the County and of unusual historical

interest, it being with possibly one exception the earliest record of its kind which exists in the State.

A proposition to remove the Battle Monument from its original location to a point in the Civic Centre, was met with an earnest protest by your Society which, it is hoped, was not without effect.

Together with the community, the Society mourns the loss of its valued member, Bernard Christian Steiner, upon whose unflinching loyalty, untiring energy and inexhaustible store of historical knowledge, it has throughout the thirty-four years of his membership, depended with a confidence never misplaced. His funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, of the Session of which he had for many years been clerk, was attended by a large representation from the membership of the Society. Appropriate action has been taken by both the Council and the Society.

The activities of the several standing committees are set out in detail in their several reports, all of which will, with those of the Treasurer and of the Trustees of the Athenaeum, be printed in the forthcoming number of the *Magazine*.

The sale of the Athenaeum Building and the bequests made to the Society have enabled the Council to introduce a budget system which, while necessarily still in an experimental stage will, it is anticipated, serve to stabilize and economize expenditures and enable the trustees and the several committees more effectively to employ the amounts allotted to them respectively.

The Committee on Addresses has been successful in securing for each meeting a speaker of mark and a paper of merit.

The library has been enriched by gifts of unusual value and of great number, some 2500 pieces in the aggregate, including manuscripts. The very interesting work of restoring and binding ancient documents has been continued with great success and with the acquisition of a photostatic machine, which will be accomplished through the generosity of a member, even more remarkable work will be done in this department.

To all those to whom the Society is indebted for these



invaluable volumes and manuscripts and to whom formal acknowledgment has already been made, it renews the expression of its most sincere gratitude.

Respectfully submitted, for the Council,

W. HALL HARRIS,  
*President.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1925.....	\$ 340.85
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#### RECEIPTS.

Membership Dues.....	\$ 5,310.00
Income Peabody Fund.....	822.00
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	7,667.00
War Record Commission Rent.....	1,000.00
Confederate Relics Fund.....	90.00
Certificates of Membership.....	15.00
Library Committee, Sales of Books.....	57.00
Publication Committee.....	36.25
Magazine Account, Sales of Magazines.....	156.10
Investigations and Researches.....	128.50
Telephone .....	19.75
Refund Marine Committee.....	95.10
Interest on Bank Balance.....	28.69
Petty Cash.....	50.00

#### Permanent Endowment Fund:

Bequest of Mrs. Ellen C. Bonaparte.....	\$2,500.	
Mrs. Robt. M. Littlejohn—Life Membership	100.	
Ida M. Shirk—Life Membership.....	100.	
Mrs. George F. Libby—Donation.....	25.	
I. N. Beighley—Donation.....	5.	
		2,730.00
Bal. transferred from Campaign Acct. for Investm't.	317.47	
Atlantic Coast Line of Conn. 4% Ctf. due Jan. 1, 1925 redeemed.....		1,800.00
		20,322.86
		\$20,663.71

## EXPENDITURES.

General Expense: Salaries and Wages....	\$7,052.26	
Fuel .....	1,449.50	
Sundry Operat. Exp....	482.64	
Electricity .....	211.76	
Telephone .....	104.25	
Fire Insurance.....	295.01	
Repairs to Building....	609.50	
Printing .....	75.50	
Water Rent.....	56.50	
Supplies and Misc.....	629.00	
	<hr/>	\$10,965.92
Magazine Account.....	2,230.40	
Library Committee.....	756.92	
Bills payable liquidated—1924.....	500.00	
Gallery Committee.....	132.48	
Publication Committee.....	150.00	
Confederate Relics Fund.....	1.50	
Securities purchased for Investment Account.....	4,770.49	
	<hr/>	19,507.71
Balance subject to certain Accounts unliquidated on December 31, 1925.....		1,156.00
		<hr/>
		\$20,663.71

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,  
*Treasurer.*

## STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1925.....	\$ 925.77
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## RECEIPTS.

From State.....	\$1,167.15	
Receipts in General.....	399.69	
Interest on Bank Balance.....	34.33	
	<hr/>	1,601.17
		<hr/>
		\$2,526.94

## EXPENDITURES.

Archives Repairs.....	\$ 329.02	
Miscellaneous .....	64.07	
	<hr/>	393.09
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1925.....		2,133.85
		<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,  
*Treasurer.*

## INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

*Securities Redeemed.*

\$1800. Atlantic Coast Line of Conn. 4% Ctfs. due Jan. 1, 1925.....	\$1,800.00
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*Securities Purchased.*

\$3500. N. Y. Edison Co. 5%, due 1944.....	\$3,500.00
Int. 4 mos. 25 days.....	70.49
\$1200. Sun Mortgage Co. 5½%, due 1928.....	1,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,770.49

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,  
*Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

On behalf of the Committee on Finance of the Society, I beg to advise that its activities during the past year have been limited solely to the approval of the suggestion offered by Treasurer Heyward E. Boyce, Esq., that he invest \$10,000. of the funds of the Society in the purchase of \$5,000. in bonds of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis 5½s of 1974, and \$5,000. Virginia Railway 5s of 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM INGLE,  
*Chairman, Committee on Finance.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Publications reports that Volume 44 of the Maryland Archives appeared during the year, containing the proceedings and acts of the General Assembly of Maryland for the sessions from August, 1745 to May, 1747. The volume comprises 717 pages and is the largest which has ever appeared in this series. It is inexpedient to divide the proceedings of any one session of an Assembly into two volumes and the last session, whose proceedings and acts were printed, was one longer than usual; while without that session the volume would have contained only 452 pages, which is too small a number.

The period is one characterized by bickering between the Governor and the Assembly, during the latter years of Governor Bladen's administration, and of a better coöperation between the Governor and the General Assembly, after Samuel Ogle returned as Governor. In the last session printed, an important statute provided for the inspection of tobacco and the limitation of officers' fees, while a second one provided for trial of matters of fact in the several counties where they may arise.

A considerable number of additional institutions of learning were given copies of a set of the volumes of the Archives on condition of paying the cost of transportation and sending in exchange publications which they may issue.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman has successfully edited the *Maryland Historical Magazine*. The regular quarterly numbers of Volume 20 have appeared. All parts of Maryland history have been covered by the articles which have appeared in the *Magazine*, and it has been useful in preserving important historical material. It has also served as a valuable means of communication between the Society and its members and, by way of exchange, has brought valuable additions to the Society's library.

In the month of April, the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, elected to its membership the Editor of the *Magazine*. This distinguished honor reflects credit also upon the Society, as showing how wide-spread is the *Magazine's* reputation.

We respectfully propose the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the *Magazine* account be credited with the sum of \$150.00 for the cost of printing the annual report of the Society and the list of members, and that the amount be charged to general expenses; and that the *Magazine* account be also credited, in accordance with the deed of gift of the late George Peabody, Esq., and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867, the sum of \$411.00, being one-half of the income for the current year from the investments of the



Peabody Fund; and that the *Magazine* account be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner.

The receipts and disbursements on the *Magazine* account, as exhibited by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Vol. XIX.	Cost of printing	No. 3, Sept., 1924.....	\$ 355.50
	" " "	No. 4, Dec., 1924.....	462.50
Vol. XX.	Cost of printing	No. 1, Mar., 1925.....	497.91
	" " "	No. 2, June, 1925.....	364.25
	" " "	No. 3, Sept., 1925.....	350.24
			<hr/>
			\$2,030.40
Total cost of Editing Vol. XIX.....			\$200.00
			<hr/>
			200.00
			<hr/>
			\$2,230.40

## RECEIPTS.

Vol. XX.	From sales and subscriptions.....	156.10
		<hr/>
Debit balance.....		\$2,074.30
Against which is to be credited cost of printing Annual		
	Report and list of members, 27 pages at.....	\$150.00
	And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund.....	411.00
Leaving the sum of.....		\$1,513.30
to be charged off in order to close this		
account as of December 31, 1925.		

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL K. DENNIS,

JOHN M. VINCENT.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

It is a pleasure to report that the accessions to the library during the past year have exceeded in number those of any previous year and are very great in value and interest. Manuscripts to the number of 2,000 have been presented and include the Lehr, the McKim and the Milligan collections of documents, account books and personal letters. The largest single gift of

books, numbering nearly five hundred, was from the family of the late John E. Semmes, Esq. This memorial collection includes many rare state histories, early Western travel and general Americana. A list of the more important genealogical items may be found in the report of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

Your committee discovered that Liber A of Charles County, 1658-1662, one of the earliest of our State records, had been in the possession of the Society for many years, without proper warrant, though presented some forty years ago by an unauthorized person. The county officials were duly notified of the fact and steps were promptly taken for the return of the volume. It is now being restored and when rebound will be delivered to the Charles County Court, where it properly belongs.

A hitherto unknown and very important map of St. Mary's City, filed years ago in connection with a suit, was discovered in the Land Office by Mrs. George W. Hodges. With the consent of the Commissioner, the document was brought to our repair shop, was repaired and crepelled and returned to that depository within a week. A copy is being prepared and will, in due season, be presented to the Society.

The volumes known as the "Brown," "Red," and "Black" books are in process of restoration, and several will soon be at the service of investigators in the field of provincial history.

A special grant was obtained from the Council for the purpose of continuing the work of cataloging. The services of Miss Davison have been secured and the work is now under way.

We congratulate ourselves that with but slight resources we have accomplished a great deal of work in the way of restoration and binding of our possessions, and it is due to those engaged in this work to record that it is being done at a cost far below that of any other institution.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN,  
*Chairman.*

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY.

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry has the honor to report the completion, during the year, of the indexing of the two vestry books of Dorchester Parish (1788-1885).

The list of items of genealogical interest, either donated or purchased during the past year, is appended hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

## GENEALOGICAL BOOKS PRESENTED TO SOCIETY, 1925.

- "Andrew Atkinson Humphreys." Biography by Henry H. Humphries. Phila. 1924 (volume). Presented by Letitia A. Humphries.
- "Das Neue Baltimore." Various biographical sketches of German-Americans. Presented by Annie V. Raine.
- "Hyland Family" including Ford, Wilmer, Tilden and Thompson Families of Maryland. Compiled by Edgar Mitchell Hyland, 1914. Presented by E. Mitchell Hyland.
- Catalogue and Errata of the records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church. Presented by W. G. Tatnall.
- Virginia Land Grants. Presented by Fairfax Harrison.
- "The Meriwethers and their Connections." Presented by Edward Hammond.
- New York Historical Society Collections. Presented by New York Historical Society.
- "Balto. Co., Its History, Progress and Opportunities with sidelights of some of its prominent men." Presented by Judge T. Scott Offutt.
- "Hollingsworth Family." Presented by Charles Gordon Carroll.
- "Joseph Radcliffe and His Descendants." Presented by Mrs. E. T. Evans.
- "Boyd Family Journal." Devoted to Southern Boyd and allied families. Presented by Willis M. Boyd.
- "Sellers Family of Pennsylvania and allied families." Presented by Edwin J. Sellers.
- Genealogical chart of Talbott Family of Maryland. Presented by Mrs. Ida M. Shirk.
- "The William Ward Genealogy. History of descendants of Wm. Ward of Sudbury, Mass. 1638-1925." Presented by Artemus Ward.
- Hood Family. Presented by E. L. Worthington.
- Genealogy of John Baldwin of Prince George Co., Md., and his descendants. Presented by Evelyn B. Baldwin.

- Newton Genealogy. Desendants of Richard Newton of Sudbury and Marlborough, Mass. 1638. Presented by B. A. Leonard.
- Lineage Books 1909-1910. Presented by National Society D. A. R.
- Churches in Delaware during the Revolution. Presented by Historical Society of Delaware.
- Sketch of Rev. Samuel McMaster 1744-1811. Presented by Millard F. Hudson.
- Charles Dorsey and his descendants. Presented by Mrs. Chas. B. Thurman.
- "Annapolis; Its Colonial and Naval Story," by Walter B. Norris. Presented by Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
- Revised History of Dorchester County, Maryland. Presented by Dr. Elias Jones.
- Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society. Presented by Oregon Historical Society.
- Banning and allied families. Presented by Kate Banning.
- Descendants of Valentine Hollingsworth, Sr. Presented by J. Adger Stewart.
- The Warren, Little, Lathrop, Park, Dix, Whitman, Fairchild, Platt, Wheeler, Lane and Avery Pedigrees of Samuel Putnam Avery. 1847-1920. Presented by the Misses Welcher.
- Ferguson Papers of Uniontown, Maryland.
- "The Wilbores in America. A family tree," by John R. Wilbor. Presented by John Reid Wilbor.
- Summerfield Baldwin. His Autobiography, ancestry with editorial and newspaper comments. Balto. 1925. Presented by Summerfield Baldwin.
- Ivy Mills 1729-1866. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.
- Pedigree of O'Dell. Presented by Walter G. O'Dell.
- History of Carrollton Manor, Frederick, Md. Presented by Louis H. Dielman.

## PURCHASED DURING 1925.

- Register of the College of St. James, near Hagerstown, Md. Years 1846-50; 1852-60; and 1862.
- An autobiography of William Russell, Balto. 1852.
- Collection of Newspaper articles relating to Maryland Historical and genealogical subjects.
- History of Fairfax County, Virginia.
- History of the Townships of Bye Berry and Moreland, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Peter-Jones and Richard Jones Genealogies.
- Vestry Book of St. Peter's Parish, Kent Co., Va. 1682-1758.
- Maryland Calendar of Wills, 1732-1738.
- Wills of Westmoreland Co. Va., 1654-1800.
- Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle County, 1682-1800.



# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports that during the past year, to wit, from February 1, 1925 to February 1, 1926 the programme at the various meetings of the Society was as follows:

February 9, 1925.—The Society was engaged in the election of officers for the ensuing term.

March 9, 1925.—Prof. John Earle Uhler read a paper entitled "The Delphian Club and the Early Nineteenth Century in Baltimore."

April 13, 1925.—Mr. Francis B. Culver read a paper entitled "Heraldry in America." Also at this meeting Mr. Daniel R. Randall made a report concerning the burial place of Governor Robert Eden.

April 27, 1925.—A Special Meeting was held at which the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland was the guest of the Maryland Historical Society.

The occasion was brought about by the announcement of the retention of Fort McHenry by the Federal Government as a national park owing to its great historic interest to the nation.

Addresses were made by Dr. James B. Iglehart on "The History of the Society of the War of 1812; by Gen. Clinton L. Riggs on "How Fort McHenry was Obtained as a National Park"; by T. Foley Hisky, Esq., on "Our Patriotic Duties." Congressman J. Charles Linthicum also gave a short account of the passage of the bill creating the Fort into a national park. At the conclusion of the above Mr. James Hancock, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland, presented to the said Society a large silk flag representing the flag of the United States (15 stars) in use at the time of the bombardment of Fort McHenry.

May 11, 1925.—A paper on "James Beatty, Navy Agent, Baltimore, during War of 1812," was read by Miss Harriet P. Marine.

May 26, 1925.—A Special Meeting was held at which the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City was the guest of the Maryland Historical Society.

The occasion for this meeting was the public award for essays submitted by pupils of the Class of 1925, in the various counties of the Eastern Shore. It was the third annual contest of this kind and the essays submitted dealt with the Colonial period ending July 4, 1776 and with some person, event or events, closely concerned with the history of the several counties.

Mr. Horace Wells Sellers, of Philadelphia, then gave an illustrated address on "Charles Willson Peale."

October 12, 1925.—Col. Alfred T. Smith gave an "Illustrated Talk on South America with Particular Reference to the Argentine Republic."

November 9, 1925.—Mr. William W. Norman read a paper on "The Revolutionary Spirit of the Nineteenth Century."

December 14, 1925.—Mr. James E. Hancock read a paper on "The Indians of Maryland."

January 11, 1926.—William L. Marbury, Esq., read a paper on "How Maryland Became a Sovereign State; the Meaning and Value of State Sovereignty."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. SANFORD,  
*Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Active Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	1005	
Associate Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	107	
Corresponding Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	23	
Life Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	15	
Honorary Members (Jan. 1, 1925).....	2	
		— 1152
Active Members (elected 1925).....	72	
Associate Members (elected 1925).....	9	
		—
Total (elected 1925).....	81	
Resignations (1925).....	14	
Deaths (1925).....	20	
		—
Total Loss (1925).....	34	
		—
Net Gain (1925).....		47
		—
Total Membership (Jan. 1, 1926).....		1199

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. IGLEHART,  
*Chairman.*

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## HONORARY MEMBERS

CLEMENCEAU, GEORGES (1923).....Paris, France.  
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910) .. } Care Dr. J. R. Bridges,  
630 College St., Charlotte, N. C.  
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.  
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....260 W. Biddle St.  
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914) .. } Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
HOWARD, DAVID RIDGELY (1921).....939 St. Paul St.  
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916) ..901 St. Paul Street.  
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. ROBERT M. (1916) ...23 E. 67th St., New York City.  
MANKIN, MISS OLIVIA (1919).....The Walbert.  
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th Street.  
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.  
SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1913)..... } Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union  
Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison  
Ave., New York City.  
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919) 38 E. 25th Street.  
\*STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892) ...1631 Eutaw Place.  
LIBRARIAN .....Loyola College.  
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917)....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893).....University of Va., University, Va.  
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.  
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.  
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907)..... } King's Highway and Lindell Ave.,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898).... Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.  
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.  
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.  
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Norfolk, Va.  
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....134 E. 67th St., New York.  
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.  
EABLE, GEORGE (1892).....Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.

\* Died Jan., 1926.





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- LYNN, MRS. ALBERTA (1922).....Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio.  
 \*McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....2809 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D.C.  
 MADDOX, WM. JOHNSTON (1921).....249 Maple Ave., Takoma Pk., Md.  
 MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.  
 MELVIN, FRANK WORTHINGTON (1926) .. 32 Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 METCALF, MRS. CARRIE S. (1922).....Smithfield, Pa.  
 MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.  
 MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....Seaford, Del.  
 MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.  
 NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921) { U. S. Recruiting Office,  
   Huntington, W. Va.  
 NICKLIN, JOHN BAILEY CALVERT (1920) . 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 NORTON, MISS LILLIAN A. (1924) ..... { Box 25, Penna. Ave. Station,  
   Washington, D. C.  
 OURSLER, MISS MARY C. (1921) ..... { 1415 Longfellow St., N. W.,  
   Washington, D. C.  
 OWEN-CHAHOON, MRS. M. D. (1913) .. { Care H. L. Henderson, 1420 Chest-  
   nut St., Phila., Pa.  
 PAULL, MRS. HARRY W. (1925).....Wellsburg, W. Va.  
 PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915).....“Dunstable,” Bayville, Long Island.  
 RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.  
 REID, LEIGH WILBER (1923).....Box 151, Haverford, Penna.  
 ROGERS, COL. ARTHUR (1920).....1886 E. 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 SAYVE, COUNTESSE JEAN DE (1925).....13 Ave. Bosquet, Paris, France.  
 SCISCO, LOUIS DOW (1925).....2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.  
 SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.  
 SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919).....902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.  
 SHEPPARD, MRS. HENRIETTA D. (1925) .. 17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.  
 SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921).....352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N.Y.  
 SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921) ..... { 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W.,  
   Washington, D. C.  
 SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923).....4540 Klinge Rd., Wash., D. C.  
 STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....619 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 STEWART, FOSTER (1917).....4726 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....Shippensburg, Pa.  
 TAYLOR, MRS. HARRY L. (1920).....“The Kenesaw,” Washington, D. C.  
 THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.  
 TILGHMAN, SIDELL (1925).....84 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 TRIPPE, PHILIP FRANCIS (1919).....P. O. Box 661, Youngstown, Ohio.  
 TUNNELLE, MISS MARY B. (1922).....Glen Olden, Pa.  
 WALLIS, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923) .Cherrydale, Virginia.  
 WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE {  
     (1920) ..... { 1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.  
 WHITE, JOHN BAKER (1925).....Box 1462, Charleston, W. Va.  
 WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.  
 WILSON, WILLIAM POWER (1924).....608 Winthrop Bldg., Boston, Mass.  
 WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921).....523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

- ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD T. (1916)...18 W. Franklin St.  
ALBAUGH, GEORGE W. (1923).....Westminster, Md.  
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....Laurel, Md.  
ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922).....2742 St. Paul St.  
ALEXANDER, CHARLES BUTLER (1923)...Charlotte Road.  
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.  
AMMIDON, MRS. DANIEL G. (1924)... { Care of Morgan Harjes Company,  
  Place Vendome, Paris, France.  
ANDREW, MISS ADA M. (1922).....3305 Windsor Hill Rd., Walbrook  
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907)...Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.  
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.  
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.  
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.  
ARROWSMITH, REV. HAROLD N. (1924)..204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford.  
ASH, MISS MOLLIE HOWARD (1924)....Elkton, Md.  
ATKINSON, MATTHEW S., JR. (1925)...37 South St.  
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914).....22 Light St.  
ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917).....2809 St. Paul St.
- BAER, JOHN P. (1920).....16 Midvale Road, Roland Park.  
BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....Maryland Casualty Tower.  
BAER, WILLIAM S., M. D. (1919).....4 E. Madison St.  
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....1025 St. Paul St.  
BAILY, JAMES (1921).....1430 Park Ave.  
BAILY, MRS. JAMES (1922).....1430 Park Ave.  
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....9 E. Franklin St.  
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.  
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920)..845 Park Ave.  
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919)...226 W. Lafayette Ave.  
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920).845 Park Ave.  
BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....Cloverdale Road.  
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.  
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn."  
\*BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.  
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....412 Equitable Building.  
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Maryland Club.  
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.  
BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....1606 Munsey Building.  
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....207 N. Calvert St.  
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922)....508 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Pk.  
BEACHAM, MRS. HARRISON T. (1919)...313 Woodlawn Rd., Rd. Pk.  
BEALMEAR, HERMAN (1916).....1610 W. Lanvale St.  
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.



- BEATTY, JOHN E. (1921).....B. & O. Building.  
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910) .11 E. 2nd St., Frederick, Md.  
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.  
BEECHER, WM. GORDON (1919).....409 Calvert Building.  
BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....Greenway Apartments.  
BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.  
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....The Rochambeau, Wash., D. C.  
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.  
BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....University Apartments.  
BERGLAND, JOHN MCF., M. D. (1924) .4 W. Biddle St.  
BERGLAND, MRS. JOHN MCF. (1924) .4 W. Biddle St.  
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900).....1305 Park Ave.  
BERKLEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922).....1305 Park Ave.  
BERNARD, RICHARD CONSTABLE (1923) .Garden Apartments.  
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park Ave.  
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. ....2600 Maryland Ave.  
BIDDLE, MRS. J. WILMER (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.  
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Riderwood, Md.  
BIRCKHEAD, REV. HUGH (1925).....811 Cathedral St.  
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.  
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....19th & Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.  
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building.  
BLACK, MISS JESSIE (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.  
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.  
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.  
BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.  
BLAIR, MRS. JOSEPH (1919).....611 C, Sparrows Point.  
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....3904 Greenway, Guilford.  
BLAKESLEE, MRS. WILBER (1923).....3920 Maine Ave.  
BOISSEAU, JOHN E. (1924).....3 E. Fayette St.  
BOND, DR. A. K. (1922).....3104 Walbrook Ave.  
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.  
BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.  
BOND, DUKE (1919).....Charles & Read Sts.  
\*BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....Ruxton, Md.  
BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.  
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.  
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.  
BOOKER, MRS. WILLIAM D. (1919) .. { c/o Dr. John Booker,  
Chapel Hill, N. C.  
BOONE, MRS. R. SANCHEZ (1925).....1221 N. Calvert St.  
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.  
BOSLEY, CHARLES B. (1923).....16 E. Lexington St.  
BOSWELL, MRS. T. STEPTOE (1923)....22 E. Eager St.  
BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.  
BOULDEN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916) .The Homewood Apts.  
BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916) .1106 N. Charles St.



- BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909).....401 Maryland Trust Bldg.  
BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.  
BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....Citizens National Bank Bldg.  
BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....3020 N. Calvert St.  
BOYCE, FRED. G., JR., (1916).....4102 Greenway, Guilford.  
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Drovers National Bank.  
BOYLE, MISS ANN E. H. (1924).....2636 N. Charles St.  
BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916)....Belair, Md.  
BRAMBLE, FORREST (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.  
BRANCH, REV. HENRY, D. D. (1920)....Leesburg, Va., R. F. D. No. 3.  
BRANHAM, MRS. JOSEPH H. (1919)....2200 Eutaw Place.  
BRATTAN, MRS. J. Y. (1919).....1802 St. Paul St.  
BRENNAN, BERNARD A. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.  
BRENT, MRS. DUNCAN K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.  
BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.  
BRISTOR, JOSEPH W. (1925).....2205 N. Calvert St.  
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....“Mondawmin,” Liberty Heights Av.  
BROWN, GEORGE DOBBIN (1923).....Enoch Pratt Free Library.  
BROWN, MARY HOWARD (1920).....Owings Mills, Md.  
BROWN, J. BURKLOE (1923).....1519 Munsey Bldg.  
BROWN, JOHN W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.  
BROWN, W. McCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.  
BROWN, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.  
BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....341 Courtland St.  
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)..St. John’s Rectory, Frostburg, Md.  
BROWNE, MARY N., M. D. (1919).....Rochambeau Apts.  
BRUCE, HOWARD.....{ Partlett Hayward & Co.,  
P. O. Box 1191.  
BRUCE, MRS. JAMES (1924).....Bedford Place, Guilford.  
BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....Ruxton, Md.  
BRUCE, MRS. WM. CABELL (1920).....Ruxton, Md.  
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.  
BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)..116 Chamber of Commerce.  
BUCK, ALBERT H. (1921).....Allston Apts.  
BUCK, KIRKLAND C. (1921).....Eutaw Savings Bank.  
BUCK, BURTON GRAY (1921).....231 E. North Ave.  
BUCKINGHAM, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1920). 1918 Eutaw Place.  
BUCKLER, WILLIAM H. (1923).....09 Banbury Road, Oxford, England.  
BURCH, WM. BALTZELL (1924).....Valley Lee, Md.  
BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....806 University Parkway.  
CAIN, MRS. JAMES M. (1922).....Church Hill, Md.  
CAIRNES, MISS LAURA J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.  
CANDLER, MISS OTTE SEYMOUR (1923)..Roland Park P. O.  
CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.  
CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.  
CAREY, JAMES, JR. (1917).....838 Park Ave.



- CORKEAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919).....200 Goodwood Gardens.  
CORNELIUS, THOMAS REESE (1924).....Gittings Ave.  
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....Hopkins Pl. and Redwood St.  
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Cylburn, Station L, Baltimore.  
COTTMAN, THOMAS E. (1917).....Chattolane, Md.  
COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896)...239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
COUDEN, JOSEPH (1920).....Perryville, Md.  
COULTER, JOHN MIFFLIN (1923).....2421 St. Paul St.  
\*COURTENAY, A. D. B. (1919).....610 Lennox St.  
CRAIN, ROBERT (1902).....{ 7005 Otis Bldg.,  
  810 18th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.  
CRANE, WM. HERBERT (1924).....Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.  
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....1622 Park Ave.  
CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....3803 Juniper Road.  
CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....401 Garrett Bldg.  
CROMWELL, MRS. C. HAMMOND (1924)..Ellicott City, Md.  
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)..Lake Roland.  
CROSS, W. IRVINE (1925).....B. & O. Building.  
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....3204 Guilford Ave.  
CULVER, JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.  
CULVER, MRS. JOHN K (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
- DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.  
DAINGERFIELD, MRS. P. B. KEY (1925)..Latrobe Apartments.  
DALLAM, C. BRAXTON (1924).....4001 Greenway.  
DALSHIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.  
DAMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923).....P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.  
DANBRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.  
DARRELL, MRS. CAVENDISH (1921).....1109 N. Eutaw St.  
DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Dunkirk P. O., Calvert Co., Md.  
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904)....2927 St. Paul St.  
DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922)...2927 St. Paul St.  
DAVES, JOHN COLLINS (1923).....Chamber of Commerce.  
DAVIS, E. ASBURY (1924).....119-21 S. Howard St.  
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....1200 Cathedral St.  
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....4100 Greenway.  
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.  
\*DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....11th Floor, Garrett Bldg.  
DAVISON, MISS ELIZABETH T. (1925)...Cecil Apts.  
DAVISON, MISS CAROLINE V. (1925)...Cecil Apts.  
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.  
DAWSON, MRS. THOMAS M. (1925).....1702 N. Charles St.  
DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907)....{ The Concord, Apartment 31,  
  Washington, D. C.  
DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.  
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK, (1916).....608 W. Franklin St. Richmond, Va.  
DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.



- DENMEAD, GARNER WOOD (1923).....227 St. Paul St.  
DENNIS, MRS. JAMES T. (1923).....1002 N. Calvert St.  
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.  
DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.  
DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.  
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.  
DENNISON, H. MARCUS (1923).....10 E. Read St.  
DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.  
DEVECMON, WILLIAM C. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.  
DICKY, CHARLES H. (1902).....{ Maryland Meter Company,  
Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.  
DICKY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.  
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.  
DIGGES, LLEWELLYN A. (1925).....1312 Eutaw Place.  
DITMAN, MISS GRACE BARROW (1919).....219 E. Biddle Street.  
DITMAN, MRS. WILLIAM C. (1919).....219 E. Biddle Street.  
DIXON, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1919).....207 Wendover Road, Guilford.  
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....344 N. Charles St.  
DOEBLER, JOHN H. (1920).....{ Pennsylvania & Bosley Aves.,  
Towson, Md.  
DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922).....{ Greenway & St. Martin's Rd.,  
Guilford, Baltimore.  
DONALDSON, MRS. JOHN J. (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.  
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.  
DONNELLY, WILLIAM J. (1916).....Commerce and Water Sts.  
DORSET, MRS. CHARLES P. (1920).....3712 Springdale Ave.  
DORSET, MISS ANNE H. E. (1919).....Ellicott City.  
DOWELL, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....The Belvedere Hotel.  
DUEB, HENRY LAY (1923).....Calvert Bldg.  
DUEB, HENRY T. (1923).....Baltimore Club.  
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....138 W. Lanvale St.  
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....110 W. North Ave.  
DUGAN, HAMMOND J. (1916).....520 N. Charles St.  
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919).....225 W. Preston St.  
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....406 Water St.  
DUKE, MRS. W. BERNARD (1908).....Riderwood, Md.  
DUKEHART, MORTON McL. (1920).....2744 N. Calvert St.  
DUKER, MRS. HENRY P. (1925).....3800 N. Charles St.  
DUKER, HENRY P. (1925).....3800 N. Charles St.  
DUKER, HERMAN (1924).....530 Albemarle St.  
DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....Charles Street Ave.  
DULAC, MRS. VICTOR (1925).....Temple Court Apartments.  
DULANEY, HENRY S. (1915).....Charles St. and Forest Aves.  
DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923).....1620 Bolton St.  
DUNCAN, MISS ELIZA W. McKIM (1921).....4132 Roland Ave.  
DUNHAM, FRANCIS LEE, M.D. (1921).....1111 N. Eutaw St.  
DUNOTT, MRS. DANIEL Z. (1926).....1005 N. Calvert St.



- DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M.D. (1902)..Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.  
 DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.  
 DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919).....The Sherwood.  
 DUVALL, SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925).....Frederick City, Md.  
 DUVALL, MRS. SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925)..Frederick City, Md.  
 \*DYER, VERY REV. EDWARD R. (1922)..St. Mary's Seminary, N. Paca St.
- EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T. (1922).....1431 Linden Ave.  
 EABLE, SWEPSON (1916).....512 Munsey Building.  
 EASTER, ARTHUR MILLER (1918).....102 E. Madison St.  
 EDEL, ALFRED T. (1925).....14 Wendover Road, Guilford.  
 EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Road.  
 ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.  
 ELLINGER, MISS ESTHER PARKS (1922)..12 W. 25th St.  
 EMMART, WM. W. (1924).....Union Trust Building.  
 ENGLAND, CHARLES (1924).....1507 Park Ave.  
 EVANS, CLARENCE R. (1924).....2810 St. Paul St.  
 EVANS, MRS. CORA R. (1924).....2810 St. Paul St.  
 EVANS, MRS. ELLA WARFIELD (1924)....Calvert Court Apartments.  
 EVANS, FRANK G. (1923).....Eutaw Savings Bank.  
 EVANS, H. G. (1918).....818 University Parkway.
- FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.  
 FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.  
 FALLON, WM. B. (1920).....6 Elmhurst Road.  
 FAURE, AUGUSTE (1916).....735 Grand View Ave., Sunland, Calif.  
 FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....325 N. Charles St.  
 FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.  
 FICKENSCHER, MISS LENORE (1920)....Guilford Manor Apartments.  
 FINDLEY, MISS ELLEN B. (1919).....1510 Bolton St.  
 FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.  
 FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1610 Park Ave.  
 FISHER, DR. WM. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.  
 FISHER, WILLIAM H. (1925).....1724 St. Paul St.  
 FITZGERALD, CHARLES G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.  
 FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M.D. (1921)....Westminster, Md.  
 FLANAGAN, SHERMAN E. (1925).....Westminster, Md.  
 FLEMING, MISS ELIZABETH BOYD (1925).Canterbury Hall Apartments.  
 FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1925).....1718 Bolton St.  
 FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building.  
 FORBES, GEORGE (1924).....601 Maryland Trust Building.  
 FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916).....1412 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.  
 FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917).....23 E. 22nd St.  
 FOSTER, REUBEN (1921).....23 E. 22nd St.  
 FOWLER, LAURENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.  
 FOWLER, MISS LOUISA M. (1923).....St. Timothy's School, Cat'nsv'le, Md.  
 FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.

- FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
FRANK, ELI (1923).....North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.  
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921)....104 W. 39th St.  
FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.  
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Pk.  
FREEMAN, MRS. JULIUS W. (1917)...2731 St. Paul St.  
FRENCH, HOWARD A. (1924).....304 W. Baltimore St.  
FRENCH, DR. JOHN C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road.  
FRICK, MISS ELIZABETH R. (1925)....1523 Bolton St.  
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.  
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....Guilford.  
FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....835 University Parkway.  
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M.D. (1919)...1212 Eutaw Place.  
FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M.D. (1919)...1013 N. Charles St.  
FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.  
FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.
- GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Court House, Baltimore.  
\*GAITHER, THOMAS H., JR. (1916)....111 N. Charles St.  
GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....233 W. Lanvale St.  
GALLAGHER, MRS. HELEN M. P. (1916)..Bayville, N. Y.  
GALLOWAY, MRS. ETTA LEGG (1922)...2215 N. Charles St.  
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.  
GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)..Northumberland Apts., Wash., D. C.  
GARCELON, MRS. HERBERT I. (1924)... { Earleigh Heights P. O.,  
  Anne Arundel Co., Md.  
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....1111 Linden Ave.  
GABBETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.  
GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.  
GIBBS, CHARLES H. (1920).....511 Garrett Building.  
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.  
GIBBS, MRS. RUFUS N. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.  
GIBSON, ARTHUR C. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.  
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.  
GILBERT, D. C. (1923).....3116 Gwynn Oak Ave.  
GILL, MRS. ROBERT LEE (1924).....102 Club Road.  
GILL, ROBERT LEE, JR. (1925).....102 Club Rd., Roland Park.  
GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919).....Walbert Apartments, No. 54.  
GILLIS, DR. ANDREW G. (1923).....1033 N. Calvert St.  
GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....743 Calvert Building.  
GIRDWOOD, MRS. JOHN (1921).....102 E. 25th St.  
GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.  
\*GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....Ashburton.  
GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA E. (1920)...231 W. Preston St.  
GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921).....2000 E. 30th St.  
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....16 St. Paul St.  
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....1 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

- GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905)....Edgewood, R. F. D.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....St. Paul Apartments.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, MRS. FITZHUGH (1919) .1700 St. Paul St.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, MISS HELENE (1923) ...Riderwood, Md.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913) ..Easton, Md.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915) ...National Union Bank.  
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.  
GOODNOW, MRS. R. K., SR. (1925).....914 N. Charles St.  
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....Catonsville, Md.  
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923) ...Laurel, Md.  
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.  
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....2402 N. Charles St.  
GOUGH, T. R., M. D. (1919).....Barnesville, Md.  
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908)..... { Western Reserve University,  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
GRAFFLIN, ROBERT L. (1925).....25 E. Baltimore St.  
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.  
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.  
GRAMKOW, MRS. EMMA (1919).....Elm St., Concord, Mass.  
GRAY, BISCOE L. (1921).....1712 N. Calvert St.  
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917).2322 N. Charles St.  
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.  
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.  
GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919)...815 Park Ave.  
\*GRESHAM, MRS. THOS. BAXTER (1919).815 Park Ave.  
GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).Glyndon, Md.  
GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1891).....10 Francis St., Annapolis, Md.  
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.  
HABIGHURST, MRS. CHAS. F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.  
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.  
HALL, J. BANNISTER (1924).....829 Park Ave.  
HALL, MRS. J. BANNISTER (1924).....829 Park Ave.  
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.  
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.  
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.  
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.  
HAMILTON, S. HENRY (1923).....112 E. Preston St.  
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923).....10 Norwood Place, Guilford.  
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.  
HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914).....803 Union Trust Bldg.  
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923)...801 Union Trust Building.  
HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916).....2330 Eutaw Place.  
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.  
HANDY, J. CUSTIS (1923).....45 East 55th St., New York City.  
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....230 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.

- HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.  
 HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.  
 HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....Canterbury Hall.  
 HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916). Cambridge, Md.  
 HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building.  
 HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....511 Park Ave.  
 HARRIS, WILLIAM BABNEY (1918).....Ten Hills.  
 HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914)..... }  
 HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919) } Care Edwin Warfield, Sykesville, Md.  
 HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....1615 Eutaw Pl.  
 HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1741 Park Ave.  
 HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....Middle River, Md.  
 HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919).....Ellicott City, Md.  
 HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....Greenway Apts.  
 HARTMAN, HERBERT T. (1925).....Chestertown, Md.  
 HARVEY, MRS. WILLIAM P. (1919)...932 N. Charles St.  
 HARWOOD, JAMES KEMP (1923).....30 W. Biddle St.  
 HAYDEN, WILLIAM M. (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.  
 HAYES, A. GORDON (1919).....214 W. Madison St.  
 HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923).....3526 Roland Ave.  
 HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918).....110 Commerce St.  
 HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.  
 HAZELHURST, HUGH JENKINS (1923)...1310 Eutaw Place.  
 HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T. (1920)..1505 Park Ave.  
 HELFRICH, MRS. SAMUEL (1920).....Catonsville, Md.  
 HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.  
 HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919)..Cumberland, Md.  
 HENDERSON, NEWTON R. (1925).....4018 Bateman Ave.  
 HENDRICKSON, FINLEY C. (1925).....Cumberland, Md.  
 HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914).....1517 Bolton St.  
 HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....717 N. Broadway.  
 HEVELL, CHARLES H. (1922).....514 Willow Grove Ave.  
 HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.  
 HICKMAN, EDWARD L. (1924).....Cedarcroft, Baltimore.  
 HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.  
 HICKS, THOMAS (1919).....106 W. Madison St.  
 HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....712 Keyser Bldg.  
 HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922).....27 S. Ellwood Ave.  
 HINKLEY, MISS HARRIETTE (1923).....808 Cathedral St.  
 HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.  
 HISKY, JOHN GUIDO (1925).....Catonsville, Md.  
 HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.  
 HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....219 City Hall.  
 HITE, MRS. ELIZABETH C. (1923).... }  
 } Care of J. A. Lisle,  
 } 14 E. Lexington St.  
 HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)...Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.



- HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903) .. { 142 Duke of Gloucester St.,  
Annapolis, Md.
- HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916) ..... Care of Thomas & Thompson.
- HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924) ..... 307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
- \*HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896) ..... 1300 Continental Trust Building.
- \*HOFFMAN, MRS. R. CURZON (1923) .... 1203 St. Paul St.
- HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895) ... 1802 Eutaw Place.
- HOLLOWAY, CHARLES T. (1925) ..... { 39 Colbert Road, East,  
West Newton, Mass.
- HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918) ..... Normandie Heights, Md.
- HOLLYDAY, GUY T. O. (1923) ..... Sta. D, Swann & Edmondson Avs.
- HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900) ..... Riderwood, Md.
- HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909) ..... Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
- HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922) ..... 1205 Linden Ave.
- HOOPER, JAMES E. (1921) ..... Ruxton, Md.
- HOPKINS, HENRY P. (1924) ..... 347 N. Charles St.
- HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911) ..... 2001 Park Ave.
- HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924) ... 5 Somerset Pl., Guilford, Balto.
- HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911) ..... 649 Title Building.
- HOWARD, CHARLES McHENRY (1902) ... 901 St. Paul St.
- HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907) ..... 1010 Munsey Bldg.
- HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917) ..... 209 W. Monument St.
- HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922) ..... 12 E. Lexington St.
- HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916) ..... Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
- HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915) ..... Chestertown, Md.
- HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920) ..... Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
- HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895) ..... 4104 Maine Ave., West Forest Pk.
- HUGHES, MRS. MARY P. (1924) ..... 2823 St. Paul St.
- HUGHES, THOMAS (1886) ..... 1018 Cathedral St.
- HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904) ..... The Hopkins, 31st and St. Paul Sts.
- HUMRICHOUSE, HARRY H. (1918) ..... 465 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.
- HUNGERFORD, ARTHUR F. (1925) ..... 809 N. Charles St.
- HUNTING, E. B. (1905) ..... 705 Calvert Building.
- HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902) ..... 1023 St. Paul St.
- HURST, CHARLES W. (1914) ..... 24 E. Preston St.
- HURST, J. J. (1902) ..... Builders' Exchange.
- HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906) ..... Washington Apartments.
- HYDE, GEO. W. (1906) ..... 3908 N. Charles St.
- HYDE, HENRY M. (1923) ..... 103 W. 39th St.
- HYNSON, REV. BENJAMIN T. (1921) ... 10 K. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- HYNSON, GEORGE W. (1925) ..... U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.
- IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914) ..... 11 E. Lexington St.
- IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916) ..... Garden Apartments.
- IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893) ... 211 W. Lanvale St.
- IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913) ..... 1707 St. Paul St.
- INGLE, WILLIAM (1909) ..... 1710 Park Ave.

- IVES, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
- JACKSON, HON. HOWARD (1924).....Mayor's Office, City Hall.
- JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
- JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
- JANNEY, STUART S. (1924).....6th Floor, Title Building.
- JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
- JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
- JENKINS, M. EARNEST (1924).....717 St. Paul St.
- JOHNSON, CHARLES W. L. (1923).....909 St. Paul St.
- JOHNSON, MRS. EDWARD M. (1924)....2900 N. Calvert St.
- JOHNSON, J. HEMSLEY (1916).....626 Equitable Building.
- JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
- JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)... } Care of J. S. Wilson Co.,  
Calvert Building.
- JONES, MRS. HARRY C. (1919).....2523 Madison Ave.
- JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....Kenoak Road, Mt. Washington, Md.
- KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
- KEECH, MRS. CAROLINA PAGON (1924)..203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.
- KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919)....52 Broadway, New York.
- KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH }  
(1917) ..... } 8 W. Hamilton St.
- KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....300 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
- KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place.
- KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915).....Charles and Wells Sts.
- KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
- KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
- KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.
- KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building.
- KEYSER, WILLIAM, JR. (1925).....Keyser Building.
- KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917)..1027 St. Paul St.
- KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1922)...Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.
- KIRK, HENRY C. (1908).....3126 Cloverhill Rd.
- KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....3126 Cloverhill Rd.
- KIRWAN, GEORGE W. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
- KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX }  
(1915) ..... } Chestertown, Md.
- KLINEFELTER, HENRY H. (1922).....Chestertown, Md.
- KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.
- KNAPP, GEORGE W. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.
- KNAPP, GEORGE W., JR. (1919).....1116 N. Calvert St.
- KNAPP, WILLIAM G. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.
- KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..211 Wendover Rd., Guilford.
- KOONTZ, MISS MARY G. (1917).....307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.

- LANEFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.  
 LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.  
 LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924).....4014 Edmondson Ave.  
 LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920).....Lake Roland, Md.  
 LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923)...103 W. Monument St.  
 \*LEDERER, LEWIS J. (1916).....Marine Bank Building.  
 LEE, MISS CASSANDES (1923).....Stafford Hotel.  
 LEE, MISS ELIZABETH COLLINS (1920).103 Linden St., Towson, Md.  
 LEE, H. H. M (1923).....806 Reservoir St.  
 LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.  
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....2843 N. Calvert St.  
 LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.  
 LEGG, JOSEPH B. (1924).....2508 N. Calvert St.  
 LEONARD, WM. WIRT (1924).....3401 Greenway.  
 \*LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.  
 LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Merchants' National Bank.  
 LEVIS, MISS ANNA G. (1925).....2326 N. Charles St.  
 LEVY, JULIUS (1921).....Lombard and Paca Sts.  
 LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.  
 LIMERICK, J. ARTHUR (1924).....960 N. Howard St.  
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....20 E. Lexington St.  
 LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....1935 Park Ave.  
 LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....Cambridge Apartments.  
 LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915).....Bethesda, Md., Route 1.  
 LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919)...4 E. Preston St.  
 LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.  
 LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923).....44 Roland Court.  
 LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919).....1010 N. Charles St.  
 LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Company.  
 LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.  
 LURMAN, THEODORE S., JR. (1923).....1316 Eutaw Place.  
 LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1801 Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.  
 LYON, MISS GRACE (1923).....1209 Linden Ave.  
 MABOU, THOMAS C. (1925).....2624 Guilford Ave.  
 McADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.  
 McCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.  
 McCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....211 N. Calvert St.  
 McCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921).....102 Club Rd.  
 McCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914)...McCormick Block.  
 McEVoy, P. J. (1919).....402 Cathedral St.  
 MacGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891)...Atholton, Md.  
 McGROARTY, WILLIAM B. (1920).....Falls Church, Va.  
 MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.  
 McILVAIN, MISS ELIZABETH GRANT }  
 (1917) ..... } 512 Park Ave.  
 MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909)..Elkton, Md.

- MCKENBICK, MRS. CARL ROSS (1923)...Lake Avenue and Roland.  
 MACKENZIE, THOMAS (1917).....607 Continental Building.  
 MACKLIN, MRS. CHARLES F. (1925)....1209 N. Calvert St.  
 MCKIM, S. S. (1902).....Savings Bank of Baltimore.  
 McLANE, ALLAN (1894).....Garrison, Md.  
 McLANE, MISS CATHERINE (1919).....211 W. Monument St.  
 McLANE, MISS ELIZABETH C. (1919)...211 W. Monument St.  
 MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914).....325 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Pk.  
 MAGRUDER, JAMES M., D. D. (1919)....Hockley Hall, Annapolis.  
 MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911).....1403 Fidelity Building.  
 \*MALTBIE, WILLIAM H. (1922).....911 Continental Bldg.  
 MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902).....619 Fidelity Bldg.  
 \*MANGER, CHARLES E. (1922).....2524 Pennsylvania Ave.  
 MANLY, MRS. WM. M. (1916).....1109 N. Calvert St.  
 MANNING, CLEVELAND P. (1921).....918 N. Calvert St.  
 MARBURG, MISS AMELIA (1919).....6 E. Eager St.  
 MARBURG, WILLIAM A. (1919).....6 E. Eager St.  
 MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.  
 MARINE, MISS HARRIET P. (1915).....717 Reservoir St.  
 MARKELL, MRS. FRANCIS H. (1923)....Frederick City, Md.  
 MARRIOTT, TELFAIR WILSON (1923)...1115 St. Paul St.  
 MARRIOTT, MRS. TELFAIR W. (1919)...1115 St. Paul St.  
 MARSDEN, MRS. CHARLES T. (1918)...Plaza Apartments.  
 MARSHALL, MRS. CHARLES (1917).....The Preston.  
 MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.  
 MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.  
 MASSEY, JAMES ALLEN (1923).....1801 33rd St. Boulevard.  
 MASSEY, MRS. JAMES ALLEN (1923)....1801 33rd St. Boulevard.  
 MASSEY, MISS M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.  
 MATHER, L. B. (1922).....315 E. 22nd St.  
 MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905)...Johns Hopkins University.  
 MAXSON, CHARLES W., M. D. (1923)...827 N. Charles St.  
 MAXSON, MRS. CHARLES W. (1923)....827 N. Charles St.  
 MAY, GEORGE (1924).....P. O. Box 530.  
 MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919)...Walbert Apts.  
 MAYNARD, MRS. RICHARD (1923).....Gambrills, Md.  
 MAYO, MRS. CHARLES J. F. (1921)....Plaza Apts.  
 MEANLY, M. BROOKE (1923).....Ruxton, Md.  
 MEIERE, T. MCKEAN (1916).....1724 N. Calvert St.  
 MEYER, MRS. ROBERT B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.  
 MICKLE, MRS. MARBURY (1923).....The Sherwood.  
 MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902).....107 W. Lanvale St.  
 MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915).....Princess Anne, Md.  
 MILHOLLAND, FRANCIS X. (1925).....B. & O. Building.  
 MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.  
 MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.  
 MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....806 Fidelity Building.



- MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....808 Fidelity Building.  
MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....University Parkway.  
MILLER, MRS. WARREN D. (1924)....{ 160 W. Washington St.,  
Hagerstown, Md.  
MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....10 Engleswood Rd., Roland Park.  
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.  
MINTZ, JULIUS (1924).....400 Equitable Bldg.  
MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921)....2112 Maryland Ave.  
MITCHELL, WALTER R. (1920).....112 E. Preston St.  
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914)....2102 N. Charles St.  
MORGAN, MRS. C. S. (1924).....610 Cathedral St.  
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.  
MORISON, MISS SIDNEY B. (1924).....827 St. Paul St.  
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921)...4204 Penhurst Ave.  
MUDGE, MRS. VIRGINIA F. (1924)....2827 St. Paul St.  
MULLER, MISS AMELIA (1917).....807 W. Fayette St.  
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916) 10 E. Madison St.  
MUNDER, NORMAN T. A. (1920).....Coca-Cola Building.  
MURPHY, MRS. J. HUGHES (1923).....822 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.  
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.  
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M.D. (1921) ElkrIDGE, Md.  
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908)....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.  
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.  
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.  
MYLANDER, WALTER C. (1923).....3811 Barrington Road.  
  
NEAL, REV. J. ST. CLAIR (1914).....Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.  
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.  
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.  
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.  
NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.  
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.  
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902)..Smithtown Branch, Long Is.  
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....4105 Pennhurst Ave.  
NICOLAI, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923).....Sherwood Hotel.  
NILES, ALFRED S. (1924).....1606 Munsey Building.  
NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920)....De Vere Place, Ellicott City, Md.  
NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.  
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.  
NORMAN, WM. W. (1925).....Greenway Apartments.  
NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....1716 W. Lafayette Ave.  
NORRIS, WALTER B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.  
NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.  
NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....1504 Citizens National Bank Bldg.  
  
OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.  
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.

- ODELL, WALTER G., JR. (1922).....501 Title Bldg., Annex.  
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890).....5 E. Read St.  
\*O'DONOVAN, JOHN H. (1919).....Washington Apts.  
O'FERRALL, ALFRED J. (1925).....8 Light St.  
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.  
OLIVER, JOHN R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe.  
OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....Wyman Park Apartments.  
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.  
OLSON, MRS. ALBERT F. (1925).....3925 Cedar Ave., Roland Park.  
O'NEILL, J. W. (1919).....Havre de Grace, Md.  
ONION, MRS. FRANK (1923).....1218 N. Calvert St.  
OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.  
OREM, JOHN H., JR. (1925).....2408 N. Charles St.  
OSBORNE, MISS INEZ H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.  
OWEN, FRANKLIN B. (1917).....804 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.  
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1914).....14 Court House.  
OWENS, EDWARD B. (1915).....420 Cedarcroft Rd., Cedarcroft.  
  
PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.  
PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919).....{ c/o Dr. Henry Page,  
Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.  
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.  
PAGON, ROBINSON C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road.  
PAGON, W. WATTERS (1916).....Lexington Bldg.  
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.  
PARKER, JOHN (1916).....Peabody Institute.  
PARKER, SUMNER A. (1924).....913 St. Paul St.  
PARKHURST, HARRY E. (1924).....Gunther Building.  
PARKER, MRS. T. C. (1918).....{ 1250 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville,  
Florida.  
PARKS, MISS IDA M. (1922).....Chestnut Grove, Timonium, Md.  
PARR, MRS. CHAS. E. (1915).....18 E. Lafayette Ave.  
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.  
\*PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.  
PARRISH, MRS. OSCAR J. (1925).....2017 Edgewood St.  
PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....York Rd. and Susquehanna Ave.  
PASSAPAE, WM. M. (1924).....11 E. Lexington St.  
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....622 W. University Parkway.  
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....Blythewood Rd., Roland Pk. P. O.  
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....Calvert Building.  
PENNINGTON, DR. CLAPHAM (1917).....1530 Bolton St.  
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.  
PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916).....1119 St. Paul St.  
PENTZ, MRS. BETTIE F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.  
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916).....1124 Cathedral St.  
PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.  
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Winona Apartments.

- PERKINS, WM. H. 3RD (1924).....1325 Eutaw Place.  
 PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.  
 PITTS, TILGHMAN G. (1924).....201 Goodwood Gardens.  
 PLEASANTS, J. HALL, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park  
 POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.  
 PORTER, FRANK GIBSON, D. D. (1926)..4209 Walnut Ave.  
 POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.  
 POULTNEY, WALTER DE C. (1916).....St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.  
 POULTNEY, WILLIAM D. (1925).....505 Park Ave.  
 POWELL, HENRY FLETCHER (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.  
 POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.  
 POWELL, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall, Baltimore.  
 PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Bldg.  
 PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Bldg.  
 PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1705 Park Ave.  
 PRICE, MRS. JULIET HAMMOND (1924)..16 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park.  
 PRICE, WILLIAM H. J. (1917).....825 Equitable Building.  
 PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.  
 PURDUM, MRS. B. K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.  
 PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.  
  
 RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L., PH. D. (1908)...Fidelity Building.  
 RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.  
 RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
 RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919)....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
 RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.  
 RANDOLPH, GEORGE F. (1916).....B. & O. Building.  
 \*RAWLINGS, J. SOULE (1920).....1729 Bolton St.  
 RAY, ENOS (1922).....Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.  
 RAYNER, ALBERT W. (1905).....610 Fidelity Bldg.  
 REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.  
 REESE, HENRY F. (1922).....3300 Liberty Heights Ave.  
 REESE, MRS. J. EVAN (1917).....110 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.  
 REMINGTON, STANLEY G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.  
 REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.  
 REYNOLDS, JOSEPH G. (1923).....Long Green, Md.  
 REYNOLDS, MRS. JOSEPH G. (1923)....Long Green, Md.  
 RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.  
 \*RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)...2127 N. Charles St.  
 RICHARDSON, CLINTON O. (1924).....P. O. Box 85.  
 RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)..2127 N. Charles St.  
 RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.  
 RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.  
 RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.  
 \*RIDGELY, MARTIN E. (1914).....Benson, Harford Co., Md.  
 RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909)..10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.

- RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.  
RIGGER, WILLIAM L. (1925).....Hampton Court Apartments.  
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.  
RIGGS, E. FRANCIS (1922).....Route No. 1, Hyattsville, Md.  
RIGGS, LAURIE H. (1924).....Fidelity Building.  
RIGGS, LAWRESON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.  
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Annapolis, Md.  
ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....417 Park Bank Bldg.  
ROBERTSON, MRS. WM. HANSON (1924).."Chenar Farm," Easton, Md.  
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.  
ROBINSON, WILLIAM CHAMPLIN (1917).....32 South Street.  
RODGERS, EDWIN SUMMERS (1923).....12 W. Hamilton St.  
ROGERS, MRS. CHARLES B. (1925).....1018 St. Paul St.  
ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914).....Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.  
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911).....746 W. Fayette St.  
ROHRE, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....22 Ailsa Ave.  
ROLPH, MRS. MARY EMMA (1922).....Centerville, Md.  
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.  
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....P. O. Building.  
ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919) { Shenandoah Valley Academy,  
Winchester, Va.  
ROUZER, E. MCCLURE (1920).....Maryland Casualty Tower.  
ROWE, MISS GEORGIA M. (1925).....2321 N. Calvert St.  
ROWLAND, SAMUEL C. (1923).....Keyser Bldg.  
RUHRAH, JOHN, M. D. (1923).....11 E. Chase St.  
RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.  
RUPP, MISS AUGUSTA WORTHINGTON.. { Windward and Danbury Rds.,  
(1924) ..... { Towson, Md.  
RUSK, WM. SENER (1924).....Graduate Club, Hanover, N. H.  
RUSSELL, MRS. JAMES (1923).....2735 St. Paul St.  
RUTH, THOS. DE COURCEY (1916).....120 Broadway, New York City.  
RYAN, AUGUSTINE J. (1921).....Gay and Lombard Sts.  
RYAN, WM. P. (1915).....1825 E. Baltimore St.  
SADTLER, MISS FLORENCE P. (1925).....2308 N. Charles St.  
SANDERS, MISS CLARA M. (1924).....701 5th Ave., Rognel Heights.  
SANDERS, WM. BURTON (1924).....Westminster, Md.  
SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916).....2729 N. Charles St.  
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....733 Title Building.  
SATTLE, MRS. EDMUND (1920).....914 St. Paul St.  
SAUERWEIN, E. ALLAN, JR. (1924).....1303 Lexington Building.  
SCOTT, JAMES W. (1919).....205 W. Fayette St.  
SCOTT, TOWNSEND (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.  
SCOTT, MRS. TOWNSEND (1922).....23 E. Eager St.  
SCOTT, TOWNSEND, JR. (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.  
SCRIVENER, MRS. FRANK P. (1921).....105 E. Lafayette Ave.  
SCULLY, MRS. LELA ORME (1920).....Baden, Md.



- SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....2741 Guilford Ave.  
 SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place.  
 SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.  
 SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.  
 SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919)...1402 Linden Ave.  
 \*SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....10 E. Eager St.  
 SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.  
 SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1923).....222 W. Lanvale St.  
 SENEY, ROBERT N. (1921).....58 Roland Court.  
 SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....Room 960, 11 Broadway, N.Y.City.  
 SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.  
 SHAMER, MAURICE EMORY (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.  
 SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.  
 SHIPLEY, GEORGE (1924).....The Cecil.  
 SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST.. }  
 (1893) ..... } 3007 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921).....University Club.  
 S RIVER, SAMUEL H. (1923).....1415 Eutaw Place.  
 SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919)....1031 N. Calvert St.  
 SILL, HOWARD (1897).....12 E. Pleasant St.  
 SIMMONS, MRS. H. B. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.  
 SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNIE LEAKIN (1891)..1000 N. Charles St.  
 SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)..University of Penn., Phila., Pa.  
 SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913)..... {  
 ..... } 3518 Newark St., Cleveland Park,  
 ..... } Washington, D. C.  
 SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.  
 SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....3915 Park Heights Ave.  
 SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919).....Tudor Hall Apartments.  
 SLOAN, MISS ANNE M. (1924).....Church St., Lonaconing, Md.  
 SLOAN, CHARLES W. (1924).....University Apartments.  
 SLOCUM, MRS. GEO. WASHINGTON (1925).1208 N. Calvert St.  
 SMITH, MRS. CHESTER M. (1923).....58 W. Biddle St.  
 SMITH, MRS. HENRY EDMOND (1923)...1500 Park Ave.  
 SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.  
 SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919)....1229 Park Ave.  
 SMITH, RUSH W. DAVIDGE (1917).....St. Matthew's Ch., Hallowell, Me.  
 SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919)....16 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.  
 SMITH, TUNSTALL (1917).....The Preston.  
 SMYTHE, JOSEPH P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.  
 SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.  
 SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1925).....Court House, City.  
 SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917).....The Marlborough Apts.  
 SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923).....Rockville, Md.  
 SPENCE, DR. THOMAS HUMPHREYS }  
 (1922) ..... } College Park, Md.  
 SPENCE, MRS. W. W., JR. (1921).....1205 St. Paul St.  
 SPENCER, JERVIS, JR. (1922).....Maryland Trust Bldg.

- SPRING, MRS. PRESTON B. (1926).....Trappe, Md.  
 STANLEY, EDWARD S. (1924).....2 E. Lexington St.  
 STATON, MRS. JOHN W. (1918).....Snow Hill, Md.  
 STAUB, JOHN T. (1924).....

{	Care United R. W. & Elec. Co., Continental Building.
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 STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919).....6 Somerset Rd., Roland Park.  
 STAYTON, WILLIAM H., JR. (1922).....6th Floor, Lexington Bldg.  
 STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)...Garrison, Md.  
 STEELE, MRS. JOHN MURRAY (1922)...Garrison, Md.  
 STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917)...Port Deposit, Md.  
 STEELE, MISS ROSA (1925).....Arundel Apartments.  
 STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.  
 STEINMUELLER, THEODORE A. (1924)...221 E. Baltimore St.  
 STEUART, JAMES E. (1919).....Title Building.  
 STEUART, MISS M. LOUISA (1919)...839 Park Ave.  
 STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919).....Preston Apartments.  
 STEWART, DAVID (1886).....1005 N. Charles St.  
 STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916).....207 N. Calvert St.  
 STEWART, MRS. WM. A., JR. (1925)...205 W. Lanvale St.  
 STICKNEY, GEORGE H. (1923).....Keyser Building.  
 STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R. }  
 (1922) .....408 N. Charles St.  
 STIRLING, REAR ADMIRAL YATES (1889)..209 W. Lanvale St.  
 STIRLING, MRS. CAMPBELL LLOYD (1923)..2211 N. Charles St.  
 STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917).....Ten Hills, Md.  
 STOCKBRIDGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1921)..11 N. Calhoun St.  
 STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919).....1430 Linden Ave.  
 STOKES, MISS ELIZABETH H. (1920)...Latrobe Apartments.  
 STRAUS, PHILIP GUTMAN (1921).....The Alhambra Apts.  
 STUART, MRS. SAMUEL E. D. (1923)...1418 Mt. Royal Ave.  
 STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915).Chestertown, Md.  
 SUCRO, MRS. ARAMINTA BELT (1923)...2 Harvest Road.  
 SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915)....Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.  
 SULLIVAN, FELIX R. JR. (1922).....8 W. Preston St.  
 SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916).....Bedford Square, Guilford.  
 SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....426 W. 57th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
 SWEENY, MRS. LOUIS F. (1919).....2813 St. Paul St.  
 SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924).....1407 Philpot St.  
  
 TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913).Rockville, Md.  
 TAPSCOTT, JOHN S. (1923).....16 E. Lafayette Ave.  
 TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909).....405 Maryland Trust Building.  
 TAYLOR, RALPH CORBIN (1921).....328 University Parkway.  
 THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902).....1208 Eutaw Place.  
 THIRLKELD, REV. L. A. (1918).....509 W. Hayward Ave.  
 THOM, DECOURCY W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building.  
 THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919).....600 Cathedral St.

THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902).....	204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, MRS. CATHERINE BOWIE	} 2739 N. Calvert St.
CLAGETT (1925).....	
THOMAS, DOUGLAS (1925).....	2739 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914).....	2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
THOMAS, MISS ELIZA SNOWDEN (1919).....	1102 McCulloh St.
THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915).....	2426 N. Charles St.
THOMAS, JAMES W., LL. D. (1894).....	Cumberland, Md.
THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910).....	S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.
THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915).....	1302 Eutaw Place.
THOMPSON, ARTHUR (1921).....	501 Water St.
THOMPSON, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923).....	811 N. Charles St.
THOMPSON, GOUGH W. (1922).....	300 N. Charles St.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....	Title Building.
THOMSEN, JOHN J. (1923).....	Severn Apts.
TIFFANY, HERBERT T. (1919).....	132 W. Lafayette Ave.
TIFFANY, MRS. LOUIS McLANE (1920).....	831 Park Ave.
TILGHMAN, LT.-COL. HARRISON (1917) {	The Shelton, Lexington Ave.
	& 49th St., New York City.
TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906).....	Easton, Md.
TINGLEY, THOMAS J. (1924).....	1706 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
TINSLEY, T. GARLAND (1924).....	Keyser Building.
TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916).....	82-83 Gunther Building.
TOME, PETER E. (1919).....	Wyman Park Apartments.
TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921).....	26 Somerset Road.
TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921).....	26 Somerset Road.
TOWERS, ALBERT G. (1920).....	Title Building.
TREIDE, HENRY E. (1922).....	4201 St. Paul St.
TRIPPE, ANDREW NOEL (1924).....	Walbert Apartments.
TRIPPE, BARCLAY H. (1924).....	Easton, Md.
TRIPPE, JAMES McC. (1918).....	1602 Bolton St.
TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917).....	Citizens National Bank Building.
TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914).....	2414 Madison Ave.
TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915).....	Cambridge, Md.
TUBMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921).....	2635 N. Charles St.
TUCKER, MRS. CLARENCE A. (1922).....	Sudbrook Park.
TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919).....	1623 Park Ave.
TURNBULL, MRS. CHESTER B. (1916).....	Cedarcroft, Hollen & Sycamore Sts.
TURNBULL, EDWIN L. (1916).....	1530 Park Ave.
TURNER, HOWARD (1916).....	Betterton, Kent Co., Md.
TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915).....	75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.
*TURNER, J. FRANK (1903).....	2209 St. Paul St.
TYSON, A. M. (1895).....	207 N. Calvert St.
TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE MacINTYRE	} 251 W. Preston St.
(1907) .....	
TYSON, MALCOLM VANVECHTEN (1924).....	251 W. Preston St.



- UHLER, JOHN EARLE (1924).....1402 Eutaw Place.  
 URIE, JOHN D. (1924).....Chestertown, Md.  
 \*VALENTINE, MISS EMILY U. (1924)...212 W. Monument St.  
 VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923)..129 W. North Ave.  
 VAN HOLLEN, DONALD B. (1925).....1316 Eutaw Place.  
 VEST, CECIL W., M. D. (1923).....1014 St. Paul St.  
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.  
 VICKERS, MRS. ROBERT (1923).....1317 Eutaw Place.  
 VICKERY, STEPHEN G. (1925).....1223 N. Calvert St.  
 WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915)...Chestertown, Md.  
 WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915).....804 Union Trust Bldg.  
 WALLS, MRS. JOSEPH (1923).....2931 St. Paul St.  
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.  
 WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.  
 WARFIELD, F. HOWARD (1919).....2507 N. Charles St.  
 WARFIELD, MRS. GUSTAVUS (1925)....Albion Hotel.  
 WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.  
 WARNER, MRS. ALEXANDER (1923)....613 St. Paul St.  
 WARNER, MRS. THEODORE (1919).....Hotel Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.  
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.  
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building.  
 WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916).....3023 St. Paul St. *2226 Eutaw Place*  
 WATERS, MISS MYRA (1924).....Laurel, Md.  
 WATKINS, MRS. SAMUEL (1921).....Ellicott City, Md.  
 WATTS, MRS. JOHN A. (1922).....Odenton, Md.  
 WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....2504 Maryland Ave.  
 WATTS, SEWELL S. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.  
 WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)...1709 S St., N. W., Wash., D. C.  
 WEBB, MISS ELLA (1922).....2030 Park Ave.  
 WEBB, MRS. OSCAR E. (1923).....212 East Biddle St.  
 WEBB-PEPLOE, MRS. LAURA HAMMOND } 3923 Canterbury Road.  
 (1922) .....  
 WEBBER, CHARLES R. (1920).....B. and O. Building.  
 WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.  
 WEST, HARRY (1916).....Hanover and Fayette Sts.  
 WESTON, B. LATROBE (1919).....U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.  
 WETHERALL, WM. G. (1924).....800 Eastern Ave.  
 WHITE, CHARLES HOOVER (1923).....Rolling Road, Relay, Md.  
 WHITE, MRS. GEORGE HOWARD, JR. } 907 St. Paul St.  
 (1920) .....  
 WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.  
 WHITE, THEOPHILUS (1925).....Cambridge Apts.  
 WHITHAM, LLOYD B., M. D. (1923).....514 Cathedral St.  
 WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.  
 WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919).....4112 Greenway, Guilford.



- WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.  
 WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.  
 WHYTE, CHARLES GILMOB (1921).....Ruxton, Md.  
 WICKES, COL. JOSEPH L. (1923)..... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{c/o Public Service Commission,} \\ \text{Munsey Building.} \end{array} \right.$   
 WIEGAND, HENRY H. (1923).....222 Roland Ave.  
 WIGHT, OLIVER B. (1923).....Munsey Bldg.  
 WIGHT, WM. HOWARD (1922).....Cockeysville, Md.  
 WILCOX, HENRY BUCKLEY (1922).....52 W. Biddle St.  
 WILD, MRS. MICHAEL B. (1922).....928 Cathedral St.  
 WILKINSON, M. L., M. D. (1923).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.  
 WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.  
 WILLIAMS, C. T. (1921).....Fidelity Building.  
 WILLIAMS, E. A. (1920).....P. O. Box. 1023, Baltimore.  
 WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW }  
 (1916) ..... } 108 W. 39th St.  
 WILLIAMS, MISS ELSIE M. (1925).....Waterbury, Md.  
 WILLIAMS, GEORGE WEEMS (1919).....Blythewood Rd., Roland Park.  
 WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.  
 WILLIAMS, R. LANCASTER (1919).....Stevenson, Md.  
 WILLIAMS, ROBERT W. (1922).....Poplar Hill Rd., Roland Pk.  
 WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.  
 WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....103 W. 29th St.  
 WILLIAMSON, R. F. LEE (1918).....Maple Lodge, Catonsville, Md.  
 WILLIS, WILLIAM NICHOLAS (1923)....Delmar, Delaware.  
 WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917).....Rock Hall, Md.  
 \*WILSON, MISS ADELAIDE S. (1919)....1013 St. Paul St.  
 WILSON, MRS. EDWARD C. (1920).....Bellona Ave., Govans.  
 WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....1013 St. Paul St.  
 WILSON, MRS. J. APPLETON (1919)....1013 St. Paul St.  
 WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917)..3905 Gwynn Oak Ave.  
 WILSON, MRS. LOUIS N. (1923).....2843 St. Paul St.  
 WILSON, MRS. VELLETTA M. (1924)....1419 E. Lanvale St.  
 WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....Care of Safe Deposit & Trust Co.  
 WINCHESTER, MISS ANNE IRWIN (1923)..Belair, Md.  
 WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.  
 WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M. D. (1921)....1900 Mt. Royal Ave.  
 WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.  
 WOODS, MRS. HIRAM (1920).....842 Park Ave.  
 WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....509 Hawthorne Rd.  
 WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.  
 WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917)....1531 Bolton St.  
 WORTHINGTON, RICHARD W. (1925)....3607 Fairview Ave.  
 WORTHINGTON, THOMAS CHEW, M. D. }  
 (1920) ..... } 3830 Bonner Road, Forest Park.  
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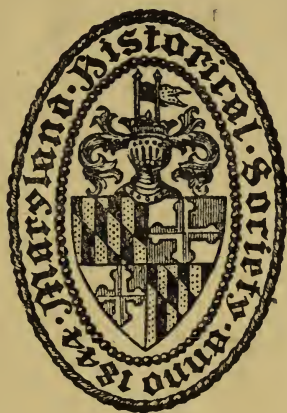
- WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909)..... { John Carter Brown Library,  
Providence, R. I.
- WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921) ...Hagerstown, Md.
- WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.
- YEAKLE, IRA B. (1922).....3768 Forest Park Ave.
- YOUNG, ANDREW J. JR. (1916).....814 Fidelity Building.
- YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917) .214 Chancery St., Guilford.
- ZELL, MRS. HARRY S., JR. (1924).....Walbert Apartments.
- ZELL, RANDOLPH CLEMENT (1925).....Walbert Apartments.
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Vol XXI

JUNE, 1926

No. 2

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED BY  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUED QUARTERLY  
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$3.00-SINGLE NUMBERS, 75 cts.

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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

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## VOLUME XLIV (Assembly Series, Volume 21)

### PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1745-1747)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume carries on the legislative records of the Province for three years of petty bickering and faultfinding between the Governor and the representatives of the people. In 1745, several popular bills were vetoed by Governor Bladen who had lost his hold upon the Assembly and, forgetting his dignity, scolded the Delegates. On their part, they were fussily insistent upon their privileges. The main object of summoning the new Assembly in 1745 was to secure an appropriation for the garrison at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island—a fortress recently brilliantly captured by the New England provincial troops and the British fleet. The Lower House tacked on to a bill for this purpose a provision for a Provincial Agent in London. The Upper House denounced this tacking and, as the Lower House refused to recede from its position, the bill failed. The proceedings as to three contested elections are of interest, and a large number of yea and nay votes are recorded, which afford a method of ascertaining that the Eastern Shore and Annapolis generally belonged to the Proprietary Party, while Southern Maryland was Anti-Proprietary. In March, 1745/6, another new Assembly met, summoned because of the Jacobite Rebellion in England and of the fear that the Iroquois might shift their alliance to the French, but nothing was done.

The Assembly again met in June, 1746 and failed to pass bills for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the regulation of officer's fees, and for the administration of bankrupt's affairs, owing to dissension. Ordinaries were directed to be taxed to provide funds to carry on the war in Canada. In November a brief session passed a law for the purchase of provisions for the troops raised in the Province. Governor Samuel Ogle returned to Maryland and, succeeding Bladen as governor, met with the Assembly in May 1747. A long session of nearly two months resulted in the passage of twenty-eight acts, some of which were of very considerable importance: such as an assize law for trial of matters of fact in the county where they may arise and a tobacco inspection law, which was included in a measure for the regulation of official fees. A tax was also laid on tobacco exported so as to purchase arms and ammunition and another tax for the use of the Governor. The sale of strong liquors, the running of horse races and the tumultuous concourse of negroes during the Quaker Yearly Meetings on West and Tred Avon Rivers were forbidden. A two day session in December 1747, was fruitless, as the Delegates refused to make an appropriation for the war. At each session, the question of setting apart the western part of the Province as Frederick County came up, but was not yet settled.

A brief appendix contains, among other documents, a petition from Elkridge, showing how little men had a vision of Baltimore Town's growth, and a quasi passport to four Germans wishing to return to Europe for a visit.

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXI.

JUNE, 1926.

No. 2.

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### LETTERS OF MOLLY AND HETTY TILGHMAN.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GOSSIP OF TWO MARYLAND GIRLS.

EDITED BY J. HALL PLEASANTS.

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(Continued from Vol. XXI, 1, p. 39.)

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Since the appearance of the first instalment of these *Letters* in the March number of the *Magazine*, the editor's attention has been called to certain facts which make him feel that the correspondence begins a year or two earlier than was supposed. It will be recalled that Letter I, undated, describing the wedding of Colonel Joseph Forman and Polly Hemsley, was given the date 1783 or 1784. The editor is informed that the family Bible, which formerly belonged to General Benjamin Chambers of Kent County, containing many Forman entries, states that this marriage took place at Cloverfields in 1782. It seems quite possible that Letters II and III may also have been written as early as the year 1782.

The editor is indebted to several readers who have sent him notes of interest upon persons mentioned in the letters. These will be printed at the conclusion of the series.

---

## VI

Thursday Morning [1785?]

Tho' I knew that the Turkey pointers<sup>40</sup> were going off this Morning, yet credit me my dear Polly, it never till this moment occur'd to me, that you wou'd have the pleasure of their Company. My forgetfulness wou'd be rather extraordinary if I had not been much engag'd lately. Yesterday week we were agreeably surpris'd by the arrival of Uncle and Aunt Tilghman.<sup>41</sup> They left us on Tuesday, accompanied by Sister Nancy, who contriv'd to creep into the Chariot with them, a post that (if it were possible) I wou'd fain have occupied. Nobody is more ingenious than myself in planning excursions. Wou'd that I was equally expert in executing them, but there it must be own'd I fail, which my being here at this time is a proof of, for I was determin'd upon going to Talbot with Billy.<sup>42</sup> Tommy<sup>43</sup> went to Rock Hall yesterday, in hopes of getting to Baltimore time enough to let Tench cross the Bay with Nancy and Mrs Carrol,<sup>44</sup> which he cou'd not do unless Tommy was in the Counting House.

<sup>40</sup> The "Turkey Pointers" cannot be certainly identified. The rent rolls show tracts of this name in Cecil, Talbot and Dorchester Counties.

<sup>41</sup> "Uncle and aunt Tilghman" were probably the Honorable Matthew Tilghman (1718-1790), the distinguished Maryland statesman, of Bayside, Talbot County, and his wife Anna Lloyd (1723-1794), parents of Major Lloyd Tilghman, who had married the writer's sister Elizabeth.

<sup>42</sup> "Billy" is William Tilghman (1756-1827), the writer's brother, afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Maryland Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution; represented Kent County in the Maryland Assembly 1788-1790, and was a member of the Maryland State Senate, 1791-1792. In 1793 he removed to Philadelphia, where after holding various judicial positions he was made Chief Justice of Pennsylvania in 1806. He married, July 1, 1794, Margaret Elizabeth Allen of Philadelphia, who died September 9, 1798, leaving one child, Elizabeth Tilghman (died June 17, 1817), who married Benjamin Chew (1793-1864) a son of Benjamin Chew (1758-1844), and a grandson of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew (1722-1810).

<sup>43</sup> "Tommy" was Thomas Ringgold Tilghman, born August 17, 1765, died unmarried December 29, 1789, the writer's youngest brother.

<sup>44</sup> "Mrs. Carrol" was Mrs. Charles Carroll, née Margaret Tilghman, the

Our family is now reduc'd almost to nothing. If you cou'd be here how happy wou'd it make me. Set your wits to work my dear Polly, and try if you can bring it about. You need not be afraid of having your head turn'd with gaiety. Assemblies and Balls are done with, and the general Court has drawn all our Beaux away. An inviting prospect you will say. However your loving Cousins still remain, and you may be sure of often eating Beef with them in the greatest perfection and variety. Betsy<sup>45</sup> Worrell was married last Thursday and so superb a Wedding was never seen here. A number of most elegant Cloaths, 6 Brides Men and Maids.<sup>46</sup> Miss Wor-

daughter of the Honorable Matthew Tilghman (1718-1790), and the widow of Charles Carroll, Barrister (1723-1783), of Mount Clare, Baltimore, the distinguished Maryland statesman and the author of the Maryland Bill of Rights.

<sup>45</sup> "Betsy Worrell" is Ann Elizabeth Worrell, the daughter of William and Ann Worrell of Fairy Meadow, Kent Co., and the sister of Dr. Edward Worrell (1753-1804). The letter is undated and the exact date of her marriage is uncertain. She married as his second wife Capt. John Hyland, Jr. (1746-1815) of Cecil and later of Kent Co. A chart pedigree of the Hyland family in the Historical Society gives the date of the marriage as Dec. 17, 1786, which is obviously incorrect, as Col. Tench Tilghman, mentioned in the letter, died April 18, 1786. Furthermore, Polly says the marriage took place on Thursday, while Dec. 17th, 1786, fell on Tuesday. Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (Worrell) Hyland died in 1826, leaving three children, viz. William, Stephen and Sarah W. Hyland.

<sup>46</sup> "The 6 Brides Men and Maids." It would appear that there were six bridesmen and six bridesmaids and that Molly enumerated only the latter. (1) "*Miss Worrell*" is doubtless one of the two elder of the bride's four sisters, Ann, Mary, Francina and Sarah. Ann died unmarried in 1819. Mary married about this time William Pearce of Kent Co. Sarah married John Wroth. (2) *Miss "Van Dyke"* was certainly Sarah, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Van Dyke (d. 1787) of Kent, as her sister Mary Elizabeth Wilhelmina was too young at this date to have served. Dr. Van Dyke married Mary (1742-1796) the daughter of Richard Graves of Buck Neck, Kent Co. Sarah Van Dyke married a year or two later Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal (1762-1798), a prominent Baltimore physician, leaving issued by him (see also footnote 102). (3) *Miss "Gresham"* was doubtless either Maria or Ann, daughters of Richard Gresham (died 1780) of Gresham's College, Kent Co. (4) *Miss "Barroll"* was one of the three daughters of the Rev. William Barroll (1734-1778), rector of St. Stephen's parish, Cecil Co., and his wife Ann Williamson, the latter a wid-

rell, Van Dyke, Gresham, Barrol, Gordon, and Lukit. Between fifty and sixty people were present at the Ceremony, who danc'd till 4 o'clock. Some of the Company retir'd at twelve being afraid (I suppose) of injuring their healths by keeping such riotous hours. They kept up the Ball till Monday, and then went to middle Neck, accompanied by 6 Carriages well filled. The Bride and Brides groom led the Van in a new Phaeton. Give my Love to Aunt Pearce, and tell her she is very cruel in her accusation of "out of sight out of mind." I have the happiness of being conscious that the saying is not applicable to me in regard to her, and if she cou'd look into my heart she wou'd be convinc'd of it. I must beg leave to remind her that I only promis'd to write to her while sister Betsy and Dicky Relpé were ill, for I plainly told her that I had not genius enough to produce Letters, unless she would answer me now and then. I shall be happy if she will accept of my Correspondence on the above terms but if she does not like them. I shall be compelled to silence, thro' very poverty of invention. Aunt T[ilghman] says that Henny is quite well, and has grown fat, not partially so, which, I was glad to hear. If it were pos-

ow then living in Chestertown. These three daughters were: Ann Barroll, born Sept. 16, 1762; Sarah Barroll, born Sept. 25, 1769, who married, June 17, 1806, as his first wife Richard Frisly (1777-1845) of Fairlee, Kent Co., and died s. p.; Abigail Barroll. (5) Miss "*Gordon*" is one of the elder daughters of Charles Gordon (1721-1786), a Scotchman, who came to Maryland about 1750 and practiced law in Kent Co. He was a Tory. He married twice. By his first wife, Alice George, he had a daughter, Mary Gordon who married, probably prior to this date, a Captain Veazey, and d. s. p. It seems probable that the bridesmaid was one of the elder daughters by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Joseph Nicholson of Chestertown, whom he married, Dec. 26, 1764, and by whom he had issue: (a) Hannah, b. Nov. 6, 1765, mar. James McLean; (b) Elizabeth Ann, mar. about 1789, as his first wife, Judge Thomas Worrell (a first cousin of the bride Betsey Worrell); (c) Sarah Nicholson, b. 1768; (d) Anna Maria, b. Jan. 7, 1771, mar. Dec. 4, 1796, as his second wife Judge Thomas Worrell; (e) Alice, d. in childhood; (f) Joseph Nicholson, b. Oct. 9, 1775; (g) John, d. in childhood; (h) Capt. Charles, b. Nov. 14, 1778, U. S. Navy. (6) Miss "*Lukit*" cannot be identified. No family of this name appears on the Eastern Shore in the Census of 1790.



sible, I wou'd wish that it be defered for one twelve Month at least. I had no business to begin this page, for it is ten to one that my cousins have given me the slip.

With my love to all, believe me  
truly yours

M. T.

---

VII

Tuesday Morning [Spring of 1785]

I was put almost out of my wits with joy yesterday by receiving a packet from England, a pleasure which I have long expected with the utmost impatience, and anxiety. My joy was in some measure check'd at finding that my Brother Dick <sup>47</sup> was actually gone to India.

He writes on the 11<sup>th</sup> of January, a few hours before he set off for the Downs where he was to embark. He says that his health is quite confirm'd, and his prospects very advantageous, but I still wish that he had remain'd in England. I cannot get over my fears of the fatal Climate of Bengal. He sends us some Shawls, Muslin, and other things, which are in Philad<sup>a</sup>.

He sends one of the Shawls to Grandmamma [Francis], which I am very glad of, for I am sure such a proof of his affection, and remembrance will be pleasing to her. The most trifling things are valuable from those we love.

I have a long Letter from Phil, <sup>48</sup> who is still at Plymouth with

<sup>47</sup> "Brother Dick" is Richard Tilghman, born December 17, 1746, died unmarried, November 24, 1796. All that is definitely known about him is learned from these letters. He is thought to have been a Tory in his sympathies, and seems at this time to have been engaged in the East India trade, in which he is said to have made a fortune.

<sup>48</sup> "Phil" is Philemon Tilghman, born November 29, 1760, died January 11, 1797. He was an officer in the British Navy. He had married, previous to this date, Harriet Milbanke, daughter of Admiral Mark Milbanke, R. N. His return to Maryland is referred to in later letters. A fuller sketch will be found in footnote 123.

Admiral Millbank. He is very well, and writes in his usual wild way. He says he is in high spirits at having just heard that I was on the recovery, when he fear'd a very different account. He cou'd not have given me a more flattering reason for his gaiety. I will not apologize to you my dear Polly, for saying so much about my Brothers. If I know your heart, your feelings wou'd be similar to mine on the like occasion, and you can allow for my indulging myself on a Subject, which is so interesting to me.

There is always a mixture of melancholy in the pleasure I receive of getting Letters from England. They forcibly remind me that my Brothers are far, far, distant, that there is a thousand chances against my ever seeing either of them again, and that at best, a long time must elapse before such an event can take place. But I am growing too serious, and will therefore change the subject for one that you can at present relish better than myself, which is the play that the Collegians<sup>49</sup> are to act next at the commencement. After much debate and irresolution, they have at last fix'd on the tragedy of Atoners,<sup>50</sup> and Billy Hemsley is to act the princess Ormisinda. I dare say you will make a point of being here on the occasion when I tell you that Mike Earle<sup>51</sup> is to represent Maria, the Heroine of the farce, which is to be the Citizen.<sup>52</sup> Figure to yourself my dear

<sup>49</sup> The "Collegians" referred to are the students of Washington College, Chestertown, the corner-stone of which had been laid in 1783. The president at this time was the Rev. William Smith, afterwards provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

<sup>50</sup> The "Tragedy of Atoners" has not been identified and may not be the correct title of the play. The "Billy Hemsley" who was to take the part of "Ormisinda" was William Helmsley (1766-1825), the son of William Helmsley, M.C. (1736-1812) of Cloverfields, and a brother of Polly Hemsley, whose wedding is described in letter I; he took his A.B. at Washington College in 1785. (See footnote 4.)

<sup>51</sup> The farce "The Citizen," by Arthur Murphy, first performed at Drury Lane Theatre, London in 1761, had been given at the New Theatre in Baltimore, Jan. 29, 1782, by Mr. Wall's company.

<sup>52</sup> "Mike Earle," who took the part of the heroine, was Michael the son of James Earle (1734-1810) of Queen Anne Co.; he was a first cousin of Polly Pearce. (See footnote 7.)

Polly, that antique face of his, for a blooming young Girl just from the Boarding School. It will really be too farcical.

You were fortunate in being at Church when the Bride and her train made their pompous entry.<sup>53</sup> It is astonishing to me that persons in her situation can have the firmness to provoke the eyes of a Crowded Church, by so much parade and finery. She ought to be answerable for the envy which she rais'd in many a heart by her splendor. I fancy devotion gave place to mere earthly admiration in most of the Congregation. If I was in the humour, and if it was prudent I cou'd give you some curious Anecdotes of the Wedding, but for both reasons I must defer them till I see you.

I am sorry to hear that Aunt Pearce is not well. I wish she wou'd ride down and see me. It wou'd do her good, and give me great pleasure. Do propose it to her.

The weather is most delightful.

I hear George enquiring for my Letter, so I must bid you adieu.

M. T.

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## VIII

Bay Side August 5 [1785]

I had begun to think my dear Polly, that I was entirely forgotten by all the World beyond twenty Miles of this place, when two Days ago I receiv'd a charming Packet of Letters among which was one from your Ladyship, for which you will accept my thanks in due form.

How unlucky was I in not being able to see Aunt Pearce. I manœuvred a thousand ways to bring it about but my evil genius prevail'd and as I was not happy enough (any more than yourself) to be mistress of an air Balloon, I was oblig'd to give the matter up.

I have lately spent ten days at Perry Tilghmans<sup>54</sup> very agree-

<sup>53</sup> There is no clue to whose wedding this refers.

<sup>54</sup> "Perry Tilghman" is Col. Peregrine Tilghman (1741-1807) of Hope, Talbot Co., a first cousin of the writer; he was the son of Col. Richard



ably. I return'd last Sunday. Never say I want resolution after the adventures of that day. In the first place I broil'd 6 Miles by Water, to the Bay Side Church in such a sun, it was enough to coddle common flesh. I was then so stupified with old Gordons <sup>55</sup> slow croaking, that I began to dream a dozen times before the Sermon was over, and finally I got into the Chariot with Aunt Tilghman, <sup>56</sup> who met me by appointment, and encountered a perpetual Cloud of Dust, which prevented our seeing the Horses Heads or speaking a word lest we shou'd be choak'd. I came off alive it's true but suffer'd so much in the battle, that I have made a Vow to say my prayers at home till it rains, which I begin to think it never will again.

How often my dear Polly do I wish for you, particularly when the walking hour arrives, and I sally out by myself. O this Henny <sup>57</sup> of ours is the saddest Creature you can conceive. If she drags her bloated self to the Wind Mill, she thinks so prodigious an exertion entitles her to groan and complain the whole Evening, till nine o'Clock, when she departs, and is seen no more till the next morning. Now is it not a melancholy

Tilghman (1705-1766) of the Hermitage. He married Deborah Lloyd, daughter of Col. Robert Lloyd (1712-1770) of Hope, and his wife Anna Maria Tilghman.

<sup>55</sup> "Old Gordon" is the Rev. John Gordon, a native of Scotland, ordained in 1745. He was at first Rector of St. Anne's, Annapolis, from 1745 to 1749, but in 1750 became Rector of St. Michael's, Talbot Co., referred to here as the Bay Side Church, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1789 or 1790, at the age of 70.

<sup>56</sup> "Aunt Tilghman" was probably Mrs. Matthew Tilghman, née Anna Lloyd (1723-1794), the mother of Molly's brother-in-law Lloyd Tilghman of Bay Side, with whom she was then staying.

<sup>57</sup> "Henny" is course, the writer's sister Henrietta Maria, the wife of Lloyd Tilghman. Their eldest child Anna Tilghman was born a few months later, December 31, 1785. It may be as well to enumerate here the known children of Lloyd Tilghman and his wife. The order of birth of only the three eldest is known. (1) Anna Tilghman, b. Dec. 31, 1785; mar. (as his second wife) John Tilghman of Centreville. (2) Henriette Maria Tilghman, b. Mar. 30, 1787, mar. Alexander Hemsley. (3) Mary Tilghman, b. Jan. 15, 1789, probably d. in childhood. (4) James Tilghman, b. Feb. 5, 1793, mar. Ann Schoemaker of Philadelphia. (5) Lloyd Tilghman. (6) Matthew Tilghman. (7) Elizabeth Tilghman, d. in infancy.



thing to see a young person give themselves up to such horrid ways, because they are married? I declare it robs me of all patience. I again repeat, O that you were here What charming tete a tete walks shou'd I have. A fine Lady wou'd expire at the Idea of a female tete a tete, but you have been some what us'd to such sort of things, and will therefore bear it. It is a selfish wish in me too, for, what signifies lying—this place is cruelly lonesome. I am not averse to a decent portion of solitude, but it is possible to have too much of the best thing. I am sometimes worried to death with seeing nobody. I believe I have committed an Irishism, but no matter. Alas! my dear Poly the Country is no longer an Arcadia, where a gentle Shepherd is to be met with under every shady Tree. The sports of the green are no more, or at least I met with none of them.

The only Beau within my reach is the serene Hugh<sup>58</sup> of Huntingdon, and I am sure he is what the Philosophers have so long been in search of, a perfect Vacuum. If you shou'd stumble on any of the learned tribe, pray send them to me, and I will conduct them to our neighbour. After these my complaints, you will not wonder at receiving no entertainment from my Letter. News, which is the life of Correspondence, is a Commodity not dealt in here. What on earth cou'd induce you to ask me about Mat Tilghman's<sup>59</sup> Wedding. It was really sending from New Castle for Coals. Why Child, are you not

<sup>58</sup> "The serene Hugh of Huntingdon" is Hugh Sherwood of Huntingdon, Talbot Co. From the reference to him here and in later letters he does not seem to have found favor in Molly's eyes. It is probably the same Hugh Sherwood for whose marriage to an unidentified Elizabeth Tilghman a Talbot Co. license was issued Dec., 1795.

<sup>59</sup> "Mat Tilghman" is Matthew Tilghman (born June 5, 1760), son of Edward Tilghman (1713-1786) of Wye, Queen Anne Co., by his third wife Julianna Carroll. He was a first cousin both of the writer and the recipient of this letter. He was speaker of the House of Delegates in 1791. He married, probably in 1785, Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Smyth (1730-1819), of Trumpington, a wealthy resident of Kent Co. Their eldest child Edward Tilghman was born July 20, 1786, and died Dec. 6, 1860. They had two other children, Henry and Sarah Tilghman.

in the high road of intelligence? eight negotiating Letters in your hands at once, and yet ask information of me. You have certainly lost your wits, or know not how to make use of them which is much the same thing.

If you have receiv'd the threat'ned visit you were a fool for acting the speaking Trumpet for nothing. I'll engage I wou'd have cleft her ears with so many direct questions, that she wou'd have been glad to let me into the secret for Peace sake. Sister Betsy tells me that the tea Tables at Chester Town are oblig'd to Miss Piner for furnishing them with conversation, three Weeks have beheld Mr Bordley <sup>60</sup> at the feet of the languishing fair, and it is fear'd she will at last banish him. She may now boast of subduing the extremes of Stupidity and brilliancy in her new and old admirer, from which we may conclude that a medium will at last be her choice. I wonder she does not like Mr B. they have both so large a portion of the attic Salt that they might be flint and steel to each other. So Harry <sup>61</sup> is at last to be happy. I commend the Lady for not surrendering at the first summons—that wou'd have been cowardly indeed and I commend him as much for not being dis-

<sup>60</sup> "Miss Piner" and "Mr. Bordley" have not been certainly identified. But the former was probably either Sarah or Mary Piner, daughters of Mrs. Sarah Piner, the widow of Thomas Piner of Kent Co. Sarah Piner died unmarried in 1826. Mary Piner married about 1787 Joseph Wickes of Kent Co. "Mr. Bordley" was probably John Beale Bordley, Jr. (1764-1815), usually known simply as John Bordley, son of the distinguished John Beale Bordley, Sr. (1727-1804). The latter lived successively in Annapolis, in Joppa, Baltimore Co., on Wye Island, Queen Anne Co., and in Philadelphia where he spent his last years. It is not believed that "Mr. Bordley" was successful in his suit, although it is learned from later letters (see Letter XI) that he married not long afterwards. It is certain, however, that he married secondly Aug. 2, 1798, in Baltimore, Catherine Starck, the daughter of Gen. Benjamin N. Starck. John Bordley, his second wife and his father-in-law are buried at his plantation on Worton Creek, Kent Co. (See also footnotes 85, 132 and 158.)

<sup>61</sup> "Harry" is, of course, Henry Ward Pearce, Jr. (1760-1805), whose engagement is here announced to Anna Maria Tilghman (1759-1834) the daughter of Col. Richard Tilghman (1705-1766) of the Hermitage—see footnotes 2 and 8.

hearten'd at one, two, or three repulses. So you are not for a long siege, very well Polly some day or other those words shall rise in judgment against you, depend on it. At present remember me to all yours, and Mr and Mrs Earle. My poor name is fairly distanc'd.

Johnny Francis <sup>62</sup> is going to be married to a Miss Brown of Rhode Island. Peggy Chew <sup>63</sup> says so, and that the Wedding is to be soon, these young Spriggs are all marrying.

[M. T.]

Miss Pearce  
At James Tilghman's Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Chester Town.

## IX

Wednesday Night [Oct. 11, 1785]

I almost wish, my dear Polly, that Johnny [Relfe] had not just called to tell me that Billy Barroll <sup>64</sup> was going to Cecil tomorrow. If I had not known of the opportunity, you cou'd not have expected to hear from me, and I have been so hard at work all day, that I am almost blind. It was unlucky on Saturday, that Billy had not been gone an hour, before Lloyd and Henny arriv'd. Had you known of her being here, I hope we shou'd have seen you before this, unless you are not well enough,

<sup>62</sup> "Johnny Francis" is the writer's first cousin John Francis (born 1763), son of Tench Francis, Jr. (1730-1800) of Philadelphia and his wife Anne Willing, but the marriage did not take place until March, 1788, when he married Abby, daughter of the Hon. John Brown, the leading merchant of Providence, R. I. Their son John Brown Francis (1791-1844) became Governor of Rhode Island and U. S. Senator.

<sup>63</sup> "Peggy Chew" is Peggy Oswald Chew (1760-1824), the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia. She married, May 18, 1787, Gen. John Eager Howard of "Belvedere," Baltimore. (See footnote 98.)

<sup>64</sup> "Billy Barroll" is William Barroll (1764-1834), the eldest son of the Rev. William Barroll, Rector of St. Stephen's parish, Cecil Co., and his wife Anne Williamson. The latter, at this time a widow, was living in Chestertown. William Barroll married 1st, 1788 Lucretia Edmondson and 2nd, Sarah Hands, leaving issue by both wives (see footnote 46).



which I am not willing to think is the case. Henny leaves us on Monday and she begs you will try to come, if it is but for one day. I heartily join in the same request, for exclusive of the pleasure of seeing you, I think the ride wou'd do you good. She has been to all the Stores today, hunting for Dimitty, for a Cloak, Mantle and various little uses, which has tir'd her so much, that she begs you will excuse her not writing. I suppose we must make allowances for her state, and condition, which is really immense. She and Miss T.<sup>65</sup> are at my Elbow, amusing themselves with a sober game at Piquet.

Uncle Ned [Tilghman] <sup>66</sup> died on Monday Afternoon [Oct. 9, 1785]. My father, and Lloyd, went to Wye on Sunday, and are not yet return'd. I dare say, the family there, (after the shock which the death of a parent must occasion) will feel happier than they have been for this Month past. To see a person one loves suffering for a length of time, when there is not the most distant hope of their recovery, must be worse than death itself. Poor Mrs Cadwalader <sup>67</sup> has been al-

<sup>65</sup> "Miss T." is probably applied facetiously to the writer's sister "Nancy" or Anna Maria Tilghman.

<sup>66</sup> "Uncle Ned" is Col. Edward Tilghman (1713-1786) of Wye, Queen Anne Co. He was High Sheriff and Justice of Queen Anne Co., Speaker of the House, Keeper of the Rolls for the Eastern Shore, and had been a member of the Stamp Act Congress. He had married three times: first Anna Maria, daughter of Maj. William Turbutt; second Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Chew of Dover, Delaware, and third Juliana, daughter of Dominic Carroll. He was the father of ten children, leaving issue by all three wives.

<sup>67</sup> "Mrs. Cadwalader" is Williamina, the second wife of Gen. John Cadwalader, formerly of Pennsylvania, but at this time of Kent Co., Md. Gen. Cadwalader died Feb. 11, 1786. He was the son of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader of Philadelphia. He married first, Oct., 1768, Elizabeth Lloyd (born Jan. 10, 1742), daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd of Wye, Talbot Co., and had a daughter Maria (1776-1811), who married Gen. Samuel Ringgold. Gen. Cadwalader married second, Jan. 30, 1779, Williamina Bond (born 1753), daughter of Dr. Phineas Bond, Sr. (1717?-1773) of Philadelphia and a sister of Phineas Bond, Jr. (1749-1816), at this time British Consul. Gen. Cadwalader had three children by this second marriage, (1) Thomas (1779-1841), (2) Francis (1781-1843), (3) John (1784-1785.)



most at the point of death, and is still very ill. About a Week ago she had a dead Child, a Month before she expected. They sent for her Mother on Sunday. Do my dear Polly, try to come down before Monday. It will be a long time before Henny comes up again, and you find by experience, that it is difficult for you to see her at the Bay side. I shall probably go to Baltimore soon, and I wou'd like to see you before I go. I suppose you have heard that your fathers new Horse took the Purse at Annapolis.<sup>68</sup> General Cad[walader] made a good bargain, as it has turn'd out.

With my love to all believe me ever yours.

M. Tilghman

Miss Pearce  
Poplar Neck  
Mr Barroll

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X

Chester Town April 13 [1786]

Why my dear Polly what lamentable complaints do you make of my long and cruel silence, as you are pleas'd to term it. The attack was quite unexpected, as you have seen from my last Letter. Indeed you are very saucy—much more so than I am. As we have been equally (yes, equally) negligent, the same consciousness that prevented my accusation, ought to have re-

<sup>68</sup> "The purse at Annapolis." This refers to the Annapolis races which had been revived March 1, 1783, by the Jockey Club, and which had been suspended during the Revolution. Among the members of the re-organized club were Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. and Gen. John Cadwalader. The *Maryland Gazette* for Oct. 13, 1785 contains these items: "Annapolis, Oct. 13—On Thursday last [Oct. 6] the jockey club purse of 100 guineas was run over the course near this city and was won by Mr. Pearce's horse 'Hotspur.'" This is followed by a later note in the same issue, "Yesterday [Oct. 12] afternoon a match was run over the course near this city for 100 guineas by Mr. Hamersley's brown horse Spry and Mr. Pearce's grey horse Hotspur, which was won by Spry." Molly had heard of the victory of Hotspur, but did not suspect that he was to lose to Spry the day after she wrote these lines.

strain'd yours. But it was my bad example that kept you from writing—really an excellent reason. I am sorry tho' that you had not time to frame a better one—but hurry is a great enemy to invention. You are very ready to plead my example when it suits you but I cou'd never get you to copy me in writing twice a Week, as I have done more than once. I know some people will say that you shew'd your Wisdom by preferring the last imitation to the first, my own family, for instance, whose complaint of the length of my unlucky epistles, prove them to be the most ungrateful, and provoking Creatures in the World. You may credit me that all of them made me promise to write particularly, by every opportunity, public and private and well do they repay me for keeping my promise, tho a squalling Child, and Lady in the straw, were often my only subjects. Pleasant ones you'll say, so pleasant that you may well be discontented at my not having treated you with them, and reasonably conclude that my silence proceeded from particular unknown reasons. True, it did so, and to your never failing penetration I leave it to find them out.

I saw Harry the other day as he pass'd thro' Town, and he made your apologies of fatigue, and indisposition. As you are not easily fatigued, I conclude that the bridal trappings<sup>69</sup> have been very numerous. As you are fond of variety, perhaps you were sick at the thoughts of being engag'd in the same dull business some time hence, for a person rather nearer to you. Was that the case? Don't droop at the thoughts of a repetition. If you will let me be an assistant Minister I will so exert my genius that you shall not quarrell with the affair for being without variations. Your desire to see me, my dear Polly, cannot exceed mine to see you, and sorry am I to tell you that I have no near prospect of seeing you at Poplar Neck. If you are serious in not wishing to make one of Sally Thompson's<sup>70</sup>

<sup>69</sup> "The bridal trappings" may refer to the marriage of Henry Ward Pearce, Jr., the exact date of which, however, has not been learned.

<sup>70</sup> "Sally Thompson" has not been identified with certainty, although it is obvious that she is about to marry a former admirer of Polly Pearce.

train, what can prevent your making me a visit. I shall next Week be again quite alone and as the Bride will be so well attended you may oblige both me and yourself by making a friendly visit an excuse for your absence. I am sure nobody cou'd object to it and I don't see how you can avoid being at the Wedding (and of course being teaz'd with a great deal of not very delicate banter) any other way. You may depend on my being very good, if you will be candid. If you are not, why you must take the consequences. I think I have some talents for a Confidante, and I flatter myself that your thinking so too, is one of the many reasons for which you want to see me. O that you were here at this moment what a charming tete a tete cou'd we have—but alas, wishing is of no avail.

Tho' Nancy Pearce <sup>71</sup> spent a day and a night with us, she was not able to give me any particulars of her jaunt to Cecil, so that Mr Rumsey's <sup>72</sup> brilliancy is quite new to me.

The house was full all the time she was here. If I had wanted inducements to visit Poplar Neck such entertainments wou'd have been very powerful ones—but you forgot a still greater attraction, the ever agreeable Major Forman.<sup>73</sup> I am more

She may have been a member of the distinguished Thompson family of Cecil and Queen Anne Counties. It seems less probable that she was the daughter of the Rev. William Thompson, the former Rector of North Sassafras (St. Stephen's) and Augustine parishes, Cecil Co., who had died the year before; Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. and Michael Earle both went on the bond of his widow Susanna Thompson. (See footnote 94.)

<sup>71</sup> "Nancy Pearce" has not been identified with certainty, but was probably one of the numerous first cousins of Polly Pearce then living in Cecil Co.

<sup>72</sup> "Mr. Rumsey" cannot be identified with certainty but was unquestionably a member of the well-known Cecil County family of that name, of which James Rumsey (c. 1743-1792), the inventor of the steamboat, and Judge Benjamin Rumsey (1735-1808) of Baltimore County, were conspicuous members.

<sup>73</sup> "Major Forman" is Major Thomas Marsh Forman (1758-1845) of Cecil and Queen Anne Counties, the son of Ezekiel Forman<sup>c</sup> (1736-1795) and his wife Augustina Thompson Marsh. Major Forman served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. He had a daughter Delia, born March 4, 1788 and died September 16, 1825, who married in 1805 the

than commonly anxious to see him since his late modest and generous declaration that "he is to be bought" and that the price of so precious a heart is only 20 thousand pounds. There's humility and moderation for you. Cou'd nothing have purchas'd him, but merit equal to his own, then indeed might every Spinster have despair'd, for even in this land flowing with Belles, his equal is not to be found. The moment that I draw the high prize in the Lottery I shall fly to Swan Harbour, and get my good friend Mr Earle to negociate with the sprightly Youth for me. I am almost afraid of him too, when I recollect that he has the Spectator at his fingers ends, and makes such apt Quotations from it, on every occasion, and subject, that I shou'd be perfectly awed by his superior knowledge. I blame myself for telling you so much about him, as it now impossible that he can be any thing to you—besides a comparison between him, and your musical friend, wou'd be no great advantage to the Latter. By the way, what is become of your Swain? He was expected here about this time but he has not made his appearance. I avow my impatience to see him because as things are, prudery herself could not attribute my curiosity to interested motives.

I forgot whether I wrote you that there were regular Assemblies in Talbot all the Winter. The Miss Lloyds<sup>74</sup> went constantly, but as my visit to Henny was entirely a nursing one I took no Ball Cloaths with me which I was sorry for, when I stay'd so much longer than I expected. I know so few of the belles, and Beaux of my native County, that I shou'd like to have seen an assemblage of their Beauty, finery and gallantry. Let it be recorded that the most striking figure there was Anna Goldsborough<sup>75</sup> in a most fanciful and becoming

Hon. Joseph Bryan. There is a record of his marriage, May 19, 1814, at Christiana, New Castle, Delaware, to Mrs. Martha Brown (Ogle) Callender.

<sup>74</sup> "The Miss Lloyds" were probably the four sisters, Anna, Elizabeth, Henrietta Maria and Deborah, the daughters of James Lloyd (1716-1768) of Parsons Landing, Talbot Co., and his wife Elizabeth Sewell (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, VIII, 86).

<sup>75</sup> "Anna Goldsborough" born 1765, the daughter of Nicholas Golds-



Figuar Hat, of Wilmington manufacture, I suppose. However she pass'd it off for the ton tho' I did not hear that any body presum'd to imitate it.

Willy Goldsborough,<sup>76</sup> her Husband and two sons came up a Week ago. The Dorset air seems to agree with her, better than with her spouse who has been confin'd ever since he came. Her eldest Branch is most pitiaibly like the Dauphins family. The Turkey pointers are to be up in a few days, to spend 3 or 4 Weeks at this place. I must pay them the usual attentions but mercy on my ears, and lungs. My dear speaking Trumpet I wish you were here to assist me. Poor Anny Smith<sup>77</sup> is every day expected at her Brother Ned's in Philad<sup>a</sup> to lie in, in June. She does not mean to visit Maryland. Polly, Sukey and M<sup>rs</sup> [Samuel] Chew are going up to see her. I dare say M<sup>rs</sup> T. cou'd dispense with their company. When my father left Baltimore my Brother [Tench]<sup>78</sup> was better, tho' still too far

borough (1726-1777) of Talbot Co. She married Dec. 30, 1790, as his second wife John Singleton of Talbot Co. (See footnotes 29 and 169.)

<sup>76</sup> "Willy Goldsborough" was Williamina Elizabeth (1762-1790), a daughter of the Rev. William Smith (1727-1803), at this time President of Washington College, Chestertown. She married, May 15, 1783, as his first wife, Charles Goldsborough (1761-1801) of Horn's Point, Dorchester Co.

<sup>77</sup> "Anny Smith" is doubtless Anna Maria Tilghman, a first cousin of the writer, and the daughter of Edward Tilghman (1713-1786) of Wye, Talbot Co., and his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Chief Justice Samuel Chew of Delaware. She married first, Charles Goldsborough, and second, the Rev. Robert Smith (1732-1801), afterwards Bishop of South Carolina, who was for many years rector of St. Philip's at Charleston, but during the British occupation had left Charleston, and was rector of St. Paul's, Queen Anne Co., Md., between about 1780 and 1783. Her brother Edward Tilghman, Jr. (1751-1815), who was then living in Philadelphia, married Elizabeth, daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Pennsylvania. "Polly and Sukey Tilghman" here referred to, were half sisters of "Anny Smith," being the children of Edward Tilghman by his third wife Juliana Carroll. (See footnote 106).

<sup>78</sup> "My brother" is Col. Tench Tilghman (1744-1786), whose illness is here referred to; he died in Baltimore a few days later, April 18, 1786. Of his distinguished Revolutionary career nothing need be said here. He married in 1783 his first cousin Anna Maria Tilghman (1755-1843), daughter of the Hon. Matthew Tilghman (1718-1790); they had two children,

from being well. I can only say I am not so uneasy about him as I was. Tomorrow we shall hear from him. God grant the accounts may be favorable. Little Peggy<sup>79</sup> was inoculated two days before Papa came home. Adieu my dear Polly it will be time enough to finish when I hear of an opportunity to Cecil.

Tuesday Morning

Johnny Relpé<sup>80</sup> has promis'd to send this Letter to-morrow by a safe hand. Alas my dear Polly I am too unhappy about poor Tench to write you more than that we had Letters on Saturday, which inform'd us that he was no better but had rather lost strength. My God what his situation this moment [may] be. Indeed, indeed, I fear he is in great danger.

My father went over this Morning, and alone, and a prey to every melancholy conjecture in your affectionate

M. T.

Miss Pearce

Poplar Neck

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## XI

January 2<sup>d</sup> 1787

I am just on the Wing for farly [Fairlee] my dear Polly, but I will leave a few lines against your father comes. I can do no less after your quitting a romp, an amusement you are so fond of, to write to me. Sister Nancy, and Nancy Chew<sup>81</sup> went to farly [Fairlee] on Thursday, and return'd just now. They left Sister Betsy [Lloyd] and the Children tolerably well. This Christmas has afforded the gay ones of Chester Town

(1) Margaret Tilghman, born 1784, who married a cousin, Tench Tilghman of Hope, Talbot Co., and (2) Elizabeth Tench Tilghman (1786-1852), who married in 1811 Nicholas Goldsborough of Oxford Neck.

<sup>79</sup> "Little Peggy" was, of course, Margaret, the daughter of Col. Tench Tilghman, referred to in the previous footnote.

<sup>80</sup> "Johnny Relpé." (See footnote 10.)

<sup>81</sup> "Nancy Chew" is Anna Maria (1749-1812), the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia and his first wife Mary Galloway. She was a sister of Mrs. John Galloway, née Sarah Chew, referred to in this same letter. She did not marry. (See footnote 90.)

rather more amusement than was expected from the dulness of the fall. There was a Ball the night after Christmas, which was much indebted to the Major's of Queen Ann's.<sup>82</sup> The formidable Clealand, the woeful looking Emory, and the handsome Major Smyth. Mrs Galloway<sup>83</sup> flash'd upon them in her Muslin dress, attended by her admiring Spouse in his Rock of Gibraltar Coat. They had 16 Couple, and spent a very agreeable Evening. The play came next night, which afforded a few unexpected incidents. Some Bucks of true spirit, which was increas'd by good Liquor, broke open one of the Windows, to the great dismay of the Ladies. As to the play, it exceeded no one's expectations. However the Eyes of the Audience were oblig'd by a vast display of fine cloaths, and Jewels, which more than made up for any faults in the acting. Our Duke, really look'd very handsome, he wore Mat Tilghman's white Sattin waistcoat &c, a black star brilliant with paste, a pink sash and a small Hat ornamented with paste, and fourteen black, and white feathers. Last night it was again represented with the addition of the Irish Widow.<sup>84</sup> The Ball gave such a spring to the Spirit of our Beaux that they have made up a Subscription for Assemblies, and the first, is to be to-morrow night. It is really provoking my dear Polly, that after staying so long here, you shou'd go away just before the commencement of all this gaiety. However if you will but return, and partake of the remainder, I promise to assist you in decorating yourself to the utmost of my power.

<sup>82</sup> "The Majors of Queen Anne." The three Majors cannot all be identified with certainty. There was a Major James *Clayland* of Queen Anne Co. (see also footnote 103), but as there were at least three members of the Emory family who were Revolutionary officers, identification of "Major Emory" is difficult. There can be little question, however, that "the handsome Major" was Thomas Smyth.

<sup>83</sup> "Mrs. Galloway" was Sarah Chew, daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia, who had married in Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1786, John Galloway (d. May 16, 1810) of Tulip Hill, Anne Arundel Co. (See footnote 108.)

<sup>84</sup> The play "The Irish Widow" was a comedy written by David Garrick 1747, and first performed by him.



Mrs. Bordley<sup>85</sup> came home a few days ago, after spending a fortnight at the Island with her papa, who has behav'd most graciously. The changes of this World, how rapid. He has given John a tract of Land near farly [Fairlee], Stock and all. Now how will their note be chang'd. Beale's praises will soon be sounded abroad, as ever his faults were. Poor Polly Wright<sup>86</sup> has been at the point of Death but she is now recovering. One of those terrible lying in fevers. Her Child is a Son. I heard that she sent for Mr<sup>s</sup> Sewell in her illness. I was delighted to hear of Mr<sup>s</sup> [Michael] Earle's being much better. Heaven grant that she may continue so. The request is so long an affair that I must defer doing it, till my  
as I shall be forc'd to copy it myself. I suppose it is for your fair intended Sister. My Love to your Mamma, Nancy and Peggy. I wish the former wou'd take a ride down, I am sure it wou'd be of Service to her. If she is averse to Company we will go to farly [Fairlee] with . . . Billy<sup>87</sup> will be there the last of this Week. I must not forget to tell you that poor Ferguson's<sup>88</sup> fears were realized. In spite of all his animating lessons, Arnold<sup>89</sup> was as cold as a Cucumber.

<sup>85</sup> "Mrs. Bordley." In footnote 60, reference has been made to John Beale Bordley, Jr. (1764-1815), the son of the distinguished John Beale Bordley, Sr. (1727-1804), jurist and author, and his first wife Margaret Chew. From this letter it would appear that he had very recently been married, but as to the identity of his wife we are left in doubt, although we are told that her father lived on the "Island," which probably refers to Wye Island, Queen Anne Co., or possibly to Kent Island. (See also footnotes 60, 132 and 185.)

<sup>86</sup> "Polly Wright" was Mrs. Samuel Turbutt Wright of Queen Anne Co. She was Mary Sewell, daughter of Clement Sewell and his wife Rachel DeCourcy of Queen Anne Co. Her husband, Maj. Samuel Turbutt Wright (1748-1810), married twice; his second wife was his cousin Anne Wright.

<sup>87</sup> "Billy" is the writer's brother William Tilghman (1756-1827). (See footnote 42.)

<sup>88</sup> "Ferguson" is probably the Rev. Colin Ferguson (1750-1806), then rector of St. Paul's parish, near Chestertown, and from 1789 to 1805 president of Washington College. He is said to have been the first Episcopal clergyman ordained in the United States.

<sup>89</sup> "Arnold" is unquestionably Benedict Arnold. He had married, April



So says N. C. [Nancy Chew].<sup>90</sup> We heard by the last post that Brother Jimmy was recovering fast. farewell

M. T.

## XII

Chester Town, February 18, 1787

If I do give you the slip my dear Polly you may be assur'd that necessity, and not choice will prevent my seeing you at Poplar Neck. If I am oblig'd to give up my visit, I shall be as much mortified as you can possibly be, but indeed I was never less at my own command than I have been since you left me. Tho' Sister Betsy [Lloyd] has never been confin'd, she has never been quite well, and of course was anxious to have one of us constantly with her. I went to farly [Fairlee] two days after Billy came from Philad<sup>a</sup> intending to stay a few days—which my sister's entreaties, lengthen'd to three Weeks. From yesterday Week till the tuesday following, I was engag'd in one of the most melancholy offices of friendship attending the last illness of a friend. Poor Mr<sup>s</sup> Lloyd <sup>91</sup> was suddenly taken with a violent Quincey, of which she died in four days. As she did not like strangers about her, I was a great deal with her night and day, and immediately after her death, I went to farly [Fairlee] to bring up Sister Nancy, who had been very sick for several days, and was distracted to get home, lest she shou'd have a severe illness. Happily however her fears were stronger than her disorder. On friday we came up, and she is now pretty well. This tedious account of my engagements will account for my not having written lately and that is the

8, 1779, a first cousin of the writer, Margaret, the daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen of Pennsylvania and his wife Margaret Francis.

<sup>90</sup> "N. C." is "Nancy" or Anna Maria Chew (1749-1812), the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia. (See footnote 81.)

<sup>91</sup> "Poor Mrs. Lloyd" is doubtless the wife of Col. Richard Lloyd of Kent Co., née Anne Crouch. She was the mother of Major James Lloyd of Farley, the brother-in-law of the writer.

sole reason of my troubling you with it and to convince you that I have not chang'd my opinion of punctuality's being the life of a correspondence, of which you so saucily remind me. A long winded period this and some what lamely express'd but a hint is enough to a Lady of your quick imagination.

I had a Letter from Henny <sup>92</sup> last Week, by which I had the pleasure of hearing that she was quite well, and had as yet kept clear of those disagreeable feelings, and swell'd Limbs which tormented her last Winter. My going to Talbot next month is not determin'd on. Her next Letter will settle the matter. If she seems very anxious to have me with her, I shall certainly go. If not, I shall defer my visit till May as she will have an excellent nurse and the family will be extremely large at that time.

I thank you for your intended favor of introducing me to so accomplish'd a Beau as Dr Hall <sup>93</sup> but at this time I was much more gratified in receiving your Letter from the hands of [Michael] Earle, for besides my being very glad to see him, his coming down was a convincing proof that Mrs Earle was better. She has so often recover'd from severe illnesses that I am not so much alarm'd about her, as I shou'd be about any body else in her situation. I trust that good Weather with constant, and gentle exercise will once more restore her for indeed death wou'd be an irreparable loss to Mr Earle and poor Henny.

You can't think how pleas'd I was at hearing of the agreeable change in Mrs Thompson's <sup>94</sup> circumstances. In my life, I was

<sup>92</sup> Mrs. Lloyd Tilghman's second daughter, Henrietta Maria, was born about two months later—March 30, 1787. She afterwards married Alexander Hemsley of the Cloverfields family.

<sup>93</sup> "Dr. Hall" cannot be identified with certainty, but may well be Dr. Elisha John Hall (1764-1835), a member of the Hall family of Mt. Welcome, Cecil Co., who married Catherine Smyth.

<sup>94</sup> "Mrs. Thompson" is probably Mrs. Susanna Thompson, the widow of the Rev. William Thompson (1735-1785) rector of St. Stephen's, Cecil Co., who had died in 1785. She was Susanna (b. Jan. 17, 1738), the daughter of the Rev. George Ross, and had married Oct. 28, 1762. (See footnote 70.)

never so much interested about a stranger as I have been about her and I hope her *Pot luck* will always be as good as it is at present. It is pity that those who are inclin'd to make the best of their situation shou'd ever be in a distressing one.

It was unlucky for me that Billy [Tilghman] called at Poplar Neck as he return'd from Philad<sup>a</sup>. The news of that place wou'd have afforded ample subjects for a long Letter, and such opportunities of exercising my pen occur so seldom that I regret exceedingly his having anticipated me. But perhaps tis better as it is, for I shou'd probably have run into a most cruel length in describing the sentimental parties, the brilliant Circles, and the social petit soupérs that engag'd his Evenings, without even mentioning the morning visits, Dinners &c which completely filled up his Days. On one subject, I fancy he did not say much to you, for he has not to me. All my questions have been in vain to discover the state of his Heart, tho' he has given me a general history of the various dangers it has encounter'd. Miss Ann Hamilton's <sup>95</sup> Madona softness, Sophia Francis's <sup>96</sup> bewitching sprightliness, Nancy Allen's <sup>97</sup> all powerful smile, and Peggy Chew's <sup>98</sup> *Je ne scai quoi*. From which of these he has suffer'd most, he will determine on reflexion, for in Philadelphia he had not time to settle the point. One piece of intelligence respecting Mr<sup>s</sup> Byngham's elegance,<sup>99</sup> I may venture to give you as news,

<sup>95</sup> "Miss Ann Hamilton" (1769-1798) was a celebrated Philadelphia beauty. She was the second daughter of Andrew Hamilton, 3d, of Woodlands near Philadelphia. She married in 1792 James Lyle.

<sup>96</sup> "Sophia Francis," the daughter of the writer's uncle Tench Francis, Jr. of Philadelphia, and his wife Anne Willing. She afterwards married George Harrison.

<sup>97</sup> "Nancy Allen" is Anne Penn Allen (1767-1851), the daughter of James Allen of Philadelphia and his wife Elizabeth Lawrence. She married in 1800 James Greenleaf.

<sup>98</sup> "Peggy Chew" is Margaret Oswald Chew (1760-1824) who later married Gen. John Eager Howard. (See footnote 63.)

<sup>99</sup> "Mrs. Byngham" is Mrs. William Bingham, née Anne Willing, the daughter of Thomas Willing. Her husband was a man of great wealth and prominence. She was a celebrated Philadelphia beauty. She and her

because it was out of Billy's way to mention it. Aunt Lawrence<sup>100</sup> is my informant. After speaking in high terms of Mr<sup>s</sup> B's beauty, she says that a few nights before she had blaz'd upon a large party at Mr [Robert] Morris's in a dress which eclips'd any that has yet been seen. A Robe a la Turke of black Velvet, Rich White sattin Petticoat, body and sleeves, the whole trim'd with Ermine. A large Bouquet of natural flowers supported by a knot of Diamonds, Large Buckles, Necklace and Earrings of Diamonds, Her Head ornamented with Diamond Sprigs interspers'd with artificial flowers, above all, wav'd a towering plume of snow white feathers. Can you imagine a dress more strikingly beautiful. How happy is it for the World in general, my dear Polly, that splendor is not necessary to real happiness, if it was, what wou'd become of such little people as you and I?

The news of this Town is very trifling just now. The flirtations of the day are Mr John Chew<sup>101</sup> in his glowing Velvet and Miss Van Dike,<sup>102</sup> and Major Clealand (see also footnote 82) and Anny Sudler.<sup>103</sup> The last Hero, after a very close siege

husband had recently returned from abroad where they had received unusual attention.

<sup>100</sup> "Aunt Lawrence" is Mrs. John Lawrence, née Elizabeth Francis (1733-1800) of Philadelphia, a sister of the writer's mother.

<sup>101</sup> "Mr. John Chew," later sometimes referred to as Jack Chew, is doubtless John (1740-1807), the son of Chief Justice Samuel Chew (1693-1744) of Delaware, and his second wife Mary (Paca) Galloway. He lived in Chestertown and apparently never married.

<sup>102</sup> "Miss Van Dike" is Sarah Van Dyke, daughter of Mrs. Mary Van Dyke (d. 1798), née Graves, the widow of Dr. Thomas Van Dyke (d. 1787), a prominent physician of Kent Co. Sarah Van Dyke married a year or two after this Dr. Andrew Wiesenthal of Baltimore. She had a younger sister Mary Elizabeth Henrietta Van Dyke. (See also footnote 46.) "Major Clealand" has not been identified.

<sup>103</sup> "Anny Sudler" is Anna, the daughter of Emory Sudler (b. 1725) of Kent Co. and his wife Martha Smyth (d. 1799). Martha Smyth was the daughter of Thomas Smyth of Trumpington, Kent Co. and his second wife Mary Frisby. Anna Sudler was probably a first cousin of "Miss Garnett" so often referred to in these letters, who is to be identified as Anna, the daughter of Mary (Smyth) Garnett, another daughter of Thomas



of a fortnight, has been defeated, (Those fighting yankies have fill'd my Head with military terms). The elder Damon's fate is not yet pronounc'd. If you ask my opinion I can only tell you that the report is strong that he visits very often at the House and (what is still more suspicious) he blushes and looks silly when her name is mention'd and further this deponent sayeth not.

Mr<sup>s</sup> Forman<sup>104</sup> came here a few days ago, to know whether Aunt Pearce intended to take her Daughter, she wishes to know immediately because she has the offer of another good place for her, Mr<sup>s</sup> Thomas's, she says Henny is very desirous of living with you. I promis'd to inform you of what she said, and your Mama will act accordingly, I am happy to hear she is coming down soon and if I might advise, she will take advantage of this fine Weather. Dick Tilghman<sup>105</sup> sold all his patty pans, long ago but he says Kennard at Duck Creek has plenty of the same sort, at the same price. Tell Nancy [Pearce?] that within the last fortnight Letters have come to hand from Anny Smith,<sup>106</sup> and Dick Tilghman. They were both quite well. Dick will be in, in March and for the present, he has sent in a young Bear, which he has recommended to the particular notice and friendship of his friend Tom Buchanan. Bruin is now at Rock Hall but he is shortly to be sent for.

I shall say nothing of the business that brought Mr [Michael] Earle down as he will tell you all about it. I think affairs are now in a better train than they been for long time, and poor

Smyth of Trumpington. (See footnote 140.) It has not been learned whom Anna Sudler married.

<sup>104</sup> "Mrs. Forman" and her daughter "Henny" are doubtless members of the Queen Anne and Cecil Co. family of this name, but cannot be definitely placed.

<sup>105</sup> "Dick Tilghman" is difficult to distinguish among several of this name, but is probably Richard Tilghman (1740-1809) of Grosses, Talbot Co., the son of William Tilghman of Grosses, and a first cousin of the writer. He had married in 1784 Mary Gibson.

<sup>106</sup> "Anny Smith" is the wife of Rev. Robert Smith. (See footnote 77.)

Cousin Polly [Ringgold] is quite happy in keeping Tom <sup>107</sup> with her. Mr<sup>s</sup> G[alloway] <sup>108</sup> poor thing is but peaking tho' as she is not thought to be in danger she is not much pitied. I suppose you understand me, but if you don't it is no great matter, as it is one of those secrets that time will certainly bring to light. The same report prevails as to Madame Pearce.<sup>109</sup> If it is true, all your mortal fears are over and hers (I suppose) are beginning. Give my love to her, and tell her I beg she will come thro' Chester Town that I may see her improvements. It is a folly for her to be asham'd of her *slimness*, nobody is asham'd now.

#### Monday Morning

The post has this moment brought me a Letter from Henny, which has determin'd me not to go to Talbot before May. She still keeps quite well. I may now reasonably expect to see my friends in Cecil before long. When Aunt P[earce] comes down I will settle the time, manner &c. Do you know the amiable Miss Debby Perry <sup>110</sup>? She is soon to be married to a Mr Dickinson. Henny says, Betsy and Henny Lloyd <sup>111</sup> are in high preparation for the occasion. They are to exhibit as brides Maids. I beg you will not let your Wilmington Beaux visit you before I go up. The agreeable Bennett,<sup>112</sup> I have a great desire to see because he is so fond of your family. You may depend on seeing all my Books with me.

<sup>107</sup> "Tom" is Thomas Ringgold (d. 1818), the son of Mrs. Mary (Galloway) Ringgold, or "Aunt Polly" as she is called, the widow of Thomas Ringgold (1744-1776).

<sup>108</sup> "Mrs. G." is Mrs. John Galloway, née Sarah Chew. (See footnotes 83 and 120.)

<sup>109</sup> "Madam Pearce" is Mrs. Henry Ward Pearce, Jr., née Anna Maria Tilghman, recently married, and so constantly referred to in these letters.

<sup>110</sup> "Miss Debby Perry" and "Mr. Dickinson." These are both well known Eastern Shore names.

<sup>111</sup> "Betsy and Henny Lloyd" are the daughters of James Lloyd (1716-1768) of Parsons Landing, Talbot Co., referred to in footnote 74.

<sup>112</sup> "The agreeable Bennet" is doubtless Bennett Chew, son of Samuel Chew (d. 1737) of Maryland and his wife Henrietta Maria Lloyd. Bennett Chew married Ann Maria, daughter of the writer's uncle Edward Tilghman.

Cecil is growing monstrously gay, nothing but Batchelors parties to be heard of. What a pity that Major [Thomas Marsh] Forman had so few witnesses of his superior manner of doing the honours of his House. I wish you had gone, farewell

M. T.

*(To be continued.)*

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## THE WORCESTER COUNTY MILITIA OF 1794.

### A PLAN OF RECOMMENDATION OF OFFICERS—LIST OF OFFICERS.

EDITED BY HARRY FRANKLIN COVINGTON.

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#### I

In submitting a copy of the report of the Committee of Recommendations for officering the Militia of Worcester County in 1794, I may say that I have filed the document with the Society for permanent keeping. It consists of a half-dozen sheets of foolscap—12 pages—neatly written and sewed together and bears the name of William Whittington, as Clerk of the Committee. Judge William Whittington was grandfather of the late United States Senator John Walter Smith of Snow Hill. The document apparently came from the latter's private papers.

The document is noteworthy, I think, for its method and plan of adjusting the new militia system after the Revolution, to dear and long cherished principles of government. Finding, a circumstance for which the law did not specifically provide, the sons of Worcester proceeded to meet it in their own way and in the spirit of the law and the democracy under which they lived. Their attitude assumes that whether the issue at stake be great or small every man has the right to be heard, is entitled to his day in court. Thus it sounds a note typical

of Maryland history, which is the history of a strong and independent people in whom the love of liberty was no less a business than a passion. We see the same characteristics dominant today among their descendants in such things as their opposition to Federal centralization and bureaucracy. Indeed, this document may carry us back in spirit to the days of the Barons of King John.

Dissatisfaction had arisen in the county, it seems, over the "mode of procedure" followed by a small Committee of Recommendation composed of 24 gentlemen in recommending officers for the new militia. This led to the calling of a general public meeting at Snow Hill and the adoption of new methods and further recommendations. According to the letter to the Governor and Council, their proceedings were designed not only to correct abuses and allay popular resentment, but as being best calculated for the "selection of such men as unite a capacity to discharge the duties of their respective offices and the attachment of the people over whom they are to command." No quartering of soldiers on the public. They desired instead an efficient militia for the protection of a free and contented people.

The plan itself is unique, in that it employs a representative method of recommending militia officers rather than the direct method. Throughout the colonies generally, the recent custom had been the direct method whereby each member of a company had an opportunity of voting his choice of officers directly from among the members of his company. In the early days of the Maryland colony, however, the Governor commissioned "Colonels, Majors, and Captains," and empowered them to serve as recruiting officers (Militia Laws in Archives of Maryland, Vol. 13 & 16). No special mode was prescribed for choosing minor officers, who were presumably picked by the Captain or by the members of the Company with his consent. In 1775, however, it was ordered "that, if a sufficient number of men enroll, to make up a company or artillery, they may choose their own officers." (Archives of Maryland, Vol. XI, p. 28).



The new representative plan called for all male white persons of each hundred or district, after due public notice given, to meet on the first Saturday of May at some convenient place in each hundred and choose two Committeemen from each company. These Committeemen were to serve as representatives and convene at Snow Hill on the Tuesday following, and recommend to the Governor and Council "fit and proper persons" to fill the different offices under the late Militia Law. (See Chapter 53, Acts of Nov. Session, 1793).

It may be noted that this is not the procedure to which Congressman John Witherspoon objected in 1777.\* He protested successfully against the election of Major-Generals by a vote of the general officers, and believed that the power should be appointive. The Worcester plan was merely a plan of recommendation to the Governor by vote of representatives from the companies chosen by the people. The Maryland statute makes no mention of any citizens Committee of Recommendation, but provides that the Governor shall appoint the officers of militia. Further, it makes no provision for giving salaries to officers but names certain articles of equipment which each officer shall furnish for himself. It does provide, however, for the payment of a *per diem* to those engaged in making up lists of men eligible in the counties. The Governor could appoint whom he chose, except for certain exemptions, but naturally he would be expected to give attention to the advice of such a representative body as endorsed the Worcester County recommendations.

The Whittington document, as given here in full, makes plain that the plan was carried out in detail, and finally states that the officers recommended were "Commissioned the 24th of June 1794." It will appear, moreover, that a majority of the first Committee endorsed the recommendations of the later Committee in preference to the earlier, and forwarded a letter to this effect to the Governor and Council.

\* President John Witherspoon by Varnum Lansing Collins, Vol. II, p. 64.

Such was the Worcester County experiment in solving the perpetual problem of reconciling democracy and army life. It will be interesting to follow it through, as later volumes of the *Archives* appear and render the records available. Whatever its success, however, it would seem that the liberties of the people in times of peace should be paramount to the necessities of the people in times of war. Undoubtedly, too, the men who were engaged in and led this undertaking were men of high purpose and of no small ability.

In conclusion, I believe that the representative plan adopted in 1794 by Worcester County for recommending Militia Officers had a two fold purpose: It was designed (1) to make sure that military control of the county (which had so long existed, probably since 1775), should not continue in time of peace: and (2), to assert the rights guaranteed to the people by the first Ten Amendments to the Constitution known as the Bill of Rights declared adopted in 1791. Special reference seems to be made to Amendment II confirming the right of the people to bear arms and to Amendment III preventing the quartering of soldiers in time of peace.

A letter of inquiry to the Army War College as to the modes of recommendation used by the Colonists has brought the information from C. A. Bach, Lieutenant-Colonel, Cavalry, Chief Historical Section, that "no specific use of this—the Worcester Plan—has been found," and also that "the procedure followed in making recommendations to the Governor is not known."

The document is interesting also for its mention of the Hundreds and of numerous names of persons. It assigns the Company officers to each of nine Hundreds, showing the section of the county each officer resided in at the time. The larger or more populous Hundreds would seem to be—Mattaponi, Queponco, Buckingham, and Wicomico. At least, they each furnished officers for three companies while the others supplied officers for no more than two. A number of the men listed had seen service with the Continental Army during the Revolution. I

am marking with a star \* such names as are mentioned in Vol. XVIII of the Archives of Maryland, which gives the "Records of Maryland Troops in the Continental Service during the War of the American Revolution, 1775-83." It will thus appear (1) that of the 46 men the people elected to serve on the Committee of Recommendations, about one third had fought in the Revolution; that (2) of the eight men the Committee recommended for high commissions, the three men chosen for the highest had had revolutionary experience as officers—Colonel John Gunby, Lieutenant-Colonel Levin Winder, and Captain Levin Handy; and (3) that in many of the companies formed, they have also recommended as an officer the name of a soldier of Revolutionary experience. In some cases, however, we find the family but not the first name. For instance, Moses Chaille, 1st lieutenant of the third Maryland Independent Company, August 20, 1776 does not appear in the document, but we find instead the name of Peter Chaille who served as Chairman of the Snow Hill meeting, and William Chaille who was elected as a Committeeman from Wicomico Hundred. Again, Solomon Long, 2nd lieutenant of the third Maryland Independent Company above, is here represented by Levin Long who was chosen as Ensign of the company from Snow Hill Hundred. The Purnell family too is well represented here and in the Revolutionary records, but the first names are not often duplicated. Such names, of course, are not here starred. The document follows:

The figures placed after the few names in italics refer to Notes.

## II

### THE DOCUMENT.

Worcester County Snow Hill May 7th 1794

Gentlemen

Worcester County forming so inconsiderable a portion of the State of Maryland, it is no inconsiderable cause of regret that our part of the Country should so often trespass upon your

deliberations and so often excite your attention to the same Object. But as you are a Body selected by the immediate Representatives of the people, We flatter ourselves that nothing conducive to the security & prosperity of your Country will be unattended to by you. The subject upon which We address you is the important one of Officering the Militia, upon the respectable establishment of which [it is a maxim with Americans] especially depends the Security of the Civil and political Rights of freemen. Some time since you were presented with a Letter recommendatory of the Officers of this place drawn up and subscribed by twenty four Gentlemen who we believe Actuated by patriotic principles & considering the Necessity of an immediate attention to the filling up of the different Offices prescribed by the late Militia Law, without previous notice to the people formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose before mentioned and immediately transmitted their recommendations to you. When the people discovered the mode in which this Business had been conducted and that on account of the immediate transmission of their Recommendations to your Body, they had not an equal opportunity of Recommending their Officers; Almost a universal dissatisfaction pervaded the County and not only men of inferior rank and of irascible and impetuous Tempers but those of the Most intelligent kind & tranquil Dispositions considered the mode of procedure as unfair and not only a deprivation of their Rights of a participation in the Recommendation, but badly calculated to promote the object of the Committee—to wit—the selection of proper Officers for the Militia.—Upon seeing the minds of the people thus inflamed & having upon deliberation conceived what they considered a more eligible mode of procedure, a number of the Committee on the next day of public meeting at Snow Hill subsequent to a publication of their proceedings requested the people who were collected from various parts of the County would attend in the Court House w[h]ere the Resolves herein contained were proposed to them and acceded to.—The substance of which was that each hun-



dred should hold an election and delegate from each Company two Representatives to meet in one general Committee at Snow Hill—To this System all seemed willing to confide their pretensions to offices & by this all conceived the Inconveniency & impropriety of treating would be prevented; and that by this plan such men would be selected as are best calculated to fill the various Offices designated by the Act for the Organization and discipline of the militia.—In pursuance to these Resolves & by a deputation from the people we convened at Snow Hill on the 6th of May for the purpose before mentioned & do hereby recommend the persons as officers for the different Ranks to which their names are respectively affixed in the transcript of the proceedings hereto annexed.—It may be proper here to mention that a number of the former committee are members of this Body & as by a letter accompanying this you will perceive they consider the present as the Most eligible plan that could be adopted as being best calculated for the selection of such men as unite a Capacity to discharge the Duties of their respective offices and the attachment of the people over whom they are to command—It may be proper also to mention that our proceedings were public & that every man had an equal right to recommend his friends & as it is reasonable to suppose from the manner of our appointment—that the strictest impartiality was exhibited to the public and that the governing principle was the public good.

We are Gentlemen

Your Most Ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>ts</sup>

Levin Handy  
Samuel Handy  
Thomas Dixon  
William Corbin

Benj<sup>n</sup> Purnell  
*John Gunby*<sup>1</sup>  
W<sup>m</sup> Chaille  
W<sup>m</sup> Toadvine

<sup>1</sup> General John Gunby (1745-1807) enlisted early and was promoted quickly. On January 2, 1776, he was elected by the Convention, Captain of the 2nd Independent Maryland Company; was commissioned Colonel of the 2nd Regiment, April 17, 1777; was Colonel of the 1st Regiment,

William Beavans	<i>Henry Franklin</i> <sup>2</sup>
Ja <sup>s</sup> Bacon	Zadok Purnell
W <sup>m</sup> Parker	John Postly
Barkly Townsend	Esau Williams
Johnson Dennis	Elisha Purnell
Ja <sup>s</sup> Houston	<i>Will<sup>m</sup> Morris</i> <sup>3</sup>
Benj <sup>n</sup> Dennis	W <sup>m</sup> Underhill

June 1, 1783; and was again Colonel of the 2nd Regiment on June 5, 1789. (Archives of Maryland, Vol. 18.) An account and estimate of his distinguished career may be found in a volume published in 1902 by A. A. Gunby of the Louisiana Bar entitled "Colonel John Gunby of the Maryland Line." He was buried on his farm near Snow Hill, which was purchased in 1817 from his son George, by Captain James Dennis, son of Benjamin, and has since belonged to the latter's descendants, the farm now being owned by Mrs. George W. Covington.

<sup>2</sup> Henry Franklin (1744-1816) was son of William Franklin (died 1777) and Sarah, only daughter of Henry Alexander; grandson of Ebenezer Franklin (died 1728) and Bridget, granddaughter of Major-General Edward Whaley—the regicide; and great-grandson of "Commissioner" John Franklin (died 1727). He married in 1766 Eleanor Massey. Among his descendants are Judge John R. Franklin (1820-1878) a graduate of Jefferson College in 1836; 1843 member of the House of Delegates, 1849 Speaker of the House; 1853 Representative 33rd Congress, and 1865 Judge of the Circuit Court; State Senator Littleton P. Franklin (1831-1888); Dr. George Anson Franklin; George W. Covington, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, a Representative in the 47th and 48th Congress; Lady Martha Ellen Kortright, Colonel Harry Purnell of the U. S. Army.

<sup>3</sup> Colonel William Morris was both a civil and militia officer during the Revolution.

- (1) June 4, 1777—Appointed Justice of the Orphans Court, (p. 274).
- (2) July 11, 1777—Appointed Register of Wills (p. 317).
- (3) Aug. 30, 1777—Commissioned Major of the Snow Hill Battalion in Worcester County (p. 350).
- (4) Dec. 22, 1777—Commissioned by the General Assembly Register of Wills for Worcester County (p. 444).
- (5) March 23, 1778—Commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Synnepuxent Battalion of Militia in Worcester County (p. 547).

The references are to Vol. 16 of the Archives of Maryland. A letter of inquiry to the Clerk of the Court at Snow Hill brings the following: "William Morris seems to have probated his first will in December 1777, and his last on October 19, 1780," and also, that his brother James Round

Isaac Marshall	John Johnson
<i>John Bishop</i> <sup>4</sup>	William Holland
Tho <sup>s</sup> Purnell sen <sup>r</sup>	Rob <sup>t</sup> M. Richardson
Jonathan Parsons	Abisha Davis
Sam <sup>l</sup> Davis	James Laws
Jonathan Cathell	Joseph Gray
David Wilson	George Bell
W <sup>m</sup> Purnell	
Boaz Walston	<i>John Dennis, of Litt<sup>n</sup></i> <sup>5</sup>
John Holland	John Buchanan
Sam <sup>l</sup> Harper	Ja <sup>s</sup> Selby
Nehemiah Holland	John Marshall

Morris "was Clerk of the Court from 1777 to 1795." It is a matter of tradition that during the darkest hours of the Revolution, the county records were transferred for safety to the Morris home in Queponco.

<sup>4</sup> Captain John Bishop (1754-1820) a brother of Charles Bishop, (who died in 1805) was son of William Bishop (who died in 1807) and grandson of William Bishop (who died in 1757) and Ann Martin, daughter of Thomas Sr.—lineal descendants of Henry Bishop of "Durham House" and "Snow Hill." Captain John Bishop left daughter Zipporah (born 1799) who in 1821 married John Potts Duffield, youngest son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Potts) Duffield. Among their descendants was Charles P. Duffield, and Anna Duffield who married Judge John Rankin Franklin.

<sup>5</sup> John Dennis (of Littleton). John Dennis (1771-1806) son of Littleton Dennis (1728-1774) and Susanna Upshur (daughter of Abel Upshur), who built Beverly house, was 10 years in Congress first in the 5th Congress, was one of the five Federalists who changed from Burr to Jefferson, thus breaking the deadlock. Identified with "Beckford" near Princess Anne. Married Elinor Wilson Jockson. Great grandfather of Rosalie Cook. Littleton Dennis (1765-1833) brother of John above, married Elizabeth Upshur, died at "Essex" Farm—Lawyer and Judge of Appeals 1801-1806. Littleton and Elizabeth left among other children (I) John Upshur Dennis and (II) Littleton Upshur Dennis.

(I) John Upshur Dennis (1793-1851) died at Beverly. Married (1) Elizabeth Dashiell; (2) Maria Robertson; (3) Louisa J. Holland. John Upshur and Maria left (a) James U. Dennis, lawyer of Princess Anne, father of James Teackle Dennis; (b) Dr. George Dennis of Kingston, U. S. Senator, father of Judge Upshur Dennis and James U. Dennis. John Upshur and Louisa Jane left, Samuel K. Dennis, father of Arthur, Alfred Pearce (Vice Chairman of Federal Tariff Commission) Samuel K. (lawyer and former U. S. District Attorney) Philip and (II) Littleton Upshur Dennis (1804-1833) lived and died at Essex, married Sarah Anne

Snow Hill May 7<sup>th</sup> 1794. I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true transcript of the original address to the Governor & Council from a Committee of Recommendation, & which was deposited in my custody as Clerk.

W<sup>m</sup> Whittington.

Resolutions which were adopted by a Meeting of the people at Snow Hill on the 18<sup>th</sup> of April 1794 for the purpose of carrying into execution a plan for recommending to the Governor and Council fit and proper Characters to fill the different Offices under the late Militia Law.—

Whereas the appointment of proper Characters to fill the different Offices under the late Militia Law is the most effectual means of obtaining an efficient and well regulated Militia which is the only sure defense of the Rights and privileges of the people of every Country and Whereas also it is proper and expedient that the Governor & Council should be informed what persons are the most proper to be selected for this purpose—Therefore resolved—

1<sup>st</sup> That the people of this meeting recommend and they do hereby request, as being the most eligible means of procuring fit and proper persons to be appointed Officers under the late Militia law—that all male white persons of each hundred in the County above Eighteen years of age do meet on the first Saturday in May next at some convenient place in each hundred hereafter to be appointed; and then and there elect and chuse two Committee men from each Company for the purpose of convening at Snowhill & recommending to the

Waters Robertson (died 1832) Littleton and Sarah left son George R. Dennis raised at Beverly by his uncle and guardian John U. Dennis—moved to Frederick, married successively two McPherson sisters, descendants of Thomas Johnson, first Governor of Maryland. George R. Dennis is the father of John M. Dennis, present State Treasurer, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married (1) her first cousin, Littleton Dennis son of John U. Dennis, (2) Murray Rush of Philadelphia, whose daughter Elizabeth Murray Rush married John Biddle Porter of Philadelphia.



Governor & Council fit and proper persons to fill the different Offices under the late Militia Law.

2<sup>d</sup> Resolved—That the Committee men chosen and elected as afs<sup>d</sup> are requested to meet at Snow Hill on the Tuesday after the First saturday in May next and then and there recommend to the Governor & Council such Characters as they conceive are best qualified to become officers of the Militia.—

3<sup>d</sup> Resolved—That the Committee afs<sup>d</sup> when convened are solicited to request the members of a Committee who set a few days ago in Snow Hill to furnish them with a transcript of their proceedings and the names of the different persons recommended as officers and if any of them should be approved of by this Committee it shall be so notified to the Governor & Council.

4<sup>th</sup> Resolved that Col. Peter Chaille Mr. John Dennis Mr William Handy and Mr Henry Parker be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Information for the purpose of notifying to the people of each Hundred that an Election will be held on the day afs<sup>d</sup> at such places as they shall appoint in order to select men to form a Committee for the purposes afs<sup>d</sup>.

5<sup>th</sup> That this last mentioned Committee are requested to appoint places for the holding the said Elections and to notify the people thereof and also to appoint a judge and Clerk of the s<sup>d</sup> Elections whose duty it shall be to make true returns of the polls kept at the said Elections to the Committee of recommendation when convened at Snow Hill and who shall be judges of their own Elections.—

6<sup>th</sup> Resolved That this meeting recommend it as expedient that the former Committee be requested to inform the Governor & Council to suspend any appointments agreeably to their Recommendation untill further information on the subject was communicated.

7<sup>th</sup> Resolved—That the Committee of Recommendation send forward a transcript of their proceedings as soon as possi-

ble to the Governor & Council and if necessary are requested to hire a person for the purpose of carrying the same to Annapolis.—

*Peter Chaille* <sup>6</sup> Chairman,  
*W<sup>m</sup> Whittington* Clerk

I do hereby certify to the Honourable the Governor and Council of the State of Maryland that the following four Sheets of paper contain a true and Accurate transcript of certain Resolutions proposed to and Adopted by the people of Worcester County in order to carry into execution a plan for the purpose of recommending to the Executive fit and proper Characters to fill the different offices presented by the late Militia Law; Also a true transcript of the Proceedings of a Committee of Recommendation which convened at Snow Hill in consequence of the adoption of the afs<sup>d</sup> resolutions; together with the Copy of an address to the Executive from the said Committee as well as the Copy of a Letter Signed by a majority of members of a former Committee convened on a similar occasion.

William Whittington Clerk  
 of the Committee of Recommend<sup>n</sup>

#### THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF RECOMMENDATION.

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On the Tuesday after the first Saturday in May being the day appointed by the resolutions adopted by the people on the 18<sup>th</sup> of April for the meeting of the committee of Recommendation the following persons convened at Snow Hill and from the inspection of the Returns of Elections for the respective Hun-

<sup>6</sup> Colonel Peter Chaillé was one of four brothers who left France because of religious persecution. They came first to Boston, then two, Moses and Peter, settled near Snow Hill. Peter or Pierre had ten daughters and one son Bonaventure who married Louise de Bessay. They had a son Colonel Peter Chaille who married Comfort Houston. Their daughter Comfort, Marguerite Chaille married Levin Long. The late Colonel Charles

dreds appeared to be duly elected to serve as members in the said Committee of Recommendation.

For.

Snow Hill Hundred	Queponco Hund <sup>d</sup>	Mattoponi Hund <sup>d</sup>
Levin Handy *	Elisha Purnell	John Holland
Sam <sup>l</sup> Handy	David Wilson *	Nehemiah Holland
Pocomoke Hundred	W <sup>m</sup> Purnell (C.	Samuel Harper *
Thom <sup>s</sup> Dixon	N.)	John Johnson *
William Corbin *	William Morris *	William Holland
William Beavans	William Underhill	Sen.
Ja <sup>s</sup> Bacon	Isaac Marshall *	Rob <sup>t</sup> Master Rich-
		ardson *
Acquango Hund <sup>d</sup>	Boquetonorton H.	
William Parker *	John Bishop	Worcester Hund <sup>d</sup>
Barkly Townsend	Tho <sup>s</sup> Purnell	Abisha Davis
Johnson Dennis	Benj <sup>n</sup> Purnell	Ja <sup>s</sup> Laws
<i>Benj<sup>n</sup> Dennis</i> <sup>7</sup>	John Gunby *	Joseph Gray *
James Houston	Wecomico Hund <sup>d</sup>	George Bell
	William Chaille	Pitts Creek Hund <sup>d</sup>
Buckingham Hund <sup>d</sup>	William Toadvine	John Dennis *
Henry Franklin	Jonathan Parsons	John Buchanan *
Zadok Purnell *	Sam <sup>l</sup> Davis *	Ja <sup>s</sup> Selby *
John Postly	Jonathan Cathell	John Marshall *
Esaua Williams	Boaz Walston	

Chaille-Long was grandson of Levin Long and great grandson of Colonel Peter Chaille Long. Colonel Peter was a member of the Conventions of Maryland, one of the Signers of the Association of Freeman of Maryland and Colonel of the 1st Battalion Eastern Shore Maryland Regiment of Infantry. Mrs. Mary Dennis Grannan of Brookline, Mass. is also a descendant.

<sup>7</sup> Captain Benjamin Dennis—married Elizabeth Atkinson—was commissioned Captain of "Wicomico Battalion of Worcester County June 21, 1776. Lawyer and Member of House of Delegates 1788-92; died 1808. Left a son Captain James Dennis (1770-1850) who married Sally Maddox. They left a daughter Louisa (1806-1860) who married George Bishop, son of Charles—a descendant of Henry Bishop of "Durham House" and

The Committee proceeded to appoint a Chairman and Col. William Morris was duly elected.—

The committee then appointed William Whittington Esq., Clerk.

The committee adjourns till 2 ock p. m.—

The Committee met agreeably to adjournment and all members present.—On Motion—Several persons were put in nomination to be balloted for in order to fill the different offices prescribed by the Militia Law, and upon examining the Ballots the following persons appeared duly elected and are recommended as fit and proper Characters to fill the different offices to which their names are respectively annexed.—

John Gunby *	Major General
<i>Levin Winder</i> * <sup>s</sup>	Brigadier General
Levin Handy *	Leiu <sup>t</sup> Col. of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Regim <sup>t</sup> in this County
Isaac Houston	Leiu <sup>t</sup> Col of the 2 <sup>d</sup> Regem <sup>t</sup> do.
John Holland	Major of the Lower Battalion
Littleton Robins †	Major of the Middle Battalion
James Handy	Major of the Acquango Batt <sup>n</sup>
Edward Henry	Major of the Upper Battalion
William Chaille	Major of the Pocomoke Battal <sup>n</sup>

"Snow Hill" farms;—George Bishop left one daughter Sallie Bishop who married George W. Covington.

<sup>s</sup> General Levin Winder (1756-1819) son of Judge William Winder (1714-1792) and Esther Gillis. Among children of William were: (1) Priscilla married David Wilson; (2) Captain John married (1) Betty Jones, (2) Susanna Harmonson; (3) William married Charlotte Henry; (4) Esther married (1) Isaac Handy, (2) Judge William Polk.

Before 1812, he was Speaker of the House of Delegates, and from 1812 to 1815, he was Governor of the state. (Scharf—History of Maryland, Vol. III, p. 36). In 1816, he was a member of the Senate.

† [This erasure is probably due to an error in naming five Majors for four Battalions, instead of four as provided by statute—*Editor*.]



Upper Compy	}	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	For Pitts Creek Hundred
Joseph Gunby Cap <sup>t</sup>			
Levi Henderson Leiut.			
W <sup>m</sup> Schoolfield Ensign			
Lower Compy	}	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	
Benjamin Aydelott Cap <sup>t</sup> .			
Anderson Patterson Leiut.			
James Dickerson Ensign			
1 <sup>st</sup>	}	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	
Samuel Harper Cap <sup>t</sup> *			
Hezekiah Johnson Leiut			
Joshua Duer Ensign			
2 <sup>d</sup>	}		For Mattoponi Hundred
Rob <sup>t</sup> M. Richardson * Cap <sup>t</sup>			
George Richardson * Leiut			
James Selby Ensign			
3 <sup>d</sup>	}	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	
Nehemiah Holland Cap <sup>t</sup>			
Samuel Holland Leiut.			
William Holland * Ensign			
1 <sup>st</sup>	}	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	
George Purnell Cap <sup>t</sup>			
Belitha Brittingham Leiut			
Jacob Teague Ensign			
2 <sup>d</sup>	}	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>	For Boquetonorton Hund <sup>d</sup>
John Selby Purnell Cap <sup>t</sup>			
Thomas Purnell of Tho. Leiut.			
William Townsend * Ensign			
1 <sup>st</sup> Compy	}		For Snow Hill Hundred
Levin Pollitt Cap <sup>t</sup>			
John Rock * Leiut <sup>t</sup>			
Levin Long Ensign			

1 <sup>st</sup>	
W <sup>m</sup> Purnell Cap <sup>t</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>
Rob <sup>t</sup> Mitchell * Leiut.	
Thomas Purnell Ensign	
2 <sup>d</sup>	
Isaac Marshall * Cap <sup>t</sup>	For Queponco Hundred
Hampton Rounds Leiut.	
John Purnell Ensign	
3 <sup>d</sup>	
<i>Ephraim Wilson</i> Cap <sup>t</sup> <sup>9</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>
Esme Purnell Leiut.	
Thomas Rackliff Ensign	
Southern & Western Compy	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>
Levin Mitchell * Cap <sup>t</sup>	
John Purnell Marshall Leiut.	
Levi Mills Ensign	
Middle Company	For Buckingham Hund <sup>d</sup>
John Rackliff Cap <sup>t</sup>	
Joshua Prideaux Leiut.	
John Waters *	
3 <sup>d</sup>	
Hillary Pitts. Cap <sup>t</sup>	do
Belitha Powell Leiut.	9 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>
Josiah Hill Ensign	

<sup>9</sup> Major Ephraim King Wilson (1771-1834) son of David (1737-1810) and Priscila Winder, sister of Governor Levin Winder. Graduated from Princeton 1789, Representative 20th and 21st Congress (1827-31). Married (1) Sallie Handy, daughter of Colonel Samuel Handy a member of the Maryland Convention; (2) married Ann Gunby daughter of General John Gunby. Among their descendants is Judge Ephraim King Wilson (1821-1891)—who graduated from Jefferson College in 1841 and was successively Judge, Representative in Congress, and United States Senator. Married (1) Mary Ann Dickerson. Their children were William Sidney Wilson and Mrs. Marion T. Harges (Ella Wilson); (2) married Julia A. Knox. Among their children are Ephraim K. Wilson, Mrs. Edward T. White (Mary Wilson) and Mrs. Franklin Upshur (Ethelyn Winder Wilson).

1 <sup>st</sup>	}	do
James Laws of Ja <sup>s</sup> Capt.		
Thomas Riley Leiut.		
W <sup>m</sup> Townsend * Ensign	}	Worcester Hundred
2 <sup>d</sup>		
George Bell Cap <sup>t</sup>		
Abisha Davis Leiut.	}	do
Lemuel Showell <sup>10</sup> Ensign		
1 <sup>st</sup>	}	37
Thomas Handy Capt.		
Brittingham Beavans Leiut.		
William Bacon Ensign	}	Pocomoke Hundred
2 <sup>d</sup>		
Ja <sup>s</sup> Broadwater Capt.		
Samuel Taylor * Leiut.	}	37
Smith Johnson Ensign		
1 <sup>st</sup>	}	37
Levin Parsons Cap <sup>t</sup>		
Reuben Davis Leiut.		
Joshua Johnson	}	37
2 <sup>d</sup>		
John Shockly Sr. of John Cap <sup>t</sup>		
William Richardson Leiut.	}	Wecomico Hundred
John Shockly * of Elijah Ens <sup>n</sup>		
3 <sup>d</sup>	}	37 <sup>th</sup> Reg <sup>t</sup>
Samuel Davis Cap <sup>t</sup> *		
William Toadvine L <sup>t</sup>		
David Cathell Ensign		

<sup>10</sup> Lemuel Showell (1762-1818) married Hannah Dale (1761-1937); left son Captain Lemuel (1794-1859) who married in 1821 Mary Robins Bridell (1796-1852) daughter of Edward Bridell and Mary Fassett; left son William (1827-1884) who married Nancy Myers Le Fevre. Captain Lemuel was a large planter, merchant, and owner of ships engaged in the coastwise trade. Mrs. Philipps Lee Goldsborough is a descendant.

1 <sup>st</sup>	}	Acquango Hund <sup>d</sup>
George Hayward Cap <sup>t</sup>		
John Townsend Leiut.		
James Dennis Ensign		
2 <sup>d</sup>		
James Houston Cap <sup>t</sup>		
William Jones * Leiut.		
Elisha Jones Ensign		
3 <sup>d</sup>		
Robert Mitchell of Jn <sup>o</sup> Pope Cap <sup>t</sup>		
Elijah Fooks Leiut.		
John Duncan * Ensign		

Commissioned the 24<sup>th</sup> June 1794

Snow Hill May 7<sup>th</sup> 1794

Gentlemen

A few weeks past by letter We the subscribing part of a Committee convened at Snow Hill for the purpose of recommending to the Governor & Council fit and proper Characters to fill the different offices prescribed by the late Militia Law, requested your Honours to suspend any appointments agreeably to our Recommendation till further information on the subject was communicated. We do, therefore, now think it proper to inform you that the former plan of recommendation sent forward to you, was adopted from an impression of the necessity of some such plan.—But since we find that a different and eligible plan had been proposed to the people and has been carried into execution which we approve of in preference of the other, as we conceive in all probability it will be more satisfactory to the people at large and at the same time as fit and as proper Characters are recommended by the latter



as the circumstances attending the transaction of the Business would admit.—

We are Gentlemen y<sup>rs</sup> &c.

John Gunby	Benj <sup>n</sup> Dennis	<i>James B. Robins</i> <sup>11</sup>
Will <sup>m</sup> Purnell	John S. Purnell	Levin Handy the only ex-
Will <sup>m</sup> Chaille	W <sup>m</sup> Whittington	ception he has is the
Isaac Houston	John Holland	major of the Lower
John Postly	Samuel Handy	Battalion
		James Bacon

May 7. 94. I do hereby certify that the above is a true Copy of a letter deposited in my custody by the above mentioned Gentlemen who signed the same in order to be transmitted to the Governor & Council.

W<sup>m</sup> Whittington, Clerk.

<sup>11</sup> Judge James B. Robins (1771-1826) of "Fairfield" farm, son of Major John Purnell Robins (1742-1781) and Anna Spence. He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Horsey. Among their living descendants are Dr. William L. Robins, Dean Thomas H. Spence and Judge John Spence of Texas.

It is said that the Virginia County was named Northampton for the home shire in England of the pioneer Colonel Obedience Robins (1600-1662) of "Cheriton," Va., who married Grace O'Neill. First Commander of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and for many years a member of its assembly. Their son Major John Robins (born 1635) married in 1662 Esther, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Littleton. His grandson, Thomas, married in 1699, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Bowdoin, the Huguenot immigrant. His great-grandson Thomas the second, married (1) Leah, daughter of Elias Whaley and granddaughter of General Edward Whaley of England, the regicide. Thomas the third was a son of Thomas the second and Leah. Their daughter married John Fassett, whose descendants may be found among the families of Cable Tingle, William Showell and George W. Covington. Thomas the second married (2) Andasia, daughter of John Purnell of Synpuxent. They left five children among whom were James Bowdoin above, and Littleton, Major Thomas M. Robins of West Point and James B. of Snow Hill are grandsons of Littleton, brother of Judge James B.

I may add that persons seeking further information should consult Volume 16 as well as Volume 18 of the Archives of Maryland. The exposure of Worcester County to attack or to communication both by

Colonel William Whittington succeeded John Done, of Somerset, as Chief Justice of the Fourth District of Maryland in 1799, Judge Done, appointed under the Judiciary Act of 1790, having been promoted to the General Court. The Fourth District (there being five in the State), included Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester Counties—all the Eastern Shore south of the Choptank. Judge Whittington served a little less than two years, when his tenure was ended by the Act of 1801, which likewise divided the Eastern Shore into two districts, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot being the Second.

William Polk, of Somerset, was appointed in Judge Whittington's stead, for party reasons. By Luther Martin, Whittington sued Polk at the only assize of novel disseisin known to the Maryland law reports for "having disseised him of his freehold, with its appurtenances," in the office of Chief Justice of the County Courts of the Fourth District, and the General Court, upon a jury's special verdict, found that when Whittington qualified "a right vested in him to hold office until his death or conviction in a court of law of misbehavior"; and that the repealing Act of 1801 in depriving him of his office was "an infraction of his right and does not accord with sound legislation." However, the General Court held that the Act was not repugnant to the State Constitution, and was within the power of the Legislature; and nonsuited Whittington because the writ of assize of novel disseisin (first used in the reign of Henry II), the use of which in Elizabethan England in a certain action for the recovery of land had been set up as a precedent by Martin and Robert Goodloe Harper, had never been extended to Maryland, and could not be availed of

the Pocomoke River and from Synepuxent Bay through the Inlets, together with the proximity of Virginia—made it necessary to keep a strong guard at home, so that we find the names of many of our substantial citizens on the lists of Militia Officers. On the seaside, moreover, was located the Synepuxent Salt Works, to which prisoners from elsewhere were occasionally sentenced to work. The Militia Lists thus grow in importance.

in the case at bar. Polk's counsel were Thomas James Bullitt, Gustavus Scott and Josiah Bayley.

The Chief Justices of the County Court at first sat with two lay associates in each county, but under a further reorganization of the county courts by the Act of 1804, Polk, Done and James B. Robins, of Worcester, became the Fourth District bench. Judge Whittington returned to it as an Associate Justice in 1812, again succeeding Done, promoted to Chief Justice on the death of Polk.

Judge Whittington, noted among the early judges of Maryland for his mental attainments and judicial character, continued on the bench until his death, in 1827, when his place was taken by his son-in-law, Judge Tingle. A quarter of a century later all the appointive judges were legislated out of office by the Constitution of 1851, which changed the circuits and made judgeships elective.

Judge Whittington lived for many years in the old house on Federal Street in Snow Hill opposite the High School and which was built in 1795 by James Round Morris, Clerk of the Court, and now owned by John W. Staton, Esq. The westerly part of Snow Hill lying south of Market Street between Church and Ross Streets had belonged to the Rev. John Ross, Rector of All Hallows Parish, and was divided into lots and sold in the latter part of the eighteenth century by his son Francis Ross. The plat of the Ross town lots is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court in Snow Hill.

Judge William Whittington's daughter Charlotte married John Walter Smith. They left a son, the late United States Senator John Walter Smith (1845-1925) who married Mary Francis Richardson, whose daughter is Mrs. Arthur D. Foster.

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## WASHINGTON'S RELATIONS TO THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

PAUL E. TITSWORTH, PH. D.

East of the lordly Chesapeake are situated nine counties of Maryland, a storied land, one flowing with milk and honey—if the Biblical metaphor may be stretched to cover wheat, tomatoes, oysters, and crabs in abundance,—beloved of every native and dweller, the Eastern Shore. Settled early in the seventeenth century by sturdy middle-class and courtly cavalier stock of purest English growth, this territory was in the middle of the stage during the colonial period and only just off stage, in the wings, during Revolutionary times.

Geographically speaking, the Eastern Shore begins at the Susquehanna River and winds gently about the head of the Bay and stretches away down the Chesapeake for some two hundred miles to Cape Charles, Virginia.

In travelling to and from Mt. Vernon and Virginia and Philadelphia and New York, George Washington almost always passed over the soil of the Eastern Shore. Going north he frequently entered its territory near Perryville on the Susquehanna, going on thence through or staying in Elkton—frequently referred to as Head of Elk—and leaving the Shore near Iron Hill on the Delaware line. Going south, he reversed this itinerary.

His diaries and letters mention a second route he sometimes used when, headed northward, he crossed the Chesapeake from Annapolis to Rock Hall in Kent County. In this event he broke his journey at Chestertown, Kent's county seat, where he ate, or lodged the night, or both. Journeying southward over this route, he entered the Shore either at Warwick or Iron Hill, and, passing through, or staying in, Chestertown, he shipped from Rock Hall to Annapolis.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fitzpatrick, *George Washington Diaries*; Sept. and Oct., 1774 and March, 1791.



His diaries afford no evidence that his foot ever touched any part of the Eastern Shore south of Chestertown, although vague local legends exist to the contrary. The records show that he paid at least six different visits to Kent County.

Washington honored Chestertown especially when, in April, 1785, he attended, as a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors, the third commencement of Washington College.<sup>2</sup>

Head of Elk, mention of which recurs frequently in the Washington papers of the Revolutionary years, was a landing on Big Elk Creek, a main branch of Elk River which flows into the Chesapeake a few miles below Elkton, in Cecil County. Here, at this strategically convenient yet rather secluded spot, General Washington maintained practically throughout the war a supply depot. Remains of the old wharf can still be seen near the abutments of the present cement bridge just outside Elkton on the Glasgow Road to Wilmington, Del.

From this point stores could be hastened to the north when the British were harrying New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania and south when they threatened Baltimore and northern Virginia.

As the visitor looks at Elk River and its confluent, Big Elk Creek, today, it seems incredible that these two insignificant streams could ever have been of military importance. Yet twice particularly Head of Elk must have seen some feverish activity.

In 1777 Lord Howe embarked troops at New York, sailed with them down the Atlantic Coast, ran in between the Virginia Capes, and came full speed up the Chesapeake to catch and destroy Washington's army and to take Philadelphia. He disembarked his men at Head of Elk, but found Washington informed of his movements. Skilfully the Continental Commander-in-Chief withdrew out of Howe's reach, keeping, however, almost always in sight of the British. At last, after considerable jockeying for position, the American forces withdrew

<sup>2</sup> Smith, *Life of Rev. William Smith, D. D.*

from Maryland soil and took their stand at the Brandywine.<sup>3</sup>

Again in 1781, at the time of the battle of Yorktown, while Count de Grasse, the French fleet commander, held off the British at the mouth of the Chesapeake, Washington swooped down the Bay to aid Rochambeau who was worrying Cornwallis. The American General moved from Head of Elk whence he had previously sent orders down the Eastern Shore for boats to convey men and supplies from Baltimore to Yorktown.<sup>4</sup> The union of the Continental troops with their French allies being more quickly effected by Washington's transporting his men by water, the two armies were able to close in on Lord Cornwallis, administer a decisive defeat, and thus bring the British king to sue for peace.

Evidently Washington looked upon Head of Elk as a military position of considerable importance. When, in 1777, Lord Howe had sailed from New York for nobody at first knew where, the Americans were rather inclined to suppose that the British were going to throw a line of forces across the twelve-mile wide neck of land separating Delaware from Chesapeake Bay waters.

On September 7, 1777, Washington wrote Major General Heath from Wilmington:

"Since General Howe's debarkation in Elk River he has moved on about seven miles; his main body now lies at Iron Hill, and ours near a village called Newport. In this position the armies are from eight to ten miles apart. It is yet very uncertain what General Howe's plan of operations will be. Some imagine that he will extend himself from the head waters of the Chesapeake to the Delaware, and by these means not only cut off the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and two of those belonging to Delaware State but will secure

<sup>3</sup> Conrad, "Manoeuvring for a Battle Ground," *Motor Travel*, May and June, 1925.

<sup>4</sup> Washington Letters for Sept. and Oct., 1781, MS. Division, Library of Congress.

the horses, cattle, and forage of which there are considerable quantities in that country.<sup>5</sup>

Losing the Delmarva Peninsula which provided goodly supplies, not only of grain, cattle, and horses, but also of men and boats, would have been a serious loss to Washington.

More vital than his relations to the terrain of the Eastern Shore of Maryland were, of course, his relations to Eastern Shoremen. A number of the outstanding figures of Washington's life time, particularly from about the opening of the Revolution on,—men of war, men of peace, counselors and coöperators in the great adventure for the independence of the Colonies—sprang from, or were connected with, this trans-Chesapeake country.

One of the glories of the American Revolution was the bravery displayed by the Maryland troops in the ill-starred battle of Long Island when the British drove the Americans out of New York and vicinity. forcing them to retreat down through New Jersey. The Maryland men received Washington's warmest commendation for their costly loyalty on this occasion. Eastern Shoremen played a distinguished part in this fight with the British, the independent companies from Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties making up a considerable part of Colonel (later General) William Smallwood's command. Indeed, Smallwood himself was a son of Kent County.<sup>6</sup>

In thinking of Washington and Eastern Shoremen, one needs to include in the roster of those in whom the General and President was interested and upon whom he relied, the names of James Rumsey, the inventor of the steamboat, the trial trip of which upon the Potomac engaged Washington's keen attention and enlisted his approval; <sup>7</sup> William Carmichael, a friend of Washington and Lafayette, who was secretary of the American Commissioners in Paris; John Dickinson, whose wisdom and patriotism elicited the remark from the Earl of Chatham

<sup>5</sup> Washington Letters, MS. Division, Library of Congress.

<sup>6</sup> Buchholz, *Governors of Maryland*.

<sup>7</sup> Fitzpatrick, *George Washington Diaries*; Sept. 1784 and Aug. 1785.

"that all attempts to impose servitude on such men must be in vain;" Commodore James Nicholson, one-time ranking officer of the Continental navy; Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence, whom Washington appointed associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; and William Paca, also a signer, whom the first president chose as district judge for Maryland because he had been a tried and conspicuous patriot.<sup>8</sup>

Chestertown claims as its son Charles Willson Peale who, with Gilbert Stuart, enjoys the honor of most frequently having painted portraits of Washington. Indeed, Peale painted Washington's first portrait in May, 1772.<sup>9</sup> One of the most famous of all pictures of Washington is that by Peale which hangs in Nassau Hall at Princeton University. The diaries for July 3, 1787, mentioned Washington's sitting for this artist to paint a portrait from which a mezzotint was to be made.

Not an Eastern Shoreman but a man evidently well acquainted with and enjoying the confidence of Eastern Shore folks,<sup>10</sup> who lies taking his last sleep in old Shrewsbury churchyard in Kent County, was General John Cadwalader, whom Washington several times sent down the Shore on most important errands. He was an aide of the Commander-in-Chief. He is partly famous because he gave the *coup de grace* to the disgraceful "Conway cabal,"—which for a time threatened Washington's prestige,—by shooting—not mortally—General Conway in a duel. Conway congratulated Cadwalader, it is said, on his marksmanship, and later, apologizing to Washington, fled the country.

In June, 1786, Washington wrote to James Tilghman regarding his son Colonel Tench who had just died:

"Of all the numerous acquaintances of your lately deceased

<sup>8</sup> A letter from Washington to William Fitzhugh, dated New York, Dec. 24, 1789, MS. Division, Library of Congress.

<sup>9</sup> Fitzpatrick, *George Washington Diaries*; May, 1772.

<sup>10</sup> Washington's letter to President of Congress, dated Wilmington, Del., Sept. 1, 1777; MS. Division, Library of Congress.



son . . . I may venture to assert (that excepting those of his nearest relatives) none could have felt his death with more regret than I did, because no one entertained a higher opinion of his worth or had imbibed sentiments of greater friendship for him than I had done . . . Amidst all your grief, there is the consolation to be drawn; that while living no man could be more esteemed, and since dead, none more lamented than Col. Tilghman.”<sup>11</sup>

Writing to Thomas Jefferson on August 1, 1786, Washington lamented again the early death of his friend. He “was formerly of my family.” (Washington meant of his military family.) He “died lately and left as fair a reputation as ever belonged to a human character.”<sup>12</sup>

High praise this! Through the stately eighteenth century phraseology, one can see the great heart of Washington letting itself go in uttering his sorrow at the untimely death of Colonel Tench Tilghman who had been his aide from August, 1776, to the end of the war. Washington hardly spoke of any man, not a relative, in more affectionate terms.

Although James Tilghman, the father, was a loyalist throughout the Revolution, Tench Tilghman, the son, enjoyed “in an unusual degree Washington’s confidence and esteem.” It appears that Colonel Tilghman wrote more of Washington’s correspondence during the war than any other of the four or five of the General’s aides. To Tilghman Washington assigned the difficult but delightful task of bearing the official news of Cornwallis’ surrender to the Continental Congress.

The trip of Tilghman from Yorktown to Philadelphia, involving a ride from Rock Hall through Chestertown and Kent County to the Quaker City, lacks only a great poet’s touch to become as famous as that of Paul Revere.

One more personality of interest—not an Eastern Shoreman, to be sure, but one whose career is inextricably bound up with life on the Shore—is the Rev. William Smith, D. D., the first

<sup>11</sup> June 5, 1786; quoted from Tilghman, *Worthies of Talbot*.

<sup>12</sup> Quoted from Tilghman.

provost of the University of Pennsylvania and a friend of the first President. On December 28, 1778, Washington attended in Philadelphia "the celebration of the festival of St. John the Evangelist by the 'most ancient and worshipful Society of Free and Accepted Masons,' being honored with the chief place in the procession. . . . In the sermon . . . by the Rev. Brother William Smith, D. D., Washington was alluded to as the Cincinnatus of America."<sup>13</sup> In the procession to Christ Church, Dr. Smith walked beside General Washington.<sup>14</sup>

The contacts between Washington and Dr. Smith were likely frequent for Washington was much interested in the University of Pennsylvania and seems to have met Smith often in Philadelphia. On January 19, 1781, Dr. Smith proposed Washington's name for membership in the American Philosophical Society. He was elected.

Again in August, 1789, Dr. Smith appears in the story when he with others presented George Washington in New York with an address from "The Bishops, the Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the states of *New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina.*"<sup>15</sup>

And once again: General and Mrs. Washington were present in Philadelphia in 1791 at a meeting of this same Philosophical Society when Dr. Smith pronounced an encomium on the lately deceased president of the Society, Dr. Benjamin Franklin.<sup>16</sup>

By themselves these facts might point to only a casual relationship between Washington and Smith, yet they will gain in significance in the light of what follows.

The story of Washington's relations to the Eastern Shore remains incomplete without a discussion of his connection with

<sup>13</sup> Baker, *Itinerary of George Washington*.

<sup>14</sup> Lippincott, "George Washington and the University," in *The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle of the University of Pennsylvania* for Jan., 1926.

<sup>15</sup> Baker, *Washington After the Revolution*.

<sup>16</sup> Baker, *Washington After the Revolution*.

one of the venerable institutions of the Shore, Washington College.

In 1780, Dr. Smith left Philadelphia and settled in Chestertown, Maryland, as rector of the Chester Parish Church. Deeply interested in education as well as in religion and seeing that Maryland boys would longer be hardly welcome at their former haunts in Cambridge and Oxford, he contrived in 1782 to secure local and legislative support for elevating the Kent County School to the rank of college. Of this institution, which had been in existence as early as 1725, he became first president and retained the office for seven years.

A very pleasant chapter in the career of George Washington, that of his thoroughgoing interest in education, is yet to be written. He watched carefully over the college training, first of his nephews, and then of his step-son. He also contributed generously of his means to the support of many educational efforts in the nascent nation.

Dr. Smith, as president of the new college in Chestertown, enlisted Washington's coöperation in his venture. Therefore, in the roster of contributors for the infant college Washington's name leads, like Abou Ben Adhem's, all the rest. In a letter to Dr. Smith, the General expressed great pleasure that the new institution was to bear his name.<sup>17</sup> Washington College enjoys the distinction of being the first educational institution and the only college to possess the name by Washington's express consent.

Furthermore, General Washington accepted a place on the first Board of Visitors and Governors. He presided at its deliberations when, in April, 1785, he attended the third commencement of the college at Chestertown.<sup>18</sup>

Over the desk of the president of the college hangs a photostatic copy of an old mildewed diploma which bears witness that, on June 24, 1789, Washington College conferred on George Washington the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. The

<sup>17</sup> Washington College Catalogue.

<sup>18</sup> Smith, *Life of Rev. William Smith, D. D.*

original of this document may be seen in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

That General—just become President—Washington deeply appreciated this token of distinction and esteem from his namesake college may be seen in the letter which he wrote Dr. Smith and the Board from New York on July 11, 1789, after the reception of the diploma:

"Gentlemen: Your very affectionate Address, and the honorary Testimony to your regard which accompanied it, call forth my grateful acknowledgment.

"A recollection of past events, and the happy termination of our glorious struggle for the establishment of the rights of Man cannot fail to inspire every feeling heart with veneration and gratitude toward the Great Ruler of Events, who has so manifestly interposed in our behalf.

"Among the numerous blessings which are attendant upon Peace, and as one whose consequences are of the most important and extensive kind, may be reckoned the prosperity of Colleges and Seminaries of Learning.

"As, in civilized societies, the welfare of the state and happiness of the people are advanced or retarded, in proportion as the morals and education of the youth are attended to; I cannot forbear, on this occasion to express the satisfaction which I feel on seeing the increase of our seminaries of learning through this extensive country, and the general wish which seems to prevail for establishing and maintaining these valuable institutions.

"It affords me peculiar pleasure to know that the Seat of Learning under your direction hath attained to such proficiency in the Sciences since the Peace; and I sincerely pray the great Author of the Universe may smile upon the Institution, and make it an extensive blessing to this country."<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Washington College Catalogue for 1844.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, QUEEN CAROLINE PARISH,  
HOWARD COUNTY.HENRY J. BERKLEY.

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The mother church of St. John's, Ellicott City, Howard County, was Christ Church, located at Guilford, then Anne Arundel County. This Church, known as Queen Caroline Parish, was constituted out of the "heads" of All Hallow's, St. Ann's and St. Margaret's Parishes, themselves constituted by an Act of the Assembly of 1692, comprising all the territory to the northwestward of the Western Bay Shore, in what, then, included the boundaries of Ann Arundel County, extending to the upper waters of the main Patuxent, and to the upper reaches of the South Branch of the Patapsco River.

Queen Caroline Parish was established by Act of Assembly in the year 1728, and covered a wide, and at that date sparsely peopled region. The first church was a frame building of small size, later replaced by a brick one. In 1729 the Parish had the following precincts, later called Hundreds in the vestry records, namely, the Upper and Lower, Winkapen Neck, Upton, Delaway, Elkridge, Huntington and Deliver Bottom, and at a later period Patapsco Forge Hundred.

Most of these names are now lost, and were it not for the mention of the "Folly" as the seat of Charles Carroll in one of the Vestry proceedings, it would be impossible to determine in which Hundred the present Church of St. John stood. As, however, the Manor is no great distance from the church, it is presumable it is located in what was Deliver Bottom precinct.

The duties of a Queen Caroline Vestryman in pre-Revolutionary days were of a much more autocratic nature than at the present writing;—they levied poll taxes of tobacco on the taxables of the parish, or as tobacco decreased, shillings;—they paid the sheriff's wage, appointed inspectors of tobacco at Elkridge Landing on the Patapsco River. Special taxes on each

poll were levied when a new chapel-of-ease was to be built, they collected a poll tax on bachelors by order of the Assembly (1763), they superintended carefully the erection of new buildings and chapels for the parish, and when these were finished, arbitrarily assigned to the parishioners seatings, which sometimes were not in accord with the wishes of those who were to hold them. Furthermore, the parishioners were ordered to attend regularly on Sundays, and if they did not do so were very properly fined. At certain seasons the Vestry sat in Court on the morals of the neighborhood, while the men and women guilty of misconduct were severely admonished of their sins, and in no infrequent instances were ordered to leave the parish. This church is somewhat notable in colonial times for having a female sexton, with the entire approval of the Vestry, but she was a well married woman.

The mother church has had quite a number of notable clergymen officiating within its walls. The first Rector was a Scotsman, the Rev. James McGill, who served the church from 1728 to the time of the Revolution. In 1781, the Rev. James Claggett officiated, followed in 1785 by the Rev. Mr. Nixon. Then there was a gap in the ministry, ended by the election of the Rev. Richard H. Waters in 1841, followed a year later by the Rev. D. Wyatt. In 1846 the pulpit was filled by the Rev. J. B. Barker, a missionary at Laurel, who was succeeded in 1857 by the Rev. A. J. Berger of Pennsylvania. In 1848 this clergyman resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Waters, who in his turn was again followed by Mr. Berger. At intervals, the officiating minister at St. John's alternated between that and Christ Church. This Church is now closed, the Rev. Mr. Murphy having resigned his charge several years ago.\*

The first St. John's Church was, probably, a frame structure, for the growing community adjacent to Ellicott's Mills. The first ascertainable notice of its existence is contained in the Diocesan Journal of 1832, when the Rev. Charles Williams, D. D., the Rector, reports having ten communicants. His

\* From the Vestry Books of Christ Church, Queen Caroline Parish.

administration was followed in 1834 by that of the Rev. Hugh T. Harrison, resident at Oakland Mills, who, for a time, presided equally over the affairs of St. John's and Christ Churches. During his administration, however, the connection between the two churches was formally dissolved (1839), and Dr. Wyatt officiated at the mother church.

In 1860, under the rectorship of Dr. Harrison, a new stone building—the present one—was built at a cost of \$8,000.00. Mr. Harrison continued his prosperous administration of the parish until the year 1866, when failing health compelled his resignation, and he retired to live in Baltimore City until his death. At the time of his resignation the church numbered thirty communicants. He was succeeded in the same year by the Rev. W. A. Mitchell.

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## THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON.

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE.

PART TWENTY-THIRD.

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## CHAPTER XXVI.

### A FRIEND OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

"So far as the sentiments of Maryland, with respect to the proposed Constitution, have come to my knowledge, they are strongly in favor of it. . . . Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Thos. Johnson, are declared friends to it."—*George Washington to James Madison*, November 5, 1787.

"I shall think myself with America in general greatly indebted to the [members of the Federal] Convention and possibly we may confess it when it may be too late to avail ourselves of their Moderation and Wisdom."—*Thomas Johnson to George Washington*, December 11, 1787.

Although he had asked to be excused from attending the sessions of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, Mr.

Johnson was not opposed in any way to the new plan of Federal Government. Indeed, his conservative temperament, his fondness for system and order, his vivid experience with a weak Confederation—as well as his great admiration for General Washington, who had laid down his sword to take up his pen for Nationalism—all placed Johnson naturally on the side of the proposed Constitution.

The War Governor knew that Washington had presided over the deliberations of the great Convention. And he also knew that such men as Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, John Dickinson, Roger Sherman, and John Rutledge—outstanding leaders with whom he had served more than a decade before in the Continental Congress—had done the best they could to devise a system of Government that would promote the welfare of the Nation. The Articles of Confederation had been falling to pieces: and Johnson took the view of General Washington and Doctor Franklin that while the Constitution was not perfect in every respect—Washington himself admitted that it was a compromise “tinctured with some real though not radical defects”—it was the best Constitution that could be obtained under the circumstances; and at all events it was the final hope of saving the Union from dissolution.

Furthermore, Johnson was well pleased with the novel scheme of separate Federal and State sovereignties, giving, however, ample powers to Congress, including the power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations and among the several States. And, inasmuch as Maryland was one of the smaller States, he was particularly pleased with Article I, Section 3, which gave equality of representation in the United States Senate. All in all, he was delighted with the work of the framers.

And so, while Johnson had appeared to be indifferent to the form of Government prior to 1787, his interest in the Federal Plan was now waxing stronger. Washington, crying out to the leaders in despair to save the Union from chaos, had already begun his campaign for ratification; and Johnson, who had responded so promptly to his appeals for help during the Revo-



tion, now determined to strengthen his hand in the crucial battle for Nationalism. Congress having submitted the proposed Constitution to the several States, Johnson agreed to serve again in the Maryland House of Delegates, the people's forum, where he could try to strengthen public sentiment in favor of ratification.

During the Summer of 1787, the Federal plan was warmly debated in the press and around the countryside of Maryland; and, as Autumn approached, it became evident that the plan would be an important issue at the elections in all sections of the State. At the same time it was also becoming apparent that the financial and commercial interests of Baltimore—as in Philadelphia and other growing centres of industry—would throw their influence in favor of a more stable Government. Yet, the largest vote in Baltimore for the House of Delegates was received by Samuel Chase, who while regarded at first as friendly to “an increase of the powers of Congress,” was soon to sponsor *conditional ratification*, which was to be employed as the strategy of the Anti-Federalists. Nevertheless, the sentiment among the people appeared to be so “strong and general” in favor of the Constitution that it was believed Chase would be bound to vote for its ratification even if elected to a State Convention.<sup>273</sup>

And so, although two of Maryland's delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—Attorney-General Luther Martin and Attorney John Francis Mercer—had left their seats thoroughly disgusted with the Federal plan, and although it was evident that a determined opposition would be made against ratification, the Father of his Country was greatly cheered when he heard that Governor Johnson had joined the camp of the Federalists. On November 5, 1787, the great Virginian advised Madison regarding the sentiment for ratification North of the Potomac. “So far,” declared Washington, “as the sentiments of Maryland, with respect to the proposed Constitution, have come to my knowledge, they are strongly in favor of it; but as this is

<sup>273</sup> *Daniel Carroll to James Madison*, October 28, 1787.

the day on which the Assembly of that State ought to meet, I will say nothing in anticipation of the opinion of it. Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Thos. Johnson, are declared friends to it." <sup>274</sup>

While the 5th of November was the proper day for the opening of the Legislature, the House was unable to secure a quorum until the 14th. Thomas Johnson and Abraham Faw, of Frederick County, were in their places when the House convened. The other two members of the Frederick County Delegation—ex-Governor Thomas Sim Lee and Richard Potts, a young lawyer who had accompanied Johnson on his expedition to New Jersey in the early part of the Revolution—were absent. And although the House received a report on November 19th from the Elections Committee—Delegate Allen Quynn, of Annapolis, was again chairman of this Committee and Delegate Johnson one of the members—that Johnson, Faw, Lee and Potts had been duly elected Delegates for Frederick County,<sup>275</sup> it does not appear that either Potts or Lee were present at any time during the session.

Once more Delegate Johnson was called on to assist in preparing a great many important measures. Among the more important were bills to secure the payment of imposts and duties imposed by law; to raise the supplies for the current year; to pay the salaries of officials and the other expenses of the State; to provide for the continuance of civil suits in the General and County Courts; and to amend the jurisdiction of the High Court of Chancery.

Johnson also served with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who was now a member of the State Senate, in making an investigation of a loan of 270,000 florins procured in Holland in 1782, when Matthew Ridley, Agent of the State of Maryland, contracted with Messrs. Nicholas and Jacob Vanstaphorst, mer-

<sup>274</sup> *The Writings of George Washington* (edited by W. C. Ford), Vol. XI, page 182. Original letter in the New York Public Library, New York City.

<sup>275</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November, 1787, page 4.

chants of Amsterdam, for the delivery of tobacco within the State. Delegate Johnson and Senator Carroll admitted in their report that the money was obtained from individuals in Holland on the credit of the State, but held that the loan had no connection with the contract and the claim of the Messrs. Vanstaphorst for damages was unreasonable and unjust. Johnson was made chairman of a committee to prepare a measure in pursuance of the report; and a bill was passed repealing the Act respecting the loan passed at the November session of 1785.<sup>276</sup>

Another assignment that was given to Johnson at this session of the Legislature was to consider a petition from John Fitch for the exclusive right to build and navigate steamboats in Maryland. Mr. Johnson was chairman of the committee, the other members being Gabriel Duvall of the City of Annapolis, James Carroll of Anne Arundel, Jeremiah Nicholls of Kent, and George Dent of Charles.<sup>277</sup>

Who had been the first American to catch the vision of the steamboat? John Fitch or James Rumsey? This was the question the committee was called upon to decide. Of course, Johnson knew that Rumsey had been experimenting with the principle of steam propulsion as early as 1785, because the inventor had asked him to manufacture copper cylinders for the steamboat in the Fall of that year.<sup>278</sup>

Fitch, who was a native of Connecticut in the 45th year of his age, had been conducting his experiments at Philadelphia and had demonstrated his steamboat on the Delaware to members of the Constitutional Convention on August 22nd. Fitch now represented that the idea of propelling boats by steam "first struck him" in April, 1785. Johnson thereupon undertook to ascertain when Rumsey first thought of the idea.

<sup>276</sup> *Laws of Maryland*, November, 1787, Chapter XXXIII.

<sup>277</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November, 1787, page 3. Committee appointed on November 15, 1787.

<sup>278</sup> *Exhibit to Public Document*, 189, 27th Congress, 7th Session.



In the hope of securing definite information on the subject, Johnson sent the following letter of inquiry to Washington: <sup>279</sup>

THOMAS JOHNSON TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Annapolis 16 November 1787.

*Sir.*

I happen to be one of a Committee to report on the petition of Mr. John Fitch of Pennsylvania for an exclusive Privilege in this State, similar to what he has obtained in Virginia and several others, to propel vessells through the water by the Force of Steam Engines. I have found a necessity to mention to the Committee a Conversation I had with Mr. Rumsey in the Month of October, I think, in 1785 on the principle he expected to effect his boat Navigation when he told me that he was to gain his first power by Steam. It was so different from what I conjectured and had been led some how to believe that I remarked he had treated you with indelicacy by exhibiting his Model and Experiment before you on a false principle and obtaining your Certificate. He told me that although he exhibited on a different principle to prevent his being traced he mentioned and explained to you alone that he relied on the Force of Steam to gain his first power. I remarked that it was well he did since there might be no other way of protecting his exclusive Right but by recurring to you. In the present Situation of the Committee and with the strongest Desire to do Justice between Mr. Rumsey and Mr. Fitch the Committee request, if that is consistent with your Situation, that you will be pleased to inform me by a Line whether Mr. Rumsey disclosed to you any Idea of gaining his first power by Steam as he asserted to me or not.

I am Sir with great Respect

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

TH. JOHNSON.

<sup>279</sup> *The Papers of George Washington*, Vol. 239, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.



Washington replied that while the use of steam was not a part of Rumsey's original plan, nevertheless Rumsey conceived the idea of steam propulsion before it was conceived by Fitch. Washington's reply follows: <sup>280</sup>

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO THOMAS JOHNSON.

Mount Vernon, 22 November, 1787.

*Sir*

The letter with which you have been pleased to honor me, dated the 16th inst, came to my hand the day before yesterday. By tomorrow's Post this answer will be forwarded to you.

Mr. Rumsey has given you an uncandid account of his explanation to me of the principle on which his Boat was to be propelled against stream. At the time he exhibited his model and obtained Certificate, I have no reason to believe that the use of steam was contemplated by him, sure I am it was not mentioned; and equally certain I am, that it would not apply to the project he *then* had in view; the first communication of which was made to me in September, 1784 (at the Springs in Berkley). The Novr. following, being in Richmond, I met Mr. Rumsey there who was at that time applying to the Assembly for an exclusive Act. He then spoke of the effect of Steam and the conviction he was under of the usefulness of its application for inland Navigation; but I did not then conceive, nor have I done so at any moment since, that it was suggested as a part of his original plan, but rather as the ebullition of his genius.

It is proper, however, for me to add that some time *after this* Mr. Fitch called upon me on his way to Richmond and explaining his scheme, wanted a letter from me, introductory of it to the Assembly of this State the giving of which I declined; and went on to inform him, that tho' I was bound not to disclose the principles of Mr. Rumsey's discovery, I could

<sup>280</sup> *George Washington Letter Book*, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

venture to assure him that the thought of applying steam for the purpose he mentioned was not original, but had been mentioned to me by Mr. Rumsey—this I thought myself obliged to say, that whichever (if either) of them was the discoverer might derive the benefit of the invention. To the best of my recollection of what passed between Mr. Rumsey and me, the foregoing is an impartial recital.

Permit me to ask you, my good Sir, if a letter which I wrote to you during the sitting of your last Assembly, enclosing one from Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Wilson to me, concerning the confiscated property of (I think) Maj<sup>r</sup> Dunlap & C<sup>o</sup> of Glasgow ever reached your hands—and if it did, whether any thing was, or can be done in that business. As an Executor of the Will of Col<sup>o</sup> Thomas Colvil it behooves me to know precisely what is to be expected from that matter as a large sum is due from that Company to his Estate and I am the more anxious to do it immediately as Mr. Wilson who is concerned in the House of Dunlap & C<sup>o</sup> is about to leave the Country.

With great esteem and regard,

I am, Sir  
Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Servant,  
G<sup>o</sup> WASHINGTON

Johnson's committee also received an affidavit of a reliable witness to the effect that Rumsey declared as early as the month of March, 1784, "that a boat might be constructed to work by steam, and that he intended to give it a trial." Rumsey's public demonstration, it is to be admitted, was delayed until December 3, 1787; but his steamboat had been ready in March when a rise in the Potomac, pending the the making of repairs to the boiler, brought down a mass of débris which tore the craft from its moorings and badly damaged it. The committee felt that, as Rumsey had conceived the idea of steam propulsion as early as 1784, even if not before, whereas Fitch did not conceive the idea until 1785, according to his own admission, therefore it would not be proper to

grant Fitch's petition and ignore Rumsey, a native of Maryland. On December 18, Johnson accordingly wrote to Rumsey from Annapolis that Fitch's application had been rejected. "I esteem myself," wrote Johnson,<sup>281</sup> "no ways competent to decide on philosophical or mechanical principles, but if you can simplify the steam engine, render it cheap, and apply its powers to raise water in great quantities, for the purposes of agriculture and water-works of all kinds, or apply the powers more immediately, as has been much the conversation between us at times, every man may easily perceive a vast field of improvement will thereby be opened, which I most sincerely wish you may largely reap the good fruits of."

Governor Johnson's hope that Rumsey would be rewarded was never fulfilled. After securing help from Doctor Franklin and others in Philadelphia, Rumsey went to England where he constructed a new steamboat; but just as he was ready for an exhibition on the Thames the craft was levied upon for debt. Later, when about to deliver a lecture to raise some needed cash, he was stricken ill; and on the night before Christmas in 1792—when Mr. Johnson was serving as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court—the unfortunate inventor died in poverty. But his name will never die. For the correspondence between George Washington and Thomas Johnson regarding the invention had luckily been preserved; and in the year 1839 Congress adopted a resolution requesting President Van Buren to present to James Rumsey, Jr., the only surviving child, a suitable gold medal "commemorative of his father's services and high agency in giving to the world the benefits of the steamboat." Thus the Government of the United States has officially approved the report presented by Thomas Johnson to the Maryland Legislature in 1787, holding that James Rumsey was the first American who found a method of successfully propelling a vessel by the use of steam.

It was on the 23rd of November, 1787, that the Maryland

<sup>281</sup> Exhibit to Public Document 189, 27th Congress, 7th Session.

House of Delegates commenced its consideration of the Federal Constitution. On that day Delegate Johnson presented to Speaker Thomas C. Deye a communication from the Governor of Virginia enclosing resolutions of the Virginia Assembly on the subject.<sup>282</sup>

After the message from Virginia was read to the members of the House, it was moved that all the Maryland deputies to the Federal Convention—Mr. Jenifer, Dr. McHenry, and Daniel Carroll, the three who had signed their names to the instrument, as well as the recalcitrants, Attorney-General Martin and Attorney Mercer—should be requested to appear in the House on the 29th of the month to give an account of “the proceedings of the said Convention.” Samuel Chase supported this suggestion. And many friends of the Constitution—among them Faw of Frederick—voted with him. Johnson voted against it. It is supposed that he felt the speeches were unnecessary and a waste of time. However, the motion was carried by a vote of 28 to 22. As a matter of fact, there did exist very little necessity for oral reports at this time, because immediately afterwards the House resolved without opposition that the proceedings of the Federal Convention, as transmitted by Congress, should be submitted to a Convention of the people of the State “for their full and free investigation and decision.”<sup>283</sup>

On November 24th, Mr. Chase was excused from attendance, as was also his colleague from Baltimore, David McMechen; and the Federalist members of the House—perhaps taking advantage of Chase’s absence<sup>284</sup>—determined to make arrangements for the holding of a State Convention without waiting to hear from the members of the Federal Convention. Accordingly, on November 26th the Lower House proceeded to arrange

<sup>282</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November, 1787, page 9.

<sup>283</sup> *Ibid.*, page 10.

<sup>284</sup> Mr. McMechen appeared in the House on November 29th; but Mr. Chase was absent until December 5th.



special elections for delegates to the proposed Convention. A motion was made that the elections should be held throughout the State on the first Monday in April, 1788. Many of the more ardent Federalists in the Legislature, realizing that prompt action in arranging for a State Convention would give the enemies of the Federal Constitution less opportunity to strengthen their defense, were favorable to having the elections not later than January. Johnson could see no valid reason for delaying the elections until April and he voted against the motion. But it was carried by the narrow majority of one vote—24 to 23. The date of the elections having been settled, it was then decided without objection that the members of the Convention should meet in Annapolis on Monday, April 21, 1788.<sup>285</sup>

On the following day—November 27, 1787—a slight change was made in the House resolutions. The amendment provided in effect that the approval of the Federal Constitution by a *majority* of the delegates in the Maryland Convention was sufficient to assure ratification thereof by the State. The Frederick County legislators differed in their opinion of the amendment: Mr. Faw being for it and Mr. Johnson against it. Perhaps the ex-Governor felt this was a question the members of the Convention should be allowed to decide for themselves. However, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 28 to 21.

After the adoption of the amendment, Delegate Johnson was designated to present the resolutions regarding the proposed State Convention to the Senate; and he promptly delivered the House resolutions to President Plater on the 27th of November, 1787.<sup>286</sup>

Meanwhile, the members of the Senate had voted to hold the elections in Maryland on the third Wednesday in January so that the State Convention could convene early in March. The language of the Senate resolution was plainly Federalist

<sup>285</sup> *Ibid.*, page 13.

<sup>286</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November, 1787, page 14; *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November, 1787, page 6.

in tone, for while the Lower House recommended a Convention for "full and free investigation and decision" the Upper House voted for a Convention for "assent and ratification."<sup>287</sup>

On the 29th and 30th, the members of the Legislature heard the reports from the deputies to the Philadelphia Convention. The three Marylanders who had signed the Constitution, while accustomed to public life, were not lawyers, nor did they possess any outstanding ability in oratory or debate. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer was a capitalist and man of affairs, 54 years of age; Dr. McHenry was only 34 years old, while Daniel Carroll, a farmer, was scarcely over 31.

In comparison with these three friends of the Federal Constitution, Luther Martin, was a powerful figure. A brilliant graduate of Princeton, a forceful orator, a lawyer of ability, Attorney-General of Maryland for about nine years, Martin was now approaching at 43 the zenith of his career. While it does not appear from the House Records that Mr. Mercer—the 28-year-old lawyer who also opposed the Federal Constitution at Philadelphia—was present in the House of Delegates, the Attorney-General was fully prepared to make his vehement arraignment of the members of the Federal Convention. He declared that as soon as he took his seat at Philadelphia he saw that the selfish aggrandizement of the several States—particularly, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia—appeared to be sought after more than the general welfare of America. He feared not only that the large States might increase their power over the smaller ones, but also that the National Government might interfere with those Anglo-Saxon rights for which the Colonists gave their lives and fortunes during the American Revolution. And therefore, he said, he opposed the Constitution "in every stage of its progression." But realizing that his arguments were "fruitless and unavailing," he left the Convention along with several other members before the Constitution was completed. "So destructive," declared Martin

<sup>287</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November, 1787, page 5.

in conclusion, "do I consider the present System [the Constitution] to the happiness of my Country, I would cheerfully sacrifice that share of property with which Heaven had blessed a life of industry; I would reduce myself to indigence and poverty; and those who are dearer to me than my own existence I would entrust to the care and protection of that Providence who hath so kindly protected me—if on those terms only could I procure my Country to reject those chains which are forged for it." <sup>288</sup>

But the mighty Martin was unable to stem the tide of Nationalism. Johnson and other influential Federalists in the Maryland Legislature were too well acquainted with George Washington to believe that he was conspiring to increase the power of Virginia and to "subvert the liberties of the United States."

Powerful as he was as lawyer and orator, Martin was sadly incorrect in his opinion of the Federal Constitution. And in his peroration he unwittingly painted a picture of his own future, for some years later the Legislature imposed a tax of five dollars per annum upon every lawyer in the State to keep him from destitution.

Finally, on the 1st of December, 1787, the Senate took under consideration the House resolutions calling for the elections in April. The Senators still preferred to have the elections in January in order to expedite the ratification of the Constitution; but they realized that it was more prudent to adopt the House resolutions than "run the hazard of protracting the session" by adhering to their own resolutions. So they decided to accede to the wishes of the members of the Lower House to hold the elections as well as the Convention in April, 1788. <sup>289</sup>

Thus the machinery was complete in Maryland for the consideration of the Federal Constitution. The State Printer was ordered to print two thousand copies of the proposed Constitution together with the Legislature's resolutions while the Printer

<sup>288</sup> Jonathan Elliot, *Debates in the Several State Conventions, on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution*, Vol. I, page 344.

<sup>289</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the Senate*, November, 1787, page 7.



at Frederick was directed to print in German three hundred copies of the same for distribution in the State.

The news that Maryland was planning to defer consideration of the Federal Constitution until April, 1788, was somewhat disconcerting to the Federalists in other parts of the United States. Writing from New York under date of December 9, 1787, James Madison, advised Thomas Jefferson, who was now serving as American Minister in France, that the Federalists continued to be sanguine that the new plan would be ratified by the States although opposition was rapidly growing in Virginia and Maryland. "The Constitution proposed by the late Convention," said Mr. Madison,<sup>290</sup> "engrosses almost the whole political attention of America. . . . Virginia has set the example of opening a door for amendments, if the Convention there should chuse to propose them. Maryland has copied it. . . . A more formidable opposition is likely to be made in Maryland than was at first conjectured. Mr. Mercer, it seems, who was a member of the Convention, though his attendance was but for a short time, is become an auxiliary to Chase. Johnson, the Carrolls, Gov<sup>r</sup> Lee, and most of the other characters of weight, are on the other side."

Meanwhile, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Potomac Company was held in November, having been postponed several months while Washington, who was President of the Company, was in Philadelphia. It was shown at the meeting that scarcely more than ten thousand pounds Sterling had been paid into the Company by the stockholders, and it was accordingly decided to ask the States of Virginia and Maryland for legislation that would enable the Company expeditiously to compel the delinquent stock subscribers to pay in the balance of their subscriptions. Prompt action in this direction was taken by the Virginia Assembly. Shortly after the measure was adopted at Richmond, Washington appealed to former Governors Thomas Johnson and Thomas Sim Lee—both were

<sup>290</sup> *The Writings of James Madison* (edited by Hunt), Vol. V, page 62.



still serving as Directors of the Potomac Company—to urge the adoption of a similar measure at Annapolis. Washington's communication to them follows:<sup>291</sup>

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO JOHNSON AND LEE.

Mount Vernon, December 9<sup>th</sup> 1787.

*Sir,*

Presuming that Col<sup>o</sup> Fitzgerald according to his promise has communicated to you the vote of the Potomack C<sup>o</sup> passed at the last general Meeting, held at George Town, and the measures consequent of it, taken by the Directors, I shall trouble you with no more than the result which you will find in the enclosed authenticated Act of the Assembly of this State.

It is scarcely necessary to observe to you, Gentlemen, that unless a similar one is obtained from your Assembly, during its present Session that the work of Navigation will soon be at a stand. You know what steps have been taken, and how ineffectually, to collect the Dividends from the tardy members. The others think it hard to be further called on . . . until the arrearages are paid up.

To recover these will be a work of immense time under the existing law.

You know best under what form to bring this matter before your Assembly. If by way of Petition you will please to have one drawn, and if it is necessary the name of the President should be affixed thereto I hereby authorize you to give it my signature with great esteem

I am Gentlemen

Y<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup> & Very H<sup>ble</sup> Servant,  
G<sup>o</sup> WASHINGTON.

Ex-Governor Lee, although legally entitled to serve as a member of the Frederick County delegation, had not been

<sup>291</sup> *George Washington Letter Book*, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

attending the session of the Legislature; and Johnson, in compliance with Washington's request, at once asked the House on December 11th for permission to bring in a bill giving the Potomac Company more speedy remedy against delinquent subscribers. The House acquiesced and asked him to prepare the measure.<sup>292</sup> In advising Washington to this effect, Johnson sets forth his views in regard to the Federal Constitution. He says: <sup>293</sup>

THOMAS JOHNSON TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Annapolis 11 December 1787.

*Sir.*

Your Favor of the 9th directed to Mr. Lee and myself and it's Inclosure came to Hand today very opportunely. The Gentlemen of the Assembly purpose to rise next Saturday and preparatory to it resolved in the Morning to receive no new Business after this day. This Circumstance precluded all Formality and Mr. Lee being absent I moved for Leave to bring in a Bill under the same Title as the Act passed in Virginia. Leave was granted and I expect there will be no Opposition in any Stage of it. I think at present to make a small Deviation by giving the President and Directors their choice to prosecute in the County Courts, which will generally be speedier, or in the General Court.

Our Affairs are so embarrassed with a diversity of paper Money and paper Securities a sparing Imposition and an infamous Collection and payment or rather non-payment of Taxes that Mr. Hartshorn's repeated Application to our Treasury have proved fruitless nor can I say when there will be Money in Hand to answer the 300 £ Sterl. due. Some of our Debts are so pressing that a good many of us Delegates feel very uneasy and I yet hope a serious Attempt for an immediate

<sup>292</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November, 1787, page 36.

<sup>293</sup> *The Papers of George Washington*, Vol. 239, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

provision for them and that the Potomack Demand may be included. The present circumstances with respect to the future Seat of Congress, in my Opinion call for vigorous Exertions to perfect the Navig[ation] of Potomack speedily and it is truly mortifying to see so little prospect of being supplied with the essential Means. Surely 5 or 600 Miles of inland Navigation added to the Central Situation and other Advantages would decide in favor of Potomack for the permanent Seat of Congress.

Col<sup>o</sup> Fitzgerald wrote Mr. Lee and myself to mention the Time we could meet at Shennadoah to enquire into Complaints against Mr. Steward.<sup>294</sup> In his Absence I could only write him that I would attend at any Time that might be agreeable to you and the other Gent[lemen] after my Return home which will probably be the last of next week. I wish Sir your Convenience to be consulted and that it may be convenient and agreeable to you to make my House in your way. Very little Notice of the Time to meet will be sufficient for me and I dare say for Mr. Lee.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Levon [leaven] of your State is working in ours. The scale of power which I always suggested would be the most difficult to settle between the great and small States, as such, was in my Opinion very properly adjusted. Any necessary Guards for personal Liberty is the common Interest of all the citizens of America and if it is imagined that a defined power which does not comprehend the Interference with personal Right needs negative Declarations I presume such may be added by the Federal Legislature with equal Efficacy and more propriety than might have been done by the Convention. Strongly and long impressed with an Idea that no Governm<sup>t</sup> can make a people happy unless they very generally entertain an Opinion that it is good in Form and well administered I

<sup>294</sup> Richardson Stuart, who had been chosen in 1785 by the President and Directors of the Potomac Company as assistant to Superintendent Rumsey.

am much disposed to give up a good deal in the form the least essential part. But those who are clamourous [the enemies of the Constitution] seem to me to be really more afraid of being restrained from doing what they ought not to do and being compelled to do what they ought to do than of being obliged to do what there is no moral Obligation on them to do. I believe there is no American of Observation, Reflection and Candour but will acknowledge Man unhappily needs more Government than he imagined.

I flatter myself that the plan recommended [the Federal Constitution] will be adopted in twelve of the thirteen States without conditions *sine qua non* but let the event be as it may I shall think myself with America in general greatly indebted to the Convention and possibly we may confess it when it may be too late to avail ourselves of their Moderation and Wisdom. You will pardon me my good Sir the Effusions which I cannot restrain when on this Subject and believe me to be

With very great respect

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

TH. JOHNSON.

Johnson's prompt action in paving the way for the passage of the new law for the Potomac Company was characteristic of him. Indeed, Washington would have been surprised if his appeal had been met with anything but an immediate response. Johnson presented the draft of the bill to the House on December 13th; and, although the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 17th, the measure was ready in ample time for Executive approval.<sup>295</sup> The correspondence is but another illustration of how Washington relied on Johnson in time of peace as well as in war.

Nor was there anything remarkable about the philosophical concepts which were embodied by Johnson in the above letter to Mount Vernon. Up to the present time in his life, Johnson

<sup>295</sup> *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates*, November, 1787, pages 41 and 48; *Laws of Maryland*, November, 1787, Chapter XXV.



had been too busy, too practical, to give much thought to generalizations; but now, at 55, he was approaching that age in life when he was beginning to reflect and philosophize. But, even so, the two platitudes which he included in his reply were in no respect extraordinary. Indeed, they were the common thought of the day.

The first idea—"No Government can make a people happy unless they very generally entertain an Opinion that it is good in Form and well administered"—had been expressed by Benjamin Franklin in his memorable address at the close of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia on September 17, 1787, when he urged the members of the Convention to sign the Constitution. "There is no *form* of Government," said the venerable patriot in the address, read for him by Mr. Wilson, "but what may be a blessing to the people if *well administered*. . . . Much of the strength and efficiency of any Government in procuring and securing happiness to the people, depends on *opinion*, on the general opinion of the goodness of the Government, as well as the wisdom and integrity of its governors." It is known that Doctor Franklin sent copies of the address in his own handwriting to several of his friends, and one of these soon found its way into print.<sup>296</sup> It is, therefore, possible that Johnson, even though he had been "strongly and long impressed" with the idea, was prompted to pen the words to Washington by the address of the Philadelphia philosopher. It is also possible that both Franklin and Johnson had been impressed by the lines written by Alexander Pope in 1732 in the *Essay on Man*:

"For forms of government, let fools contest;  
Whate'er is best administered, is best."

At all events, the thought expressed by Franklin and Johnson is rather commonplace. In all ages, statesmen and scholars have declared that the success of any Government depends upon

<sup>296</sup> *The Records of the Federal Convention* (Max Farrand), Vol. II, page 641, note.

the people themselves. Edmund Burke declared: "There never was long a corrupt Government of a virtuous people." Disraeli said: "We put too much faith in systems, and look too little to men." Samuel Smiles wrote in one of his books: "Indeed, all experience serves to prove that the worth and strength of a State depend far less upon the form of its institutions than upon the character of its men." President Roosevelt declared: "I do not care if you had the most perfect laws that could be devised by the wit of man or the wit of angels, they would not amount to anything if the average man was not a pretty decent fellow." Henry Van Dyke, theologian, diplomat and man of letters, says in one of his essays: "Every possible form of Government has been tried, and found both good and bad. They would all be intolerable but for the quiet people who trust in the Lord and do good." And in a treatise on the Constitution of the United States, W. W. Willoughby says: "In every State the very existence of its Government, the extent of its powers, and the manner of their exercise, is ultimately dependent upon the acquiescence of the people."

Likewise, the second platitude in Johnson's reply to Washington—" *Man unhappily needs more Government than he imagined* "—was in no sense unusual or surprising. Washington himself avowed: "Mankind, when left to themselves, are unfit for their own Government." John Jay declared mournfully: "The mass of men are neither wise nor good." Young John Marshall said: "I fear that these have truth on their side who say that Man is incapable of governing himself." The same view was taken by Hamilton, Madison, and other outstanding friends of the Federal Constitution. It was natural that Johnson accepted the view of the Federalists, because he had believed for a number of years that the people themselves were largely responsible for the country's desperate condition under the Articles of Confederation.

However, the letter penned by Johnson at Annapolis before the close of 1787, shows his prophetic vision. Already, but a short time after the adjournment of the Constitutional Con-

vention, the far-sighted Maryland statesman not only assured Washington that the States would vote for unconditional ratification of the Federal Constitution, but he also looked forward to the day when the Capital of the Nation would be permanently located along the Potomac.

*(To be continued.)*

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### PEARCE-LEVY BIBLE RECORDS.

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These extracts are taken from two old family Bibles which formerly belonged to Judge Moses Levy (1756-1826) the distinguished Philadelphia jurist, and which are now owned by his descendant, Mr. J. J. Milligan, of Baltimore. Judge Levy married, June 21st, 1791, Mary Pearce of Poplar Neck, Cecil County, Maryland, to whom the "Tilghman Letters" now appearing in the *Magazine* were written.

One of these Bibles which contains only a few Levy entries, has wafered in it on a separate sheet, a number of Pearce entries relating to his own immediate family, made by Henry Ward Pearce, Sr. (1736-1828?). The other book is an interesting old Hebrew Bible the entries in which were evidently begun by Judge Levy's grandfather, Moses Levy (died 1728) of New York, and are a full record of this family for several generations. Owing to the great prominence of both the Pearces and Levys in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the records seem worth publishing in full. As a number of the entries in the Pearce Bible are defective or incomplete, where possible the corrections or additions have been added in brackets from the register of Shrewsbury Parish, Cecil County, in which the Pearces lived.

#### MEMORANDA FROM PEARCE-LEVY BIBLES.

Benj. Pearce married to Margaret Ward, daughter of Henry ward, 1732. [July 31, 1734]

Elizabeth Pearce, first daughter of Benj. Pearce and Margaret

Pearce, his wife, born Sept. 29, 17— [Sept. 29, 1735]

Henry Ward Pearce, first son of the sd. Benj. and Margaret

Pearce, born 1736. [Dec. 6, 1736]

Benj. Pearce, second son of Benj. Pearce and Margaret, born

1739 [Apr. 13, 1739] and departed this life November 30 following.

Benjamin Ward Pearce, third son of the sd Benj. and Margaret, born Sept. 15, 1740, died September 29, 1743.

William Pearce, fourth son of the sd Benj. and Margaret, born April 8, 17[42] and departed this life Sept. 16, 1743.

Andrew Pearce, fifth son of the sd Benj. and Margaret, born October 10, 1744, and was lost at sea in the year —

William Pearce, sixth son of the said Benj. and Margaret, born Jan'y 14, 1748.

Mary Pearce, second daughter of the said Benj. and Margaret, born 28th ———, 1750. [Aug. 28, 1751]

Margaret Pearce, wife of the above Benj. -departed this life June 30, 1755.

Benjamin Pearce, departed this life at Philadelphia, April 9, 1756. [Apr. 10, 1756 in his 45th year]

I, Henry Ward Pearce, son of the above Benjamin Pearce and Margaret Pearce, his wife, was married to Anna Statia Carrol, youngest daughter of Dominic Carrol and Mary his wife, on the — January 16, 1759.

Henry Ward Pearce, first son of the sd. Henry and Anna Statia his wife born June 23, 1760.

Mary Pearce, first daughter of the sd. Henry and Anna Statia, born October 22, 1762.

Matthew Pearce, second son of the sd. Henry and Anna Statia, born August 21, 1764.

Margaret Pearce, second daughter of the sd. Henry and Anna Statia, born Aug. 21, 1764.

Benj. Pearce, third son of the sd. Henry and Anna Statia, born April 12, 1770, and departed this life August 4, 1771.



Anna Statia Pearce departed this life April 20, 1770.

I, Henry Ward Pearce, was married to Rachel Relfe, youngest daughter of Tench Francis and Elizabeth his wife, and Relict of John Relfe of Philadelphia, March 6, 1776.

Maria Pearce, daughter of the said Henry and Rachel, born  
——— and departed this life November 22, following.

Benjamin Francis Pearce, son of Henry Ward Pearce and Rachel, his wife, was born Sept. 20, 1780.

The alteration in the birth of the above Benjamin Francis Pearce, was made on the discovery of the mistake by me, H. W. Pearce, and departed this life on the 12th of September, 1782 [1802], at Sea in latitude 43.2 N. Long. 48.24. No vices lurked beneath the mask of candour and sincerity, no meanness ever obscured the lustre of his generosity and benevolence. His thoughts and actions were alike regulated by Honor, truth and Liberality. His heart was a stranger to deceit and his tongue disdained to utter what his judgment disproved and the graces of his person but faintly reflected the innate Beauty of a heart replete with every endearing Quality. This tribute to his memory by his father Henry W<sup>d</sup>. Pearce.

Henry Ward Pearce, son of Henry W. Pearce and Anna Statia, his wife, departed this life on the 26th of March 1805 at Col. Richd. Tilghman's in Queen Annes Co. and was there interred. He was an affectionate husband, a dutiful son and an honest man. Henry W<sup>d</sup>. Pearce. Rachel Pearce departed this life on the 25th day of Jany, 1808, and was deposited in the family vault of her father.

21 June 1791. I Moses Levy of the city of Philadelphia, son of Sampson Levy, merchant, deceased, and Martha his wife, was married to Mary Pearce, daughter of Henry Ward Pearce, of Cecil County, in the state of Maryland Gentleman and Annastasia, his wife.

1 April, 1793. My daughter, Henrietta Maria was born, she was soon after Christened by Bishop White. In the

winter following she was inoculated for the smallpox and took it.

13 July 1798. My daughter Martha Mary-Anne Levy was born. She was soon after baptized by the Rev. James Abercrombie. She has also taken the smallpox by inoculation.

I was born on the 9th August 1756.

My wife Mary on the 23 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1762.

I am the son of Sampson Levy who died on the 23d March 1781.

My mother, Martha Levy died on the 24th March, 1807, aged 76 years.

My Father-in-law, Henry Ward Pearce was born on Sassafras Neck, in Caecil County, Maryland. He is the son of Benjamin Pearce and Margaret, his wife. His father Benjamin died in the city of Philadelphia, in 1756, as he informs me. His grandfather was also named Benjamin.

Margaret, the grandmother of my wife was the daughter of Capt. Henry Ward, who married an immediate descendent of Augustine Herman. Margaret died in 1765 Jan.

Annastasia Pearce, the mother of my wife was the daughter of Dominic Carrol. She died in the year                   aged

#### LEVY FAMILY HEBREW BIBLE RECORDS.

(Leaf from an older Bible wafered in.)

My Dear Childrin—or to whichsoever of your hands this may fall into.—

This Book is an Extraordinary Hebrew Bible with annotations or Commentaries on the Text—

It was a favourite Book belonging to My Dear Father & Contained the hand writing of him & My Dear Mother for whom I retain the Greatest Affection notwithstanding the long

time they have been Dead—the former I knew little of but the Latter I well remember—in this Book is by them set down or wrote the names and Birth of all their Childrin, & the Death of Some of them by My Self—I therefore recommend this Book to your Most particular Care as an old family Bible with which I hope you will never part but to your latest posterity—as I regard it for My Parents Sake as well as its being an Extraordinary Book of itself—So I hope you will Show the Same regard & affection to My request that I do to My Parents memmorary—I am My Dear Child y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate Father

Samson Levy

New Castle June 4, 1779.

Turn over

My Father Lived in the City of New York in w<sup>ch</sup> place both him & my Mother Died the former in the year 1728—and the Latter in the year 1740—

My fondness for my Parents made me fond of what they Esteemed. I hope my childrin will have no less affection for me—

Samson Levy

Moses Levy had children by his first wife—Grace was his Second. Grace Levy's children 7.

Rachel born February ye 6, 1719. In London.

Miriam born February ye 5, 1720. In New York.

Hester born February ye 28, 1721. In New York.

Samson born August 19, 1722. In New York.

Hana born August 1723. In New York.

Binjamin born August 1726. In New York.

Joseph born June ye 1, 1728. In New York.

Miriam Levy Died in New York on Saturday Morning ye 4<sup>th</sup> February 1748/9.

Hannah Isaacs Died in New York Wednesday April 3<sup>d</sup> 1751 or ye 5<sup>th</sup> day of Omer.

Nathan Levy Died in Philad<sup>a</sup>. on fryday December 21<sup>st</sup> 1753 at 7 in ye morning.

Abigal Franks Died in New York Sunday May 16<sup>th</sup> 1756 in ye afternoon.

Isaac Levy Died in Philadelphia March 1777.

Joseph Levy Died in South Carolina.

This Departed this Life in her 46 year of age Mrs. Grace Hays ye 14<sup>th</sup> Octo<sup>r</sup> 1740.

This day Departed her life Miriam Levy in New York aged 28 years February 4<sup>th</sup> 1748/9.

Wednesday April 3<sup>d</sup> 1751 Hannah Levy or Hannah Isaacs Died in New York.

Fryday December 21<sup>st</sup> 1753 this Day at 7 o'clock in ye morning My Brother Nathan Levy Died in Philadelphia.

Samson Levy's Son Nathan Levy was born in Philad<sup>a</sup> on thursday August 15<sup>th</sup> 1754 at 45 minutes after ten in the Evening which answers with ye 28<sup>th</sup> or :5514 by our Acco<sup>t</sup> & was Circumcised on ye fryday 8 days after by Jacob Moses of New York—

Samson Levy's Son Moses Levy was born in Philadelphia on Monday August 9<sup>th</sup> 1756 at aboute half An Hour After Two in the After noon which answers with ye

Samson Levy's Son Joseph Levy Was born in Philadelphia on Sunday December 10<sup>th</sup> 1758 at half an hour after Eleven in the forenoon it being the 10<sup>th</sup> Day of the Moon's age—and Died on Fryday March 28<sup>th</sup> 1760 at half an hour after three in the afternoon.

This day departed this life in her 46 year of her age Mrs. Grace Hays Thursday ye 14<sup>th</sup> October 1740.

My mother Grace Levy was Marrid to Mr. David Hays of New York who's wife She was at the time of her Death.

---



EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS  
OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.*(Continued from Vol. XXI, p. 73.)*January 8<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed is an order to the Skipper to Take your Tobacco on the condition therein mentioned at five Shillings Sterling  $\text{q}$  Hogshead; for you are sensible that it would not answer to have less than fourty hhd<sup>s</sup>. or to stay too long for it.

In case you aprove and put the Tobacco on Board Please to suply the People with fifty pounds of Pork and fifty pounds Bread. . . .

To Mr Jo<sup>h</sup> Wordrop

P. S. If you put Less than forty Hogsheads of Tobacco on Board & keep her to Load longer than the above time Promised, I shall be obliged to Charge you Twenty shillings Sterling a Day nor can let the Vessell for less. . . .

January 10<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> Yours very kind and obligeing Letter of this date in which I am very much obliged and for which and your kind Expressions I return sincere thanks, and can with great Truth assure you that I never conceived the least Prejudice on the Action you mention.

Mr Poutrotry no doubt will Endeavour what he can in my Prejudice with the Advice of those he hinted to me, but that I attributed not in the least to you he told me that Mr Ridgely and his Son in Law had offered him money for his Right, this I believe and that he is Prompted by them. Yesterday he offered to Accomodate and Release I paying him Ten pounds & his Costs I refused the Costs but on considering that tho my

Right was Indisputable yet to leave no Room even for a Pretence I Wrote to Mr Bordly to let him know I would pay the Costs Which I Imagined to be about 600 lbs. Tobacco and to draw a Release, since which have heard nothing of the matter till the Receipt of Yours.

I assure you Sir my claim on Young Pouteng is fair and honest and my Right to the Land Independant of his is very clear yet as I have honestly paid for that I ought to have it and I hope that Neither you nor any Gentleman in Maryland will think me capable of so Vile an Action as forgeing his Fathers hand It happens well that one of the Evidences a man of known honour and Honesty is Living and Perfectly Remembers the Matter and the Other Evidence.

I am sorry that any Expression should drop from Mr Bradley to give you offence, but perhaps the matter has been aggravated by the Young man.

It would be very acceptable to me that Mr Ridgely as your Relation, would behave in a manner becoming a good Neighbour I am sure his conduct herein and to me is contrary and I never deserved the Treatment he gives Champarty and Barratry are Very Unneighbourly things.

Pray Sir believe that I am and allways shall be with very great Esteem and Respect.

To Mr Edward Dorsey

This

P. S. So great an Aversion I have to contention or Litigation of any Sort that I will referr the Matter between the Young man & I to you or any other Judicious Gentleman of Integrity. . . .

---

Annapolis 10<sup>th</sup> January 1744.

Sir

I find by your Weights at the head of Severn that they want 28lb in Each Ton which the Twenty Eight Ton received there, I apprehend will turn out Short. You are Sensible that a

Quarter of a hundred is allowed in every Ton over the Twenty hundred to make up for Sand &c. this will be deducted at the scale in London and I believe you find that freight & Duty Attend the Quantity Nominally shipped and not what it weighs at the King Scales which unless Shipped makes a great Loss.

I desire the favour you will Let Captain Allingham have Two Ton more with the 7 lb deficiency in the 28 Ton to make up thirty Ton I understand you have some of Your own on Board I suppose as all is of a Side it will agree; and one part will not Eat up the other so we shall know if any deficiency Where it Rises.

To Mr Rich<sup>d</sup> Snowden, Patuxen Iron Works

---

Annapolis Maryland Feb. 6<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

I Received yours of the 21<sup>st</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> of November last with my Acc<sup>tt</sup>. Current, and a Barrell of Limes by Johnson for which Return you thanks These times are very uncertain and Insurence so high, and Precarious that there is no venturing on Business, and with us the difficulty of getting Masters, or sailors fitt for service makes it Impracticable to do any thing that may answer.

The Ballance I have in your hands I shall take Proper opportunity to have goods for or order it to Richard Bennitt Esq<sup>r</sup>. either of which methods you may depend I shall take, which I Request you will observe and of w<sup>ch</sup> I shall accordingly advise when I do either.

If your Limes in season shall be obliged to you if you'l send me a Barrell of Good ones.

To Coddington Carrington, Merchant Barbadoes

---

Annapolis in Maryland Ss<sup>t</sup>

On the Thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord God 1744 Came before me Robert Gordon Esq<sup>r</sup>. one of the

Provincial Justices of the Province of Maryland Charles Carroll Merchant and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God That on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of December in the year of Our Lord 1741 he the said Charles wrote a Letter to M<sup>r</sup> Samuëll Hyde merchant in London a Paragraph of which was in the following words or to the effect to Wit.

I must also Request that you will procure an Insurance to be made for me of Five hundred pounds Sterling on the schooner Annapolis square Stearned. Burthen Thirty Ton or thereabouts Alex<sup>r</sup>. Scougal Master or whoever shall be master at the Port of Annapolis in Maryland and from thence to the Island of Barbadoes there and back again to the Port of Annapolis in Maryland, the Premio of which with your Commission please to Charge to my Acco<sup>t</sup>.

And that in pursuance thereof and trusting to and depending on the Faith and Credit of the Insurance aforesaid directed to be made he shipped on Board the same Vessell The Goods mentioned in the Bill of Ladeing, signed by the said Master a true Copy whereof he deposeth to be in the following Words viz<sup>t</sup>.

Shipped in good order and well conditioned by Charles Carroll of Annapolis in Maryland Merchant in and upon the Good ship the schooner Annapolis whereof is master Alexander Scougal and now Rideing at anchor in Severn River and by Gods Grace bound for the Island of Barbadoes, That is to say two Thousand Two hundred and nineteen Bushells of Indian Corn, ninety Bushells of Pease, one hh<sup>d</sup> of Dry'd Fish, Twenty four Barrells of Bread, Three Barrells of Red Herrings and are to be delivered in like good order and well conditioned to Codrington Carrington Merchant there or to his assigns Freight free, Dangers of the Seas Excepted. In Witness whereof the master of the said Vessel hath affirmed to three Bills of Loading all of the same Tenor and Date one of which being fulfilled the other two to stand void so God send the good ship to her Port in safety. Dated at Annapolis in Maryland March 20<sup>th</sup> 1741.

Alex<sup>r</sup>. Scougal



And that the said Loading contained and cost him the said Charles with the Charges of Collection on Board the Sum of Two hundred Eighty three pounds Eleven Shillings and Ten pence Sterling exclusive of the Freight amounting to one Hundred and thirty seven pounds seven sh<sup>s</sup> and seven pence half penny Sterling as by the following Acco<sup>t</sup>.

To 2219 Bush <sup>s</sup> Corn at $\frac{2}{3}$ ster $\pounds$ bushell	249.. 12.. 9
To 90 Bushells Pease @ 2/6	11.. 5.. —
To 448 <sup>lb</sup> Dry'd Fish at 1 <sup>d</sup>	1.. 17.. 4
To 3 Barrells Herring at 20/	3.. — —
To 24 Barrells Ship Bread 9 <sup>s</sup> 2538 <sup>lb</sup> nett at 12/6 $\pounds$ C <sup>t</sup>	} 15.. 17.. 3
To 24 Barrells and packing	
To 1 hogshead	1.. 16.. — 3.. 6

---

£283.. 11.. 10

---

To the Common Freight of 2309 Bush- ells of Corn and Pease from hence to Barbadoes 18 <sup>s</sup> that Currency which is Equal to $13\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>s</sup> Ster $\pounds$ Bushell	} 129.. 17.. $7\frac{1}{2}$
To freight 29 Barrells 1 hh <sup>d</sup> make $2\frac{1}{2}$ Ton at £4— Barbadoes Currency $\pounds$ Ton which is equal to £3.. Ster.	

---

£137.. 7.. 7

---

And the said Charles Carroll Deposeth that the said Vessell with the said Goods on Board as mentioned in the said Bill of Loading and Account about the 24<sup>th</sup> day of March 1741 Departed from the Port of Annapolis aforesaid on her Voyage to the said Island of Barbadoes and that the same Goods Vessel and Voyage and no other was the goods Vessel and Voyage which he the said Charles Carroll desired the said Mr Samuel

Hyde in the aforesaid Paragraph of his Letter to procure to be Insured, and he the said Charles Carroll, further Deposeth and saith that the said Vessell made no other Voyage than that herein before mentioned until October 1742 after her Return from the former, nor no other in Consequence of or on the Credit of the Insurance aforesaid ordered to be made, Except that in March 1741 herein before mentioned.

And the said Charles further Deposeth That Mr Codrington Carrington Merchant in Barbadoes (to whom the said Vessell was Consigned) wrote to him that the said Goods herein before mentioned were Damaged on Board the said Vessell in her Passage from Maryland to the Island of Barbadoes by stress of Weather and that he had the Cargo Viewed by Mes<sup>rs</sup>. John Bayly and Paul Bedford Merchants in Barbadoes sometime in May 1742. That in answer thereto the Deponent wrote to said Carrington to transmitt all the Proofs and Papers relateing to the said Dammage to Mr Samuel Hyde Merchant in London who had directions to procure an Insurance on the said Vessell the Voyage.

Sworn before me the Day and  
year above Written

Robert Gordon

Annapolis Maryland ss<sup>s</sup>.

I John Brice Deputy notary Publick constituted and appointed by the Honourable Edmund Jennings Esq<sup>r</sup>. Secretary and notary Publick within this his Lordship's the Right Honourable the Lord Propriet<sup>ys</sup> Province of Maryland by legal authority duely admitted and sworn dwelling at the City of Annapolis in the Province aforesaid do hereby certifie and attest that Robert Gordon Esq<sup>r</sup>. the person signing the Depos<sup>n</sup> hereunto annexed is one of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court of the Province aforesaid and that to all Depositions before him so made in the said Province and by him so signed of what nature or kind soever they be, full faith

and Credit is and ought to be given in Justice Court and thereout.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto  
set my hand and affixed my usual  
Seal of Office this.

*(To be continued.)*

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*February 8, 1926.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The President read a letter from Mr. Henry May Gittings, presenting to the Society the "Eagle" badge of the Order of the Cincinnati, of General Otho Holland Williams of Maryland, which is one of the first made. President Harris gave a brief and interesting description of the "Eagle" and invited the members to examine it at the close of the meeting.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership in the Society:

Mrs. Edward S. Hall,	Isaac N. Shipley, Esq.,
Miss Virginia A. Wilson,	Jacob France, Esq.,
Miss Virginia Berkley Bowie,	Edward R. Owings, M.D.,
H. E. Tabler, M.D.	

and to Associate Membership:

Miss Elizabeth Hilleary Beall,	John A. Beall, Esq.,
H. C. Groome, Esq.	

The following deaths were reported from among the membership:

Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, Messrs. Richard Curzon Hoffman, John S. Gittings, William H. Maltbie, Thomas H. Gaither, Charles McFaddon.

Mr. Dielman on behalf of the Publication Committee, read the following resolution, which was unanimously carried:

"*The Maryland Historical Society* mourns the death of Bernard Christian Steiner. For more than thirty years, as member and officer, his tireless industry in the investigation of Maryland History, and his devotion to the activities of the Society made the number of his printed contributions to the story of this Commonwealth unprecedented from the hand of any single writer.

"As editor of the Archives of Maryland he performed for nine years a laborious duty with care and judgment, to the great credit of the State and of the Society which entrusted him this task, and with the applause of all students of American History.

"While at the same time in charge of a complicated public Library system his investigating spirit carried him beyond the confines of the State, as may be seen in his contributions to the Historical Studies of the Johns Hopkins University, in the publications of the United States Bureau of Education, and in the book lists of American publishers.

"The Society joins in the general sadness at the sudden passing of one whose influence was felt at many vital points in the life of the City, but desires especially to record its grateful remembrance of the loyal cooperation and the contagious enthusiasm with which he took part in its historical activities.

"RESOLVED: that this memorial be spread upon the minutes of the Society and that copies be sent to members of his family."

The President referred to the receipt of a gift some time ago from William Power Wilson, of three portraits, being those of John McKim, Jr., Mrs. Margaret Telfair McKim, his wife, and Mrs. Ann Telfair Timothy, the sister of his wife. John McKim, Jr., and his wife were great grandparents of Mr. Wilson. It was reported that this gift had been followed by a donation from Mr. Wilson, of \$500. The following resolution was presented and carried:



“It is the understanding of the Maryland Historical Society that these three portraits are to be held by it in perpetuity and maintained in a suitable manner, with the provision that should the said Society, for any reason, cease to function, these three portraits will be by said Society conveyed to the person then living who shall be, so far as said Society shall be able to ascertain, nearest in descent to said John McKim, Jr., but should it be that two or three persons are then ascertained to be of the same degree of kin to said John McKim, Jr., then said portraits are to be conveyed by said Society to that one of such nearest kin as shall be adjudged by the then President of the said Society to be the individual most fit to care for and preserve the said portraits.”

---

*March 8, 1926.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to active membership in the Society:

Mrs. John Franklin Turner,      Mrs. Jacob France.

and to Associate Membership:

Carroll Sprigg, Esq.

The President stated that after a correspondence of about a year with the Secretary of State, the Society had been granted permission to remove the set of “Standard Weights and Measures” from the office of the State Board of Health, to the fire-proof building of the Society where they would be properly cared for, but they are to remain the property of the State.

The President spoke of the Penn-Calvert Breviate, which through the courtesy of Mr. John W. Garrett had been sent from Philadelphia to the Society on approval. It developed, however, that the Society already had in its possession a very handsomely bound copy of this Breviate.

Attention was called to the two pictures which were put on exhibition in this Society by Mrs. John Ross Key, wife of the artist who was a grandson of Francis Scott Key. One canvas is of the birthplace in Frederick County, Maryland; the other of the residence and law office in Georgetown, D. C. of Francis Scott Key.

The following deaths were reported from among our members: Mrs. Edward Shippen, Mrs. Thomas Baxter Gresham, Mr. J. B. Noel Wyatt.

There being no further business, the President introduced Vice-President Thom who was to read a paper on "A Letter written in 1857 by an American Naval Officer on a visit to Jerusalem and its neighborhood." As Mr. Thom was not feeling well, he asked Mr. John L. Sanford to read the paper for him, which Mr. Sanford did, explaining that the naval officer by whom this letter was written was Commander William May, son of Dr. Frederick May of Washington, and brother of the late Henry May of this city. Commander May died October 10th, 1861 in his 46th year.

---

*April 12, 1926.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

Mr. Dielman exhibited a remarkable battle ax or halberd supposed to have been found near where a "Pirate" vessel was sunk off Tangier Island about 300 years ago. The halberd was later to be sent to the Metropolitan Museum for investigation.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership in the Society:

Dr. John H. Bouse,	J. Marsh Matthews, Esq.,
Dalrymple Parran, Esq.,	Frederick Wm. Wood, Esq.,
Rignal Baldwin, Esq.,	Mrs. Frederick Wm. Wood,
Wm. T. Shackelford, Esq.,	Mrs. John S. McEldowney,
Miss Mildred Law Murdock,	

and to Associate Membership:

Dr. Arthur V. Hargett.

President Harris announced that Commodore Furlong of the Navy Department had come to the Society for information about "Pulaski's Banner" and to see the original banner in our possession. Subsequently a letter had been received from Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, requesting permission to photograph the banner for exhibition purposes at the Sesqui-Centennial to be held in Philadelphia this year.

The President stated that a number of additional pieces of silverware and furniture had been left to the Society by the will of the late J. B. Noel Wyatt, to be added to the Wyatt Collection already in the possession of this Society. He added that the sum of \$10,000. will be added to the Endowment Fund from the estate of Mr. Wyatt, after the death of Mrs. Nichol and her daughter who receive the income during their lifetime.

The President stated that through the generosity of one of its members, whose name he was not at liberty to disclose, the Society had been presented with a photostat machine. The equipment for the machine will cost about \$300., towards which Mrs. Robert M. Littlejohn, of New York, a life member of the Society, had made a contribution of \$100.

Judge Walter I. Dawkins offered the following motions which were unanimously carried:

"RESOLVED: That the sincere and hearty thanks of the Society be expressed to the donor of the photostat machine for his great generosity and for this renewed evidence of his concern for the prosperity of the Society."

"RESOLVED: That the sincere and hearty thanks of the Society be expressed to Mrs. Robert M. Littlejohn for her generous gift of \$100. towards the lighting equipment for the photostat machine."

The President stated that Miss Eleanor S. Cohen had pre-

sented the Society with a gift of \$1000. to be added to the Endowment Fund as a memorial to her parents Israel and Cecilia E. Cohen.

Mr. Thom made the following motion which was unanimously carried:

“RESOLVED: That the Maryland Historical Society express its sincere and hearty appreciation to Miss Eleanor S. Cohen, for her generous gift of one thousand dollars to be added to the Endowment Fund as a Memorial to her parents Israel and Cecilia E. Cohen.”

It was stated that after a considerable correspondence of about a year with the Secretary of State, this Society had been made the custodian of the historic set of Standard Weights and Measures of the State of Maryland. These are to be kept in the fire-proof building of the Society, but are to remain the property of the State of Maryland.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley stated that the late John H. Alexander, the first State geologist of Maryland, had been instrumental in making the set of Standard Weights and Measures for the State. Mr. Alexander was one of the first members of this Society.

The following deaths were reported from among our membership:

Genl. George F. Randolph,      Harry E. Humrichouse.

Judge Walter I. Dawkins presented to the Society on behalf of the estate of the late F. F. Gorgas, a copy of the “Dental Enterprise” edited and published by Henry Snowden, Baltimore, 1858 etc. Part of Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4 and Vol. 2, No. 9. It was moved and unanimously carried that the thanks of the Society be expressed to the donor.

There being no further business the President introduced the speaker of the evening, Judge T. Scott Offutt, who read a paper on “Some Notes on Southern Maryland.”

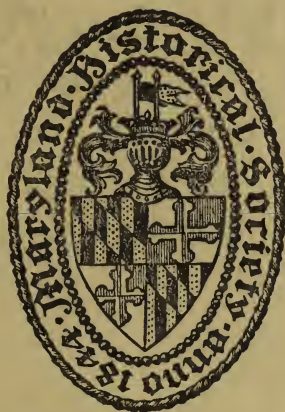


Vol. XXI

SEPTEMBER, 1926

No. 3

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED BY  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUED QUARTERLY  
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$3.00-SINGLE NUMBERS, 75cts.

BALTIMORE

## THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

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The attention of members of the Society is again called to the urgent need for an adequate endowment fund. Our possessions are wonderful, but lack of means has prevented their proper exploitation, so that they are largely inaccessible to students. Rare items of Maryland interest frequently escape us because no funds are available for their purchase. A largely increased sustaining membership will help somewhat, but an endowment is a fundamental need. Legacies are of course welcomed, but present-day subscriptions will bring immediate results. **SUBSCRIBE NOW!**

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*"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of .....dollars"*

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	<i>Endowment</i>	<i>Maintenance</i>
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# ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND

Edited by BERNARD C. STEINER.

Published by authority of the State

## VOLUME XLIV (Assembly Series, Volume 21)

### PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1745-1747)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume carries on the legislative records of the Province for three years of petty bickering and faultfinding between the Governor and the representatives of the people. In 1745, several popular bills were vetoed by Governor Bladen who had lost his hold upon the Assembly and, forgetting his dignity, scolded the Delegates. On their part, they were fussily insistent upon their privileges. The main object of summoning the new Assembly in 1745 was to secure an appropriation for the garrison at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island—a fortress recently brilliantly captured by the New England provincial troops and the British fleet. The Lower House tacked on to a bill for this purpose a provision for a Provincial Agent in London. The Upper House denounced this tacking and, as the Lower House refused to recede from its position, the bill failed. The proceedings as to three contested elections are of interest, and a large number of yea and nay votes are recorded, which afford a method of ascertaining that the Eastern Shore and Annapolis generally belonged to the Proprietary Party, while Southern Maryland was Anti-Proprietary. In March, 1745/6, another new Assembly met, summoned because of the Jacobite Rebellion in England and of the fear that the Iroquois might shift their alliance to the French, but nothing was done.

The Assembly again met in June, 1746 and failed to pass bills for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the regulation of officer's fees, and for the administration of bankrupt's affairs, owing to dissension. Ordinaries were directed to be taxed to provide funds to carry on the war in Canada. In November a brief session passed a law for the purchase of provisions for the troops raised in the Province. Governor Samuel Ogle returned to Maryland and, succeeding Bladen as governor, met with the Assembly in May 1747. A long session of nearly two months resulted in the passage of twenty-eight acts, some of which were of very considerable importance: such as an assize law for trial of matters of fact in the county where they may arise and a tobacco inspection law, which was included in a measure for the regulation of official fees. A tax was also laid on tobacco exported so as to purchase arms and ammunition and another tax for the use of the Governor. The sale of strong liquors, the running of horse races and the tumultuous concourse of negroes during the Quaker Yearly Meetings on West and Tred Avon Rivers were forbidden. A two day session in December 1747, was fruitless, as the Delegates refused to make an appropriation for the war. At each session, the question of setting apart the western part of the Province as Frederick County came up, but was not yet settled.

A brief appendix contains, among other documents, a petition from Elkridge, showing how little men had a vision of Baltimore Town's growth, and a quasi passport to four Germans wishing to return to Europe for a visit.



# THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED 1843.

H. IRVINE KEYSER MEMORIAL BUILDING,  
201 W. MONUMENT STREET,  
BALTIMORE.

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JOHN L. SANFORD,	" Committee on Addresses.
FRANCIS B. CULVER,	" Committee on Genealogy.

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## BENEFACTORS OF THE SOCIETY.

1866.	GEORGE PEABODY, . . . . .	Gift, . . . . .	\$20,000
1892.	J. HENRY STICKNEY, . . . . .	Bequest, . . . . .	1,000
1909.	ISAAC F. NICHOLSON, . . . . .	Gift, . . . . .	1,000
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1916.	ISAAC TYSON NORRIS, . . . . .	Gift, . . . . .	1,000
1916.	MRS. MARY WASHINGTON KEYSER,	Gift of the buildings and grounds of the Society.	
1919.	MISS ELEANOR S. COHEN, . . . . .	Historical Relics and	\$ 300
1920.	HON. HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, . . . . .	Gift, . . . . .	1,000
1923.	DRAYTON MEADE HITE, . . . . .	Bequest, . . . . .	6,000
1923.	J. WILSON LEAKIN, . . . . .	Historical Relics and	\$10,000
1924.	MISS SUSAN DOBBIN LEAKIN,	Preparation of J. Wilson Leakin Room and	
		Contributions to its collection.	
1926.	MISS ELEANOR S. COHEN, . . . . .	Gift, . . . . .	1,000

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LOUIS H. DIELMAN,  
*Editor.*

# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXI.

SEPTEMBER, 1926.

No. 3.

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### LETTERS OF MOLLY AND HETTY TILGHMAN.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GOSSIP OF TWO MARYLAND GIRLS.

EDITED BY J. HALL PLEASANTS.

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*(Concluded from Vol. XXI, 2, p. 149.)*

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### XIII

Chester Town October 6 [1787]

Tho I have not heard of my dear Polly's being return'd from New Castle, yet when I think of the date of her last long Letter, a Letter too which gave me infinite entertainment, I am almost asham'd to think it still remains unanswer'd, and have determin'd not to miss the only opportunity of which I have been able to take advantage since my return from Talbot. I say able, because I knew of several which were useless from my being a Cripple with a cruel Boil on my Arm, of which I dare say Miss T.<sup>113</sup> gave you full information.

The moment I was able to wear my Habit, and Stays, I went to farley [Fairlee], where I stay'd a fortnight; in which time I had the pleasure of helping to nurse Major [James] Lloyd in a smart intermittent, which with the doleful addition

<sup>113</sup> "Miss T.", the writer's eldest sister Anna Maria Tilghman, or "Nancy" as she is usually called.

of a sore eye, completely prevented my giving you a great deal of scribble, as I had intended when I went down. And now let me thank you for your particular account of the bright, Sun-lighted Wedding<sup>114</sup> proceedings. Henny and myself, amus'd ourselves a whole day over it, and rais'd Lloyd's [i. e. Lloyd Tilghman] curiosity to the highest pitch before we gratified it, which we partly did at last, with proper prudence, and precaution.

Apropos to Weddings, have you heard that Sally Shippen<sup>115</sup> became Mrs Lea yesterday fortnight? If I am not mistaken you, as well as Miss T. had a solemn promise of being present at her transformation. How comes it then, that you were not requested to make ready, and attend her. I must do her the justice to say she gave me no hopes—of course I am not disappointed. One manouvre of hers I am unable to unravel, or account for, which was (as I am lately inform'd) her telling several persons that my Ladyship was certainly to be up on the happy occasion, when I shou'd never have known the day, but for N. Chew,<sup>116</sup> who had it from her Sisters. Now as she was not under the smallest obligation to ask me, I cannot imagine why she wanted the credit of it. However don't let me wrong her. Perhaps she really intended to invite me, when she said I was coming, but from a sudden (tho not unheard of) weakness of the nervous System, was incapable of executing her intentions. Two days before the marriage, Sophie Chew<sup>117</sup> said to Nancy, "Tis very odd, this is Wednesday, and no Molly Tilghman to be seen, tho we have been taught to expect her for some time past." I can't tell who were the Brides Maids, neither

<sup>114</sup> The "sun-lighted wedding" unfortunately cannot be identified.

<sup>115</sup> "Sally Shippen," daughter of Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, and his wife Margaret Francis, married September 21, 1787, Thomas Lea of Philadelphia; the bride was the writer's first cousin.

<sup>116</sup> "Nancy Chew" is Nancy or Anna Maria (1749-1812), daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia. (See footnote 81.)

<sup>117</sup> "Sophie Chew" (b. Nov. 13, 1769) is the daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew and his second wife Elizabeth Oswald. She married Oct. 3, 1796, Henry Philips of Philadelphia.



can I give you any particulars of the Bridal gaiety except that Mrs Livingston <sup>118</sup> gave a musical entertainment to the Bride and her attendants a few days after the Wedding and was in so very harmonious a humor, that she bor'd the Company to death with her own performances on the piano forte. It is hinted that neither her voice, or fingers are exquisite.

If you are at home, you will see Nancy Ringgold, <sup>119</sup> who will give you ample information of *Miss Galloways* <sup>120</sup> arrival, her Manners, health &c so that I need say nothing on that fruitful Subject. The extreme joy of her admiring Papa, and his graceful fondness, I have no language to describe so I shall not attempt that either. It was rather hard upon Mrs Lloyd <sup>121</sup> not to be a Gossip at last, after coming to Town on two false Alarms. The last time she was sent for, Major Lloyd had a smart fever, but as I was at farly [Fairlee], he insisted on her going for the day. However before she had rode two Miles, she met a Messenger, who had been dispatched to announce Miss Mary's arrival and she return'd with much pleasure.

I am sorry to say, my dear Polly, that I have little hope of seeing you in Cecil till late in the fall, if then. I regret its not being in my power to take a Seat with Nancy R[inggold]. which is an excellent opportunity, but you will allow it to be impossible when I tell you, there is hardly a well person at

<sup>118</sup> "Mrs. Livingston" is Anna Hume Shippen, who had married May 11, 1781 Henry Beekman Livingston of the New York family of that name, who was then living in Philadelphia.

<sup>119</sup> "Nancy Ringgold" is Anna Maria (1772-1817), the daughter of Thomas Ringgold of Chestertown, and his wife Mary Galloway. She married March 24, 1795, Col. Frisby Tilghman.

<sup>120</sup> "Miss Galloway's arrival," this refers to the birth of Mary, the daughter of John Galloway (d. 1810) of Tulip Hill, near Annapolis, and his wife Sarah Chew, already referred to in footnotes 30 and 83. She married the Hon. Virgil Maxcy (1784-1844), the well-known lawyer, who was Chargé d'Affaires to Belgium 1837-1842. She was the only child and inherited the celebrated Tulip Hill estate near Annapolis, where she and her husband are buried. Her tombstone states that she was born in Chestertown 1787 and died July 6, 1849. (See footnotes 83 and 108.)

<sup>121</sup> "Mrs. Lloyd" is a facetious reference to Mrs. James Lloyd, the writer's sister Betsey.

farly [Fairlee], black or white. Little Betsy <sup>122</sup> has had a remitting fever for ten days past, and I really begin to grow uneasy about her. Yesterday Sister Nancy brought Nanny <sup>122</sup> and Maria <sup>122</sup> up, because there was really nobody to attend to them at home and the latter had a chill and smart fever last night.

To go down, for I am in hourly dread of Sister Betsy's [Lloyd] getting sick. However independent of that reason, I am detain'd by another strong one, which is a probability of seeing Phil <sup>123</sup> in Chester Town before long. Tom [Tilghman] wrote me last Week, that a Captain Barton had just arriv'd at Baltimore, who told him that in August, Phil took a passage in his Vessel, and came on board with his Baggage, At night, the wind being ahead, he said he wou'd sleep on shore and left the Vessel, taking his Baggage back with him. In the morning he sent off a Boat, with a note, informing Mr B. that an unexpected event had oblig'd him to postpone his Voyage to America, but that he meant to come out in the Packet. Mr B. thinks he was deterr'd from prosecuting his Voyage by

<sup>122</sup> "Little Betsy" is Elizabeth (1784-1808), one of the twin daughters of the writer's sister Mrs. James Lloyd. This Elizabeth Lloyd married Philemon Hemsley of the Cloverfields family, and her twin sister Maria Lloyd (1784-1804), also referred to here, married William Hemsley (1766-1825) a brother of Philemon. Col. James Lloyd's eldest daughter, referred to here as "Nancy," is Anna Maria; she was born in 1782 and died in 1808; apparently never married.

<sup>123</sup> "Phil" is, of course, Philemon Tilghman, the writer's brother (1760-1797). He had been an officer in the British Navy during the Revolution and now returned to America for a short visit. About six months later he brought over to his Maryland farm, Golden Square, in Queen Anne Co., his wife whom he had recently married in England. She was Harriet Milbanke, daughter of Admiral Mark Milbanke, R. N., third son of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. He and his wife and children are constantly referred to in subsequent letters. Their children were (order uncertain) (1) Harriet Tilghman, b. ante 1788, d. s. p. 1856; mar. Rev. Richard Cockburn, Prebend of Winchester Cathedral and Vicar of Boxley, Kent; (2) Caroline Tilghman, b. about Dec. 1788, d. unmarried 1868; (3) Richard Tilghman II, mar. Augusta Elphinstone; (4) Emily Tilghman, d. 1818; mar. Jeremiah Hoffman of Baltimore; (5) Charlotte Tilghman, d. 26 June, 1838; mar. Aug. 1813, Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, Bart.

the Vessel's being but weakly mann'd, a circumstance which he says, was remark'd by Phil but that co'd not have been the reason, because if it was so, there was no necessity for giving any other. This account seems as if he was alone, tho' Tom <sup>124</sup> does not particularly say so, and yet from ev'ry other account we have the strongest reason to think Mrs Tilghman meant to accompany him. I wish I had heard nothing of it, for it has engross'd my whole mind for this Week past, and will continue to do so, till we either see him or hear from him.

I have not had a line from Henny since I left her, so that I am quite uncertain about her coming up. If she does not come, I shall think very hardly of her, as there is no one good reason to prevent her. She is the most incorrigible stayer at home I ever met with. Well, if ever I marry, I will shew her that it is possible to be a tolerable good Wife, and a member of Society at the same time—two things which (to judge from her conduct) she thinks totally incompatible not of my side [of] the question.

On my way from Talbot, I had the ill luck of meeting that abominable old winking Tommy Godlsborough, <sup>125</sup> at Miles River. The moment I saw him, I had a presentiment that it wou'd be worse for me. My dear Polly he is worse than ever. Not contented with worrying the Company in general with his *interregnum* observation, (which he did several times) he singled me out for the Victim of his vulgarity, for which if I forget him, may I be condemn'd for life to his counter part, if such a one exists. As my evil genius wou'd have it, Billy Goldsborough <sup>126</sup> ask'd us to ride and look at his House. From that one circumstance the Wretch took it into his Head, (or rather pretended to think so) that a match was in agitation,

<sup>124</sup> "Tom" is Thomas Ringgold Tilghman, the writer's youngest brother.

<sup>125</sup> "Tommy Goldsborough" is Thomas Goldsborough (1728-1793), the son of Nicholas Goldsborough. He married Catherine Fauntleroy, a niece of George Washington.

<sup>126</sup> "Billy Goldsborough" is William Goldsborough (1762-1826), the son of Robert and Sarah (Verbury) Goldsborough. He married, 1792, Sarah Worthington and removed to Frederick, Md.

and said such things, such shocking things as hardly left me the power of leaving the Room, which was all I had for it. To stay was absolutely impossible.

I suppose you heard of the grand fish feast, that your uncle James [Earle]<sup>127</sup> intended to give in Talbot. He had been a long time in high preparation, and gave a general invitation, but to his everlasting mortification, only eight Ladies, obey'd the summons and witness'd his Gallantry. When I was down, he told me that Werters [Werther's] sorrows were not to be compar'd to his,

[NOTE. The latter part of this letter is missing. It is in Molly Tilghman's handwriting.]

#### XIV

January 17, 1788

Tho I have been a long time without writing to my dear Polly, she has been very often present to me and I shou'd long ago have told her how truly I sympathiz'd in all her distresses, if a too great tenderness to my own feelings had not made me willing to put off what I knew wou'd give me pain, without being of any comfort to her. This indeed has been the true, and only reason of my silence, and as a natural, tho' not perhaps a very good reason, I hope you will admit of it. Few have had the opportunities of knowing the value, and experiencing the goodness of the dear friends you lament, which our family have had, and I am sure very few regret their loss more sincerely than we all do, but the same good providence which gave, has now taken them from this wretched World, and if a well spent life can ensure everlasting happiness, I trust they are now enjoying the reward of all their benevolence.<sup>128</sup>

<sup>127</sup> "Your uncle James" is James Earle (1734-1810) of Queen Anne Co. He had married Eleanor Carroll, Polly Pearce's aunt.

<sup>128</sup> This refers to the death of Capt. Michael Earle (1722-1787) of Swan Harbor, Cecil Co., and his wife Mary (1727-1787), the daughter of Dominic Carroll (d. 1736) and Mary Sewell. Husband and wife died in Dec. 1787



That you are all well has been a great relief to me, for indeed I had a thousand fears for your safety. My Heart has bled for poor Henny Earle. To lose two Parents at once, is a tryal which few are call'd upon to bear, but I hope her good sense, the sweetness of temper which has always distinguish'd her, and the kind attention of all her friends will support her under the severest misfortune she has ever experienc'd. I was in hopes of seeing her here some time ago, but if she is easier in Cecil, I am sure she ought to stay there till she can come down without making herself unhappy. Do give my best love to her, and tell her I hope she will always look upon this House as one of her homes.

I have been very unwell, and very wretched, all this Week. Phil left us on Tuesday, and the thought of my having seen him for the last time almost breaks my Heart. Before the time came, I did not think it wou'd sit so heavy on me but to part with a Brother for ever is indeed a hard thing. I almost wish he had never come to America, for while he was away, the hope of seeing him, was always a comfort to me but that pleasing hope is now gone forever.

As yet we have had very little satisfaction of our new House. We find it a very cold one. The last fortnight has been a very anxious and fatiguing one to me for I have been Nurse House-keeper and Mistress. Sister Nancy has been very sick indeed, more so than she has been for many years. Her disorder was the jaundice. She was taken the day after New Years day and was confin'd four days to her Bed, and ten to her room. Peggy Cam <sup>129</sup> was laid up at the same time with the same complaint. Within the last three days they have both got about again. The

within a few days of each other. They had no children. Their niece, "Henny" Earle of the letters, appears to have lived with them as an adopted daughter. She was Henrietta Maria, the daughter of James Earle (1734-1812) of Queen Anne Co., and his wife Eleanor Carroll, a sister of Capt. Michael Earle's wife.

<sup>129</sup> "Peggy Cam" [Camm?] cannot be identified. Camm was a well-known Virginia name, and there was a family named Cann in Delaware and later in Kent Co., Md.

former fully intended going to Cecil about this time but the Carriage is gone to Philad<sup>a</sup> with Phil and Billy, and she must defer her visit till the first of february. Old M<sup>rs</sup> Ringgold <sup>130</sup> is very well, and her spirits are much recover'd. She, my dear Polly is an example of resignation to us all—friend after friend has been torn from her till hardly any are left, but her fortitude still remains.

Johnny Relfe has not been well since Sunday. He has a bad cold which confines him to the House, and he was bled a few days ago which was of great service to him. I went to see him this morning, and found him reading in the parlor, and in good spirits. The Doctor has advis'd him to abstain from meat for some time and Aunt Pearce may depend on my supplying him with everything he wants or that is proper for him. I have sent him Honey, Apples, raisins, Water Biscuits &c and I shall be very attentive to prevent his exposing himself. I mention these things that your Mamma may have as little anxiety about him as possible. In a few days, I dare say he will be out, and then I shall often make him take a light dinner here. Farewell my dear Polly, do write to me, and be assur'd that to hear you are all well and happy will be always a great comfort to your truly affectionate

M. T.

XV

July 7, 88

I too, my dear Polly have miss'd many good opportunities of writing, but indeed I have not been able to help it. While Henny [Tilghman] was here I was almost always in company at home or abroad and the very day she left us we heard of Phil's [Tilghman] arrival; since which time I have been in so anxious a state of suspense, and expectation that I have hardly even thought of writing to any body out of the family.

<sup>130</sup> "Old Mrs. Ringgold" was Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Sr. of Chestertown, née Anna Maria Earle (1724-1794). (See footnote 5.)

Phil wou'd have been here a Month ago, but for the indisposition of little Harriet,<sup>131</sup> who has never been able to travel till now. She caught a violent cold off the Banks of Newfoundland, and was very ill when they landed. I have had three letters from Mrs [Phil] Tilghman, who seems very impatient to get here. They got to Philad<sup>a</sup> yesterday week, and meant to leave it last Thursday, which they did not, or they wou'd have been here before this. I have no words to express my astonishment when I first heard they were at New York. To you, my dear Polly I will own that my feelings were far from being joyful ones. I was indeed extremely shock'd. When Phil left America, it was with an idea of never seeing it again, which makes me fear that something disagreeable has happen'd. As yet we are all in the dark as he prudently defers all explanations till he can make them in person. Such has been our situation for the last Month and I need not add that it has been most harrassing. Every post we have expected to hear that we shou'd see him in a day or two and as often have we been disappointed. Since Saturday we have been in hourly expectation of them and of course constantly on the watch. Indeed I am almost exhausted. Every Carriage that I hear throws me into a tremor, but I have already dwelt too long on my own feelings. On Thursday Mrs Bordly<sup>132</sup> brought me a letter from Peggy Milligan,<sup>133</sup> who had just seen Mrs. Tilghman. She gives me a most flattering account both of her person and manners. Mrs Bond<sup>134</sup> was kind enough to insist on

<sup>131</sup> "Little Harriet" is Harriet Tilghman, the eldest child of Philemon and Harriet Milbanke Tilghman. She had apparently been born in England probably in the preceding year. She married the Rev. Richard Cockburn, prebend of Winchester Cathedral, and d. s. p. 1856.

<sup>132</sup> "Mrs Bordley" is probably Mrs. John (Beale) Bordley, Jr. referred to in previous letters. (See footnotes 60, 85 and 158.)

<sup>133</sup> "Peggy Milligan" is Margaret (b. 1756), the daughter of George Milligan (1720-1783) of Bohemia, Cecil Co., Md., and his wife Katherine Baldwin (d. 1760). (See footnote 168).

<sup>134</sup> "Mrs Bond" is doubtless Mrs. Phineas Bond of Philadelphia. (See footnote 171.)

their lodging at her House. Harriet <sup>135</sup> writes me that her circle of Visitors had been really brilliant, and her dinner invitations so numerous, that if she was to accept of them all, she shou'd be detain'd another Month. However she had declin'd them all, as she had a violent cold; and intended to get off with returning the visits only.

I was quite griev'd at your not calling on us when you return'd from Queen Ann's. Why cou'd not you do it? It is so long since I have seen you that a single day, wou'd have been a comfort to me. As to going to Poplar Neck this summer, it is quite out of the question, but indeed you must come and see us, and so must your Mamma. Have you no curiosity to see the sweet Harriet, as P[eggy] Milligan calls her? O that you wou'd but spend some Weeks with us. Your company wou'd be doubly valuable to us now, for indeed there is a doleful want of agreeable society in this Chester Town. Think of it my dear Girl, and try what you can do. I hope the pain in your face will not torment you much longer, a cruel pain it is, but I dare say [Dr. James] Anderson cou'd relieve you. As Henny Earle has lately written, I need touch but slightly on our late grand exhibitions. All other distractions of gaiety fell far short of this last one, but no wonder—Miss Banning <sup>136</sup> shone upon us, which accounts for half the tumult. Plays, Balls (yes Balls) visits and serenades, fill'd up both night and day. The vulgar refreshment of sleep, was not even thought of for one Week, and at the end of it, the gay ones look'd accordingly, pale and Haggard. Miss B's conquests were innumerable, tho in pity to the dying crowd she soften'd the blaze of her charms by constantly wearing a black gauze Veil. As beauty's are privileg'd persons, it was very well, otherwise it would have been quite absurd. Poor soul, I wonder she is alive. She was squeeze'd in all the Crowds,

<sup>135</sup> "Harriet" is, of course, Mrs. Philemon Tilghman.

<sup>136</sup> "Miss Banning" is Katherine Banning (1770-1855), the daughter of Anthony Banning (1740-1787), a wealthy merchant of Chestertown. She married, Dec. 11, 1788, Benjamin Chew (1753-1844), son of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia.



which with the heat of the Weather, and the flames that encircled her, was enough to scorch her to a Cinder. All this I have heard, for nothing did I see. I wanted courage to encounter the Crowd at the College, and we had so much company at home that I had no time to visit even if I had had inclination. From present appearances Key <sup>137</sup> will at last be victorious and really he deserves it, for I never heard of such unremitting assiduities. In public he almost grew to her, and their private tete a tetes frequently lasted till one and two in the morning. I assure you he is extremely agreeable, not very handsome, but an animated countenance, and a very good person, which is enough for a Man. He took his departure on Sunday, with a successful air, and many hints of a speedy return. I must not omit telling you that Hugh Sherwood <sup>137a</sup> came up a few days ago, spent an evening at Dr Scotts <sup>138</sup> in a large company, where he nothing spoke and took his leave the next morning with the comfort of having seen the fair one. You see he continues to act in Character.

Little Nat Levy <sup>139</sup> was over with the Army of Baltimore Beaux. He is dying for Miss Garnett, <sup>140</sup> otherwise the hap-

<sup>137</sup> "Key," the unsuccessful suitor of Katherine Banning, has not been identified. This may be his Christian name, or he may be a member of the well-known Key family of Maryland.

<sup>137a</sup> "Hugh Sherwood"—see footnote 58.

<sup>138</sup> "Dr. Scott" is Dr. John Scott, then a prominent physician of Kent Co.

<sup>139</sup> "Nat Levy" was Nathan Levy (1759-1846), then living in Baltimore. He was the son of Benjamin Levy of Philadelphia. His first cousin, Judge Moses Levy of Philadelphia, married in 1791 Polly Pearce, the recipient of these letters. Nat Levy became a convert to Christianity, joined the Episcopal Church and was buried in St. Paul's graveyard, Baltimore. He never married.

<sup>140</sup> "Miss Garnett" is unquestionably Anna, the only child of Thomas Garnett (died 1769) of Kent Co. and his wife Mary Smyth (died 1784). She appears to have been an heiress, as both her parents were dead, and she had inherited lands not only from her father, but from her mother's father, Thomas Smyth of Trumpington. She had probably married by 1790, as her name does not appear in the Census for that year. It would be interesting to know whom she married.

piest creature in the World. The most perfect laughing Philosopher I ever [saw]. His Sister Hetty <sup>141</sup> has lately been at the Bay Side with Mrs Carroll.<sup>142</sup> That reminds me of Henny [Tilghman],<sup>143</sup> who I heard from last Week, Poor Soul. She is decidedly *gone* to my great grief, and her own too. Only think of Mrs McIlvaine <sup>144</sup> being in the same way for the third time. It is really enough to distract her. Mrs Howard <sup>145</sup> had a son last Week and was well as possible. Mrs Bordley told me it was much believ'd in Philad<sup>a</sup> that Mrs Allen and Livingston <sup>146</sup> were to be married. Perhaps Aunt Pearce may know him. He us'd to be call'd english Phil by way of distinction, and was very intimate in the Allen family. He must be near fifty.

### Wednesday

I left you in a hurry yesterday to read a Letter from Phil [Tilghman], who will certainly be here tomorrow. He was detain'd by Mrs T.'s cold which was so bad she was oblig'd to be bled on Saturday which reliev'd her immediately. Tho' I am all impatience to see her, I am not without my palpitation

<sup>141</sup> "Hetty" is Henrietta Levy (1761-1816?). She was the daughter of Benjamin Levy and the sister of Nat Levy, referred to in footnote 139. She died in Baltimore, unmarried.

<sup>142</sup> "Mrs. Carroll" is Mrs. Charles Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll (1723-1783), Barrister, of Mt. Clare, Baltimore, the distinguished Maryland statesman and author of the Declaration of Rights. She was Margaret Tilghman (1742-1817), the daughter of the Hon. Matthew Tilghman and a sister of Mrs. Tench Tilghman (née Anna Maria Tilghman).

<sup>143</sup> "Henny" is, of course, Mrs. Lloyd Tilghman, the writer's sister. She had a daughter Mary, born Jan. 15, 1789.

<sup>144</sup> "Mrs. McIlvaine" is doubtless the first cousin of the writer, Mary Shippen, daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, and his wife Margaret Francis, who had married, Jan. 16, 1785, Dr. William McIlvaine of Philadelphia.

<sup>145</sup> "Mrs. Howard" is the wife of Gen. John Eager Howard; née Peggy Oswald Chew (1760-1824), daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew. Their eldest son, John Eager Howard, Jr., was born June 25, 1788.

<sup>146</sup> "Mrs. Allen and 'English Phil' Livingston." The editor has been unable to find a record that they were ever married. This Philip Livingston was probably a member of a branch of the New York Livingstons which lived in the West Indies.

on the occasion. As I shall be much engaged, you must not expect to hear often from me, but depend on my writing whenever I can. Don't however let your pen be idle, for believe me my dear Polly your Letters are most grateful to me on many accounts. If it is a good while before I again write, attribute it to necessity and not to the smallest want of attention in your truly

affectionate

M. T.

Love to Aunt and Nancy.

Mrs Lloyd was married in April to a Captain Beckford<sup>147</sup> of the Guards, an handsome Man of 22—with 2 - - [torn] Guineas a year.

---

## XVI

January 29 [1789]

Tho' I got your Letter, my dear Polly, at eleven o'Clock this morning, and have been earnestly wishing to answer it ever since, yet this midnight hour is the first I have had to myself; from which you may judge whether my silence has proceeded from idleness, or constant employment. Sister Betsy and Major [James] Lloyd spent the day here. When they went to Mr Nicols's<sup>148</sup> in the Evening, Miss T.<sup>149</sup> retir'd to her room, and a whist party cou'd not be made up without me. After supper Phil and Billy began a preachment about Mrs Haswell,<sup>150</sup> which

<sup>147</sup> "Mrs. Lloyd" is Mrs. Richard Bennett Lloyd, née Joanna Leigh. After her husband's death, which took place in Maryland, Sept. 12, 1787, Mrs. Lloyd returned to England and married, April 21, 1788, Capt. Francis Love Beckford, of Basney Park, Hampshire. (See footnote 25 and *Additional Notes* p. 241).

<sup>148</sup> "Mr. Nicols" is without question Jeremiah Nicols, a conspicuous resident of Chestertown. He married about 1772, Anna Maria, daughter of Col. Richard Lloyd of Kent Co. Mrs. Nicols was, therefore, a sister of James Lloyd, the husband of the writer's sister Betsy.

<sup>149</sup> "Miss T" is the writer's sister Nancy, often thus referred to facetiously.

<sup>150</sup> "Mrs. Haswell" cannot be identified. She was probably not a Mary-



detained me till ten minutes ago. So goes my time, and how can I help it? I should not mind being fully employ'd all day if I cou'd sit up late at night, but from that I am cut off by Sister Nancy's unconquerable aversion to any body's coming into her room after she is asleep. This very Letter will cost me a Lecture, but I will incur it for the sake of justifying myself, and I hope this vindication, will make future ones unnecessary. Sister N. has been a good deal at farly [Fairlee], and so often complaining when at home, that she has not divided the care of the family with me. Tis true Harriet has been very well, but you must know that the most favorable lying in brings a good deal of trouble with it, particularly at this season. For the first three Weeks I was not once out of the House. Indeed I was of such amazing consequence in the nursery, that nothing cou'd be done without me. You need not laugh Miss Polly, and accuse me of vanity. I can bring honorable testimony of my goods works, aye and of the necessity for them too. All this you will say is very true, but very dull also. I grant it, but you drag'd me into the detail by your uncharitable constructions of my silence. Our little Caroline<sup>151</sup> is a sweet Child, tho' the veryest fairy you ever saw. I have really seen a Doll as large, but she grows finely, and is extremely healthy. She is the picture of her Mother, from which you may judge of her pretensions to beauty. Her name is a whim of her fathers, who is hardly yet reconcil'd to his second Daughter.

He was in as terrible a friz on the occasion, as if a title and vast estate had depended on the birth of a son. Poor Harriet has been so unlucky within the last fortnight, as to have a sore Breast, which made us very uneasy. It gather'd and broke in three days, and was as light as a thing of the kind cou'd be but in my life I never saw a Creature so terrified as

lander, as the name does not appear in the Census of 1790. She is referred to again in the postscript of this letter.

<sup>151</sup> "Our little Caroline" is the second child of Philemon Tilghman and his wife Harriet Milbanke, who was apparently born late in the year 1788. She died unmarried in 1868.



she was. The idea of Lancets, Probes, and crooked scissors haunted her continually but happily none of them were necessary, and her Breast is now almost entirely well. I am writing on without saying a word of Henny, tho' I am able to give such satisfactory accounts of her. The 15<sup>th</sup> of this Month she produc'd a Daughter,<sup>152</sup> (yes, another Daughter) with as little trouble as might be. What shall we do with such a tribe of Girls? She is call'd after my Ladyship. Not Molly, nor Polly, but Mary, and I have the additional honor of being her God Mother. I hope Aunt Pearce will execute her Talbot plan. Henny will be delighted to see her. Indeed she ought to go. Chester Town, in point of gaiety has been much as usual this Winter, except our having no Assemblies.

Surely Henny Earle has not omitted telling you of our three Balls, at the Mr<sup>s</sup> Ringgolds,<sup>153</sup> and Dick Tilghmans.<sup>154</sup> The last was a very pleasant Evening. Polly gave us an excellent cold supper, and a profusion of Cake Almonds Raisins &c. They were quite family partys all Earles, Ringgolds and Tilghmans.

Late as it is, I must tell you that last night we were at a Ball at Petty Jacksons,<sup>155</sup> where we staid till one o'Clock. It was really a very genteel Entertainment. We had twelve Couples. I went determin'd not to dance, but who can resist the temptation of a superexcellent partner. It was not in nature

<sup>152</sup> "Mary Tilghman," the third child of Lloyd and Henrietta Maria Tilghman, who was born, as we learn from these letters, Jan. 15, 1789; probably died in childhood.

<sup>153</sup> "The Mrs. Ringgolds" doubtless refer to Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Sr., née Anna Maria Earle (1724-1794) and Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Jr., née Mary Galloway, who were both widows at this time.

<sup>154</sup> "Dick Tilghman" was probably Maj. Richard Tilghman (1746-1805) of Kent Co., a son of the Hon. Matthew Tilghman, and "Polly" is his second wife Mary, daughter of Col. Edward Tilghman of Wye.

<sup>155</sup> "Petty Jackson." In the Census of 1790 the name of Petty Jackson appears in Kent Co. as the head of a family. There is a Kent Co. will of an individual named Perpetual Jackson, dated Sept. 2, 1791 and probated Sept. 24, 1794, which bequeaths the estate to a sister Mary Jackson, subject to a legacy of 20 guineas to be paid to Thomas Marsh Chambers, son of Benjamin Chambers. The editor has been unable to determine whether Petty, or Perpetual Jackson is the name of a man or a woman.

to refuse Jack Chew,<sup>156</sup> with whom I danced three dances. We had some of the most capital figures I have seen for a long time. O that you had been there my dear Polly. I wish'd for you a thousand times tho' tis ten to one but your wicked comments wou'd have made me misbehave.

Fain wou'd I dissect Miss [Anna]<sup>157</sup> Garnett for your edification in the important point of fashion but a regular discription of so complicated a piece of work is more than I am equal to. Did you never of a rainy day, empty all your Drawers on the Bed, in order to set them to rights? If you can recollect the confus'd mixture of Ribbon, Gauze, flowers, Beads, Persian feathers and Lace, black and white, you will have the best idea I can give you of Miss Garnetts Hatt, such a Hoop and Handkerchief too was never seen on mortal Woman before. Upon my Life she was as complete a Carriature as any in our Hall. Mrs. Bordleys<sup>158</sup> Head, without a Hat, was quite equal to the other. The tremendous majesty of her tete, will never leave my memory, which with the fabric which was erected on it made her almost as tall as myself. As her situation prevented her dancing I had a great deal of sweet converse with her. When Aunt Pearce return'd from New Castle,<sup>159</sup> dare say she brought you a full account of Bingham's magnificent twelfth night. If she did not, draw on me for what I have heard. Can you imagine my dear Polly that I want to be reminded of my promis'd visit to Poplar Neck. Surely you know me better. If it depended on my inclination, soon wou'd you see me, but alas how few of our pursuits are directed by inclination. If I wanted an additional inducement to visit you, the alteration you tell me of wou'd be a great one. A succession of Beaux is pretty enough amusement in this dreary season and it wou'd

<sup>156</sup> "Jack Chew" is John Chew (1740-1807) of Chestertown, referred to more fully under footnote 101.

<sup>157</sup> "Miss Garnett"—see footnote 140.

<sup>158</sup> "Mrs. Bordley" is doubtless Mrs. John (Beale) Bordley, Jr.—see footnotes 60, 85, and 132.

<sup>159</sup> "The Bingham's magnificent twelfth night" (see footnote 99).

be doubly agreeable to me from the powerful charm of novelty. If it were possible to exchange some of our Belles for some of your Beaux, the Circles of both wou'd be much improv'd by it. Could not your ingenuity contrive it?

On new years day Miss Nevitt was married to Mr Steele <sup>160</sup> after a three years Courtship. Her reign has been brilliant, and she has clos'd it in very good time, while her train was undiminish'd. It is a nice point for a Belle to know when to marry, and one in which they are very apt. She understood the matter.

Pray what kind of being is this Jones <sup>161</sup> you mention? Not much I fancy from your manner of passing him over. I dare say it is near morning, so I will creep up to bed as silently as possible. See what I suffer for your sake. Indeed you must write to me oftener. I will make the best returns in my power, both in quantity and quality. I am not sleepy, but exceedingly dim sighted. My best Love to all from

ever yours

M. T.

Friday

Sister Nancy returns Aunt Pearce's Apron in the state she brought it. She found her own piece of Muslin not half large enough, and there is none in town to match it.

From a letter Major Lloyd got from Mrs Haswell yesterday, he expects her in this day's Stage. I hope she will suit them—but I have my doubts. There are symptoms of an Adventuress in her story. However, the Children are too young to be hurt by her if she should turn out worthless.

<sup>160</sup> "Miss Nevitt and Mr. Steele." James Steele (1760-1816) of Dorchester Co., and later of Annapolis, married Jan. 1, 1789, Mary Nevitt the daughter of John Rider Nevitt of Dorchester Co. They are the ancestors of the distinguished Maryland family of Steele.

<sup>161</sup> "this Jones" is probably a brother of Sarah Cantwell Jones (1768-1798), the daughter of Capt. John Jones of Newcastle, Del.; Sarah married in 1789 Robert Milligan, a brother of Peggy, referred to more fully in footnote 168.

Miss T. begs Aunt Pearce's acceptance of a common muslin apron. She is tired of the other.

## XVII

Chester Town May 8 [1789]

When Dicky Relfe went up I was at farly [Fairlee], which will account to my dear Polly for my not writing by him. I fear he did not know I was from home, and in that case you may perhaps have blam'd me a little for missing so good an opportunity. Since my return from Talbot I have had little leisure, and not much more inclination for my pen. The very evening I got home I took up the employment of Mistress, Nurse and Housekeeper. Sister N[ancy] and four of the servants were very sick, and poor Ike dying. To all this was added the shock I felt at being told what was poor Susan Tilghmans<sup>162</sup> real situation, which I never even suspected. O my dear Polly, what a fate is hers. We complain of the common misfortunes of Life, but how light do they all appear, compar'd to a malady like hers. That she is mad is past a doubt with me, tho' some of her friends think otherwise. It is too much to suppose that her extravagancies are the effect of either ill humour or caprice, for how truly infernal must that temper be, which wou'd make a person punish themselves, to torment their nearest friends. No, her senses are disorder'd you may depend on it, and God knows what will be done with her. She is perfectly sensible of her situation, and it wou'd half break your heart to hear in what forcible and affecting terms she describes her heartfelt wretchedness, her violent efforts to restrain those wild Sallies of it, and her despair at finding they are not to be restrain'd. Her loss of Spirits has frequently struck me during the winter, but little did I suspect the dreadful cause of the change in her.

<sup>162</sup> "Poor Susan Tilghman" cannot be identified with absolute certainty, but she was probably Susan, born 1774, daughter of James Tilghman (1743-1809) of Melfield, Queen Anne Co., and his first wife Susan Steuart. This James Tilghman was Attorney-General of Maryland in 1777 and Judge of the Court of Appeals (1804-1809).



Since tuesday Week my attention has been drawn from Susan, by Mrs Tilghman <sup>163</sup> who has been quite confin'd in a most suffering condition. Anderson <sup>164</sup> gave her Mercury for the disorder in her head, without telling her what it was. Of course she took no particular care, caught cold, and was thrown into a smart salivation, in which she still continues, tho' I hope the worst is over. A more dreadful sore Mouth, tongue and throat, you never saw. Liquids are all she has taken for near a fortnight, and very little of them, which join'd to a constant fever and excessive spitting has reduced her extremely. It is now five days since she has been able to speak at all, and writing for everything she wants is very fatiguing to her. We fortunately got a nurse for the Child a few days before her Mother was sick, or I don't know what we shou'd have done.

I have been very sick myself with a bad sore throat, which wou'd have laid me up at any other time, but Harriet was too ill for me to think of it. Mrs Ringgold, Nancy and Tom <sup>165</sup> went to the Bayside with Miss T. and have return'd in raptures with Talbot. They were ten days absent, in which time they were at eight different Houses. Debby Tilghman produc'd a fine Boy, the night they spent with her. I tell Cousin Polly she went there on an expectation of the frolic, but she declares off. On Monday Miss T. and all the Bayside family, except Henny are to be up. Nancy <sup>167</sup> stays some Weeks with us, and as Sister

<sup>163</sup> "Mrs. Tilghman" was doubtless Elizabeth, the second wife of Judge James Tilghman (1743-1809) of Melfield, Queen Anne Co.; she was the daughter of Kinsey Johns of West River, Anne Arundel Co.

<sup>164</sup> "Anderson" was Dr. James Anderson at this time a leading physician of Kent Co.

<sup>165</sup> "Mrs. Ringgold, Nancy and Tom — with Miss T," were Mrs. Thomas Ringgold, Jr. (née Mary Galloway), her daughter Anna Maria Ringgold (1772-1817), her son Thomas Ringgold (died 1818) and the writer's sister Nancy Tilghman (see previous footnotes).

<sup>166</sup> "Debby Tilghman" may be Deborah Tilghman (1741-1807), the wife of Col. Peregrine Tilghman of Hope, Talbot Co., and the daughter of Col. Robert Lloyd of Wye. There is no record of a son born at this time so the child probably did not reach maturity.

<sup>167</sup> "Nancy" in this case is doubtless little Anna Tilghman, now about three years old, the eldest child of the writer's sister Betsy Tilghman.

N[ancy] talks of returning with her, what chance has poor Mary of getting to Cecil. None in truth, or so distant a one that it is as bad as none. If I ever do get there, it will be hard to get me home again, you may take my word for it. Tell me a great deal of the dear Milligans.<sup>168</sup> Have you seen them often? I quite long to see Bobs choice. He is so good a judge of female merit, that I think she must be clever. What think you of her?

I must by no means omit telling you that our dear Brother Singleton has fallen in love and actually offer'd himself, his lands and Houses to—alas not me. I give you a day, I give you a week to guess, but you cannot possibly guess right, so I will tell you it is Harriet Anderson.<sup>169</sup> She has refus'd to be either his Dove or his Partridge, but I shall not be surpris'd if she changes her mind, on a serious consideration and re-consideration of his genuine worth. You need not laugh Miss Polly—such matches are not to be met with every day. The natural languish of his eye must be quite fascinating now it is heightened by “la Belle passion.”

Aunt Mary Ann and Molly<sup>170</sup> were well, when I came up. The dear Billy was well also, and in full strength of imagination, of which he gave some curious specimens. He spent two days at the Bay Side, when Phil went for me. The Consul Bond and

<sup>168</sup> “The dear Milligans” were the family of George Milligan (1720-1783) of Bohemia, Cecil Co., Md., viz.: Robert Milligan (1754-1806), whose marriage took place shortly after this to Sarah Cantwell Jones, the daughter of Capt. John Jones of Newcastle, Del.; Mary Milligan (b. 1752), who married James Cheeslie, and Margaret (b. 1756) and Katherine Milligan (b. 1759) who did not marry.

<sup>169</sup> “Brother Singleton and Harriet Anderson.” This refers to John Singleton (1750-1819) of Talbot Co. Why spoken of as “brother” is not known. His first wife was a second cousin of the writer. He married first, Sept. 14, 1774, Bridget Goldsborough, daughter of Nicholas Goldsborough and Sarah Turbutt, a sister of Mrs. Tench Francis, and second, Dec. 30, 1790, Anna Goldsborough, a niece of his first wife. This unsuccessful courtship of Harriet Anderson took place when he was a widower, and about eighteen months before his second marriage. Harriet Anderson may be a daughter of Dr. James Anderson of Kent Co.

<sup>170</sup> “Aunt Mary Ann and Molly” were Mrs. Robert Goldsborough (née Mary Ann Turbutt), the writer's great aunt, and her daughter Mary Ann Turbutt Goldsborough (1752-1811).

his Sister Becky <sup>171</sup> made us a flying visit last Week, on their way to Virginia. Only think of her riding from Philad<sup>a</sup> to Richmond on Horse back. It is but a mad expedition in my opinion. They spent but one day here, and a cruel one was it to me, for Harriet was in her Bed, my throat was almost clos'd up, and neither my father nor Billy were at home.

The Smiths <sup>172</sup> have at last mov'd off to Philad<sup>a</sup> fully reinstated in their long withheld rights and privileges. Becky has gone the Victim of despair at leaving dear Chester Town. Her sensibility, and sincerity are too much for one tender bosom. Either wou'd be trying but united they must demolish her at last. Sunday evening she paid me a farewell visit. After half an hour's pensive sentimental conversation in the piano tone, she gave me a tender embrace, hung her Head, shed a few soft tears, and faulter'd out a last sad adieu, with grace inimitable, while I flinty hearted wretch had not one sympathetic feeling.

Mrs Ben Chew <sup>173</sup> drank tea with me this afternoon. I have not been able to wait on her, tho' she has been a week here, but knowing my engagements she wav'd ceremony and accepted

<sup>171</sup> "Consul Bond and his sister Becky." Phineas Bond, Jr. (1749-1816), was the son of Dr. Phineas Bond (1717?-1773) of Philadelphia and his wife Williamina Moore. The elder Dr. Bond was the son of Richard Bond of Calvert Co., Md. Phineas Bond, Jr., was a Philadelphia Tory, who was made British consul after the Revolution with headquarters at Philadelphia. His sister Williamina had married Gen. John Cadwalader (d. 1786) and was probably living at this time in Chestertown. His "sister Becky" apparently never married. Mrs. William Smith referred to in the next footnote, who was also then living in Chestertown, was his mother's sister.

<sup>172</sup> "The Smiths." This refers to the family of the Rev. William Smith (1727-1803), president from 1780 to 1789 of Washington College, Chestertown. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and became the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania. After the British occupation of Philadelphia he removed to Chestertown returning in 1789 to the University of Pennsylvania. He married Rebecca, the daughter of William Moore of Moore Hall, Philadelphia. "Becky" referred to above is their daughter Rebecca (1772-1837) who married, May 10, 1792, Samuel Blodgett, Jr. of Boston and Philadelphia. Another daughter Williamina Elizabeth (1762-1790) married Charles Goldsborough of Horn Point, Dorchester Co., Md. See also footnote 76.

my invitation. Her complexion has not yet return'd but that is not much, as it is now past a doubt, that her prospects are daily encreasing. She was not pretty this Afternoon, tho' adorn'd with Pink Sattin Tambour muslin and Brussels Lace, all the most elegant of their kind. Ben is a pattern for all Spouses—so fond, so attentive, the lover has not given way to the Husband. I must conclude, or my Candle will leave me. Love to Aunt P. Don't forget to give me the adventures of the fair. I suppose you are stock'd for Life with bargains. I wou'd fain have been with you

Good night

Miss Pearce

M. T.

Poplar Neck

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES.

The editor of these Tilghman *Letters* wishes to take this opportunity to thank Miss S. E. Stuart of Chestertown, Miss M. H. Ash of Elkton, Mr. Percy G. Skirvin of Baltimore and Mr. Thomas De C. Ruth of New York for invaluable assistance given him in his task as editor. Without their help the identity of several Eastern Shore people referred to in the letters and discussed in the footnotes, could not have been determined. The following notes throw additional light upon a few points which have already been discussed.

*The Hermitage.* In the introduction to these *Letters* (pages 21 and 24) the old seat of the Tilghman family, *The Hermitage*, is referred to as being in Talbot County. It should have been explained that although originally in Talbot, since 1706 when Queen Anne's was formed, *The Hermitage* has been in the latter county.

*Pearce.* In footnote 2 (page 25) are sundry extracts from the Pearce family Bible, the entries in which have since been printed in full in the *June Magazine* (pp. 201-206). The wafered-in memorandum in this Bible in a mid-nineteenth century hand, is obviously a copy of an earlier original record and the copyist has made sundry errors which appeared in an uncorrected form in footnote 2. Thus while the date, March 6, 1776, of the marriage of Henry Ward Pearce, Sr., and his second wife Rachel (Francis) Relfe, there given, is known to be correct (as it is verified by the Pennsylvania marriage license), the copyist has care-

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<sup>173</sup> "Mrs. Ben. Chew" was Katherine, daughter of Anthony Banning (1740-1787) of Chestertown who had married, Dec. 11, 1788, Benjamin Chew, Jr. (1758-1844), son of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia.



lessly repeated this same date as that of the birth of their eldest child Maria Pearce, and this same error remained undetected and was repeated in footnote 2. This and numerous other errors, some of which have been corrected from other sources are referred to in the June *Magazine*.

"*Mr. Coursey*." In footnote 3 referring to "Mr. Coursey," who about 1782-1784 was a suitor of Hetty Tilghman (Letter I, page 27), the editor suggested that he was probably either Edward De Courcy of Queen Anne who married Henrietta Maria Nicols, or Capt. Thomas De Courcy who married Mary Wickes. The editor is informed by Mr. Thomas De C. Ruth a descendant of the latter couple, that Capt. Thomas *De Coursey* (at this branch spell the name) had married Mary Wickes some time prior to 1775. This makes it almost certain that Edward *De Courcy* was the unsuccessful suitor for Hetty's hand.

*Richard Bennett Lloyd* (1750-1787), son of Col. Edward Lloyd of Wye, who is so constantly referred to in these *Letters* (see footnotes 25 and 147), is usually said to have been a Tory who went to England in 1770 and became a captain in the King's Life Guards, returning to Maryland after the Revolution about the year 1782, where he died in 1787. The editor has recently had the military record of Richard Bennett Lloyd searched in the British Public Record Office with the following result. "Appointed March 26, 1773, Ensign in the 2nd or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. Joined his Regiment at the Tower as a member of Col. Wm. Gwyn's Company; stationed there until June 24, 1773. Stationed at Westminster from June 25, 1773 until his resignation, but was on leave from Dec. 25, 1773 to Dec. 24, 1774. In Lt. Col. Chappell Norton's Company from Dec. 25, 1773 until his resignation. Retired (per Army List and Commission Books) Sept. 14, 1775 and succeeded this day by William Hodgson." He does not appear as an officer in either the 1st or King's Regiment of Foot Guards at any time; or in the 2nd or Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards except from 1773 to 1775 as given above. It looks as if he did not serve against the Americans, but resigned at the outbreak of the Revolution. Where did he get the title of Captain, as he appears only as a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards?

*Sally Thompson*. In Letter X (see footnotes 70 and 94) reference is made to the approaching wedding of a Sally Thompson apparently to an unnamed former suitor of Polly Pearce. The editor suggested the possibility that the bride was the daughter of the Rev. William *Thompson*, a former rector of St. Stephen's Church, Cecil Co., although he had no knowledge that there was a daughter of this name. The editor has just been informed by Mr. Edmund Hayes Bell of Washington, that the Rev. William *Thomson*, D.D. (as the name should be spelled) had by his wife Susanna (died Mar. 1, 1801), daughter of the Rev. George Ross of Newcastle, Del., nine children, one of whom, *Sarah* Howard Thomson, born Mar. 16, 1770, married the Hon. James Hamilton of Carlisle, Pa. Is this the Sally of the letter?

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF  
DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXI, p. 213.)

Maryland Febr'y. 16<sup>th</sup> 1744

S<sup>r</sup>

Inclosed is the Deposition Concerning the value of the Goods in the Schooner Annapolis in her Voyage hence to Barbadoes in March 1741 concerning which I had wrote to you of the precedent December to procure Insurance to be made. The loss I then sustained in haveing no return by my Vessell ought to be considered as well as the Freight for the Goods Damaged that for Corn from this place to Barbadoes is 18s. that Currency  $\text{£}$  Bushell which is equal to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ s. Ster  $\text{£}$  and therefore am in full hopes of haveing that Considered in my Damage or to what end is Insuring I have paid largely but never Received nor should have Demanded if my loss had not been so Considerable, it has been now a long time on hand.

I directed M<sup>r</sup> Carrington to transmitt you the Sales of the Cargo with the other Papers all which I hope has been done as allso the needfull by him when in London.

If my Corn had arrived safe at that time it would have sold for five shillings  $\text{£}$  Bushell all which ought to be Considered.

If the Cost of this Corn may appear more than Common here, youl please to observe the Dearness and scarcity that year occasioned an Act to Prohibit the Exportation.

I hope you will do therein according to Justice and good Conscience I desire no other and in my Conception these will include what I have mention'd.

The Costs of transmitting the Proofs from Barbadoes and hence will amount to at least three Guineas, all which makes up a sum and should be a part of my Charge.

Mr. Carrington sold the Corn at more than valued by the viewers, but I ordered a fair Accot. to be rendred you of the whole Sales, I referr to your good Conduct.

To Mr Sam<sup>l</sup>. Hyde Merch<sup>t</sup>. in London  $\P$ <sup>r</sup> Biggs,  
Allingham & Randals mate.

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Annapolis in Maryland Feb. 16<sup>th</sup>. 1744

Sr.

I had some Intent of comeing to Europe this Shipping but am prevented by an Indisposition and the precariousness of the times, a great part of my Business to have seen my son and proposed somewhat for him, but have now concluded for him to come here by some of your Ships coming most Convenient to this Town, if Circumstances may admit either Biggs or Allingham would be most agreeable to me but Referr to your favour herein which I request as also to supply him' for any Reasonable necessarys while he stays and for his Passage, I have recommended Frugality which I hope he will observe.

I desire you will direct him to give you the value of any thing he may have on Board, and that you will have an Insurance to the full value that in Case any accident he may have something to Refit again and such expense or Premio charge to my Accot<sup>t</sup>.

I hope for your favour to him and that you will Recommend some Care to which of your masters he shall come with, in this as in all other my affairs I have great dependance on your Friendship. . . .

To Mr Sam<sup>l</sup>. Hyde Merch<sup>t</sup>. in London  $\P$ <sup>r</sup>. Biggs,  
Allingham and Randall's Mate.

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Mr Hyde

Invoice of goods for Charles Carroll

Iron Ware

6 good Well Steele Gardin Spades.

3 faggotts Blistered Steel.

- 3 faggotts German or Square Steel.
- 3 good Steel plate Cross Cutt Saw's.
- 3 good Steel Plate Whip Saw's.
- 12 pair Chain Traces.
- One Ton Iron Potts Well Sorted as to Size some Large.
- 30 Thousand 20<sup>d</sup> Nails Flatt point 10 M in a Casque.
- 20 M 10<sup>d</sup> Nails Flatt point.
- 5 M 30<sup>d</sup> Nails.
- One doz<sup>n</sup>. good Stock Locks with Iron Barrs Screws and Compleat.
- One Doz<sup>n</sup>. Frying Pans Sorted.
- 6 Grass Scythe Blades.
- 1 doz<sup>n</sup>. good Pad Locks.
- 5 M 6<sup>d</sup> Nails.
- 20 M 4<sup>d</sup> Nails.
- A good Strong Beam to Weigh a Ton of about 6½ feet Long to be well & Strongly made.
- A sett of Chains for the Scale Boards.
- A Smiths Standing Vice about 35 lb Weight.
- 1 Doz<sup>n</sup>. good Broad hoes.
- 1 Doz<sup>d</sup>. Weeding ditto.
- 2 Large Smiths Rubbers.
- 2 Large flatt Files.
- 2 Large half Rounds.

#### Linen Draper.

- 3 peices of good Strong Cotton Chex.
- 3 peices of good Linnen Chex both Sufficiently Wide for Shirting.
- 6 peices of English Duck or Sail Cloth of about 56lb weight  
    Ⓕ peece.
- 2 peices of good Irish Shirting Linnen of about 2 shillings  
    Ⓕ<sup>r</sup> Yard.
- 4 peices of Ditto of about 12<sup>d</sup> Ⓕ<sup>r</sup> Yard.
- One peice of Ghentish Holland or Cloth for Shirting of  
    about 3/6 Ⓕ<sup>r</sup> Ell.
- One peice Gulie Holland for Shirting of about 4/6 Ⓕ Ell.



One peice of Bird Ey'd India, Handkerchief.

One Peice of Cotton Romall Ditto.

One peice of Linin Handkerchief of about 8<sup>d</sup> ¾ Yard.

One peice of Corded Dimity.

One peice fine Plain India Dimmity.

2 pairs of Cambrick for Womans Handkerchiefs of about  
26 Shillings Each.

One peice of good Strong Cambrick and Thick for mens  
Ruffles.

1500 Ells or a Role of good Oznabriggs.

#### Woolen Draper.

Two peices of Drugget with Shalloone and Buttons, Silk  
& other things to match.

Three peices of Durey with Buttons Mohair & silk to Match.

One peice Dark Collour Bare Skin with Suitable Buttons  
Mohair and Silk and a piece dark Shalloone to Match.

6 pieces of Kerseys with Mohair of same Collour of about  
24 Shillings a Peece.

A peece of Buckram.

6 Yards Fine Swan Skin Flannel.

One peice Cloth Collour German Serge with Peice Shal-  
loone and Trimmings to Match.

200 Yards of good Welsh Cotton.

#### Shoe Maker.

A pair of mens Campain Shoes good Strong soals upper  
Leather good stronge Calf Skin short Eights, Four  
fingers over the Instep and three over the Toes 3 pair  
of Summer Shoes thinner Calf Skin upper Leather,  
the same Size.

6 pair of Shoes for a Lad 16 years old.

3 Black Spannish Leather Womens Shoes Middling four's  
high heele & Instep.

1 pair of handsome Genteele Silk Shoes the same Size one  
pair Toed Cloggs for that Size Shoes.

3 pair Black Spannish Leather Shoes small fives.

Two pair Genteel Silk shoes the same Size.

One pair of half Jack Boots to the Measure sent made  
Strong good Soals to withstand the Wett & Full Toped  
with Strong Spurs and Spur Leathers.

#### Hose.

6 pair of hose for a Youth 16 years old.

6 pair of strong Thread for Ditto.

3 pair of Mens good Three Thread Worsted hose.

6 pair of Womans Thread hose Middling Size.

2 Doz<sup>n</sup>. pair of Womens Yarn hose.

1 Doz<sup>n</sup>. pair of Womens Yarn hose Red & Blew.

2 Doz<sup>n</sup>. Mammouth Caps for Negros.

A Doz<sup>n</sup>. pair of Worsted Hose of about 3 shillings ₤ pair.

One Doz<sup>n</sup>. double Worsted Caps.

#### Hatter.

Two mens good hatts 8 Inches diamiter in the Crown Deep  
Crown at least 4 Inches and quarter.

Two Hatts for a Lad 16 or 17 Years old.

Two Doz<sup>n</sup>. Mens Large Felt hatts.

#### Haberdasher.

6lb Brown thread for Sewing Oznabrigs.

12lb of Thread of Diffrent Collours.

¼lb Sowing Silk Green pale Blue Rose and pink Collour  
& Crimson.

5 shillings in Diffrent Collour Worsted for mending Mens  
Stockings.

12 Shillings in Holland Tapes and other Sorts Wide &  
Narrow.

10 Shillings in pins of Diffrent Sorts.

5 Shillings in Needles of Diffrent Sorts.

#### Grocery.

1 bbl. double Refined Sugar.

8lb good Bohea Tea not to Exceed 3/6 ₤ pound in one  
Cannister.

½lb Mace.

½lb Nuttmeggs.

12lb Raisons put into a Pott & Tied down Wieth Leather.

12lb Currans in a Pott and Packed in the Casque with  
the Sugar.

2lb Hyson Tea.

#### Cutlery.

1 doz good Strong Butchers Knives.

I doz. Bone handle Knives & Forks.

1 doz. pair Mens Strong Shoe Mettle Buckles.

1 doz. pair Iron Shoe Buckles & Knee.

#### Druggs.

Mercurie Dulcis ℥ ℥ 3io

Thereia Venetie lb̄i

Opie Crudie op<sup>t</sup> lbss

Precip<sup>t</sup> Rubru lbss

One Yard Green oil Case or oile Cloth.

---

Maryland Annapolis March 11<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Lading for 14 Hogsheads Tobacco and  
Ton Pigg Iron in the Baltimore Jer. Bigg Master in the Sales  
of Which I hope for Your best Endeavour and the Nett Pro-  
ceeds of both Place to the Credit of my Account.

Pigg Iron we are told here advances in Price therefore may  
expect Your getting the highest that's given.

I desire you will by the first of Your Ships coming & Con-  
venient to this Place send me the Contents of the Inclosed  
Invoice of Goods and give such orders that they may be good  
in their kind make Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I  
may draw my Principall and Charges, and the amount of  
which with the Premio of such Insurance Charge to my Ac-  
count. . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merch<sup>t</sup>. in London ℥ Cap<sup>t</sup>. Biggs

---

Maryland March 10<sup>th</sup>. 1744

Sir

Inclosed is Bill Lading for Ton Pigg Iron in the Charles, Philip Allingham Master in the Sales Whereof, I hope for best Endeavours that altho it be not of the Baltimore Iron Yet I may have the same Price for it as I understand this Commodity Raises in Value and I take so much in the Iron Way purely for Encouragement of the Sales of Pigg Iron on this head I hope I Need not Enlarge as I intirely Rely on Your ffriendship in this as in other my affairs.

I desire that by the first of Your Ships which Comes Convenient this way You will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice of Goods & give such directions as they may be suitable in their kinds and make an Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I may draw the Cost and Charges the amount of Which goods with the Premio Place to my Account. . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merch<sup>t</sup>. in London ☿

Capt. Allingham.

Maryland Annapolis March 9<sup>th</sup> 1744

Sir/

There has been & will this Year be Shiped you Two hundred and Twenty Ton Pigg Iron from Benj<sup>a</sup> Tasker Esqr. and Co. in the following Ships—which I hope besides paying Your Ballance will Leave money in hand Vidz.

Ambrose Judd	50 Ton
James Hall	60 Do
Capt Brooks	30 Do
D <sup>ll</sup> . Russell	50 Do
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Tiffin	30 Do

---

220 Ton

I Request the favour You will by some of Your Ships Coming to South River or above that in our Bay send me the Con-



tents of the Inclosed Invoice and make Insurance on them that in Case of Loss I may draw my Principall money & Charges, the amount of which goods with the Premio Charge to my account.

As You or some in Your Family are Acquainted with the Genteeles Fashion I Request the favor that the Gown &c being for a Young Lady may be agreeable thereto and good in its kind.

The Mens Cloths being for myself hope You will order Your own Taylor to do the Needfull proper therein, and have them good in their kind.

The Mapps and Hoop petticoats with the Books will be sent in a Case or Chest or some good Package that may be Worth my money here. . . .

To Mr William Black Merchant in London

#### Prints.

Maps of Europe Asia Affrica and America of the best & latest Cutts and Largest (2) John Bowles at the Black Horse Corn hill (all Seperate).

Planisphere of the Teristrial Globe latest Cutt.

A Mapp of North Carrolina, by Edward Mosely made in 1743 dedicated to Gabriel Johnson Gov<sup>r</sup>. sold at the 3 Crowns over against Minceing lane in Fan Church street.

#### Book Seller

Present State of Great Britain Last Eddition Printed.

The Latest and best Eddition of the Peerage of England Scotland and Ireland pray Consult Your Book Seller to have them by the best Author.

The best Eddition of Plutaricks Lives in English.

Popes Works.

Dryden's Virgil.

A Flowered Silk Night Gown Salmon Collour Ground of about 10 s. 7<sup>d</sup> Yard made to the Measure Inclosed.

Two hoop petticoats to that Size.

A Girdle.

A Fashionable Tipit and Neck-Lace not Exceeding a guinea in Value.

A Nosegay Artificiall Flowers Six Shillings Value.

A Sprigg Jessamine of about half Crown Value.

One Suit of mens Cloths good Cloth of about Sixteen Shillings  $\frac{3}{4}$  Yard grave fashionable Collour Lining to Match with Two pair of Breeches made to the Inclosed measure. The Waistcoat to be full Long alltho Fashion to be Short.

A good full made New Markett Coat or what they Call a Horsemans Coat Double Breasted of good Drabb made Large Enough to the Inclosed measure to Wear over a Suit with Pockett Flaps and Pockett holes on the fore part but not in the Sides as often done, full Plated and Cape with a Collar Lined with Velvett.

Two pair of Breeches & a Waistcoat of a Drab Collour Cloth to Match.

Pray let some of the Cloths of both be sent and spare Buttons both Coat and Breast as they must last Long and be often Repaired.

Gloves.

half a Doz pair of Boys Colloured Lamb Topt Gloves for a Boy 16 Years old half a Doz Wash Leather Ditto for Ditto.

Stationary.

1lb Weafers.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb Sealing Wax some Black Sticks.

One Ream Writeing Paper ordinary.

One Ream good Writeing Paper.

2 Gross Bottle Corks.

Iron Munger.

2 Large Smiths Rubbers.

2 Large Flatts Files.

2 Large half Rounds.

6 Entring Files.  
 6 3 Square Files.  
 6 Round Edged Ditto.  
 6 Round Ditto.  
 6 Ratt Tale Files Ditto.  
 6 Smooth Files.  
 6½ Smooth Ditto.  
 4 Doz<sup>n</sup>. Gimblets, some Large.  
 A Large Smiths Screw Plate & Taps.  
 1 Doz<sup>n</sup>. Augers Inch & ¼ & Inch & ½.  
 10 lb 10<sup>d</sup> Nails Flatt point all to be Packed in one Casque.  
 6 Anchors 1£. 0<sup>s</sup>. 0<sup>d</sup> to 2£. 2<sup>s</sup>. 0<sup>d</sup>.  
 Two pair Silk Stockings to Match the Collour of the Cloths.  
 Two pair Worsted good hose to Match allso.  
 To Mr W<sup>m</sup>. Black & Mr Biggs, Allingham & Russell.

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Annapolis Maryland March 9<sup>th</sup> 1744

Mess<sup>rs</sup>.

Inclosed is the first of Exchange Charles Ewell on Hyde and Cooper Bristoll £317 with which I desire Your favour in Crediting my Account or Return by the first opportunity.

I desire the favour also You will by some of Your Ships Comeing Convenient up this Bay send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice and Insure on them that in Case of Loss I may draw my Principall money & Charges, and the amount of the same goods & Premio place to my Account on which if any Ballance shall be speedely Replaced.

I am to Request Your favour that the suit of Cloths &c be genteel grave good Silk and the other things Suitable in their kinds.

Pray favour me by ordering the Inclosed to be delivered by some Safe hand which will add to the favours Conferred on.

To Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Philpott & Lee Merch<sup>ts</sup>. in London.

A Suit of Cloths of a handsome Fashionable Brocaded Silk Grave but Genteel to the Inclosed Measure of about 12 Shillings  $\text{£}^r$  Yard.

Two fashionable Fans of about half a Guinea  $\text{£}$  peece.

Two fans of about five shillings each Fashionable & Grave Girdle to match the Silk.

12lb Hair powder.

6lb good Spannish Snuff.

#### Upholstery.

12 good Rugg of about 6 shillings Each.

6 pair of Blanketts of about 12 shillings  $\text{£}$  pair.

6 Ruggs of about 10 shillings Each.

6 pair of Blankets of about 12 shillings  $\text{£}$  pair.

6 Ruggs of about 10 shillings  $\text{£}$

4 pair of Green Harrateen Windsor Curtains with Lace of the Same Collour Plain made a Breadth and half in each Curtain and Two Yards half  $\frac{1}{4}$  Longe.

Two pair of the same Length and make of a Breadth in each Curtain 4 Vallons 4 foot Longe Each and Nine Inches Deep plain made and Laced.

Two Vallons Three foot four Inches longe and same Depth.

One Light Circumferrenter for Surveying Land with a Staff and Two pr. Chains Two square Flye or Needles Touched of about Three pounds Value Two Brass Scales and Two pair of Dividers and Two Protractors the figures and Lines on the Scales and Protractors to be plain and Large the Protractors Middleing Large the Scales about 12 Inches Long.

One pair Temple Spectacles made so as to take out and put in the Glasses with Two Spare Glasses to suit a Person from the Age of forty five to fifty.

To Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Philpott & Lee

$\text{£}$  Biggs Allingham & Randalls Mate.

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Maryland April 2<sup>d</sup> 1745

Sir

Above is Copy of mine as  $\text{of}$  date to which Request Your Compliance and that you'l deliver the Inclosed.

Pray if any Letters from M<sup>r</sup> Parris for me or from Yourself send them under Cover to M<sup>r</sup> Bennett.

To M<sup>r</sup> James Buchanan

---

April 3<sup>rd</sup> 1745

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Holland

I send this Sloop for what Corn you have and other Effects of M<sup>r</sup> Rumney's Sale to me which I desire you will send by her takeing the Masters Receipt for the same. I have engaged to pay for Freight of 400 Bushels Corn which I hope you will not be short in, the Remainder of the Goods you are likewise to Return and an Account that that Affair may be made up.

I hope you have gott all the Debts in Relateing to that matter and Particularly that of Cap<sup>t</sup> Horseys which I insist on as my Property as allso all the Rest since the date of my Bill of Sale.

I desire that you wou'd send me by M<sup>r</sup> Stoughton or Coll King what money you have of myne in hand on Account of my Rum or M<sup>r</sup>. Rumneys Sale as I do not Chuse to trust it by this Sloop.

To Cap<sup>t</sup>. Michael Holland Jun<sup>r</sup>. in Annamessex

Somerset County  $\text{of}$  Pat. Creagh's Sloop

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Annapolis April 7<sup>th</sup> 1745

S<sup>r</sup>

I wrote you of 9<sup>th</sup> of March last with an Invoice for some Goods pray whatever Fate or turn the Iron shiped may have send me them Goods and any Ballance shall be duely transmitted, and add to them Twenty pounds sail Twine.

Inclosed is Daniel Russell's Excha: on your self for Twenty

five pounds ster. w<sup>th</sup> which I desire you will Credit me in Acc<sup>t</sup>.

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black Merch<sup>t</sup> in London @ Russell,  
Biggs and Allingham

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Maryland April 6<sup>th</sup> 1745

S<sup>r</sup>

I have drawn the following Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> on you which I request you will pay in due time and Charge to my Acco<sup>t</sup>.

Viz 1744

Dec <sup>r</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup> my Exch <sup>a</sup> to Chas. L <sup>d</sup> Balti-			
more	7..	6..	8
To Ignatius Diggs	4..	7..	10
Feb. 22 <sup>d</sup> To Thomas Hynes	13..	5..	—
26 <sup>th</sup> To Geo. Harryman	45..	—	—
Mar. 29 <sup>th</sup> To William Wilkins	18..	—	—
To Peter and Dominick Joyce	}	8..	—
Value Rec'd of Jos: Hill			
	95..	19..	6

---

Inclosed is Cap<sup>t</sup> Jernigan Biggs Exch<sup>a</sup> on you for with which I desire you will Credit me in Acco<sup>t</sup>. I hope Effects in the Charles and Baltimore will get safe to you which with best Respects concludes me.

To Mr Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde Merch<sup>t</sup> in London @ Russell  
Biggs and Allingham

---

Maryland May 11<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

My affairs Require makeing use of your friendship w<sup>ch</sup> hope will be continued to me in paying the following Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> of this date I have drawn on you vidz<sup>t</sup> To Charles Lord Baltimore Eighty Two pounds Eighteen Shillings and six pence and to Joseph Belt Junior Twenty seven pounds

Three Shil. and nine pence both amounting to One Hundred and Ten pounds Two Shillings and three pence Ster which I desire the favour may be paid According to their Tennor and the same charge to my Acc<sup>tt</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> will add to your favours conferred on me. I shall be very glad to hear that the Baltimore and Charles are Safe arived.

To Mr Samuel Hyde Merchant in London ☞ Cap<sup>t</sup>  
Dobbins Coxin viz New York & Lloyd & Lee

---

Annapolis June 2<sup>d</sup> 1745

Sr

I Rec'd yours of the 16<sup>th</sup> of last month but lately and am well pleased that you are supply'd with a place more Suitable for ore than myne the Removal of your Hands and your own Letter may Convince you and the Gentlemen concerned how unequal in point of Equity your agreement with me stands, If you are loose and deem me bound, but you will be pleased to know that I do not understand it in that sense and that I conceive ye have broke thro' any that might subsist even on your side.

I shall not enlarge hereon 'till I see you but to answer that part of your Letter in Relation to the Sale of what Ore I may raise, I assure you in that or anything else in my way shall be glad to oblige you and the other Gentlemen, but a previous agreement as to price will be necessary.

The Bearer Mr Edward Rumney of this Town is going to your River to purchase Coal if any of your Sloops coming up this way can take it in he will be much obliged and proposes to pay allso for the Freight. In case the Coal be Reasonable I shall take it kindly that you will agree for two hundred Bushells for me and send it by one of your Vessells for which and Freight I will pay. . . .

To Mr Cha<sup>s</sup> Ewell at the Rapahannock Furnace  
Virginia ☞ M<sup>r</sup>

---

Annapolis Maryland July 4<sup>th</sup> 1745Gent<sup>t</sup>

I received yours of the 22<sup>d</sup> of Aprill six days past and shall by the first opportunity Your way Ship you Barr Iron of Mr Snowden's which I have taken in Lieu of Linthycomes Debt to you, which Debt I have made amount to Twenty pounds & Two pence our Currency and Iron at thirty five pounds like Currency  $\text{£}$  Ton on the Current Rate here.

If I had yours before Cap<sup>t</sup> Florence past this Port had given him Your papers Relating to Harriss's Debt which as yet have not received.

I shall on my own Account Ship you some Barr Iron by the first safe opportunity, and which shall be by Cap<sup>t</sup> Florence when he comes down if he will take it.

In Relation to Mr Janner If he will make a Conveyance of the Lotts Agreeable to that which I sent you changing therein what is to be Changed and a Power of Attorney Evidenced by some Persons comeing here it will be Sufficient since he has had a late Conveyance from Davison and Wife. In Mr Janners Deed I desire no other Warrantee than from him and any deriving from by or under him or his heirs but it will be Proper to take his Bond that in Case of Miscarriage he will Execute an other Deed, Your Exchange raises Very high but I must refer the matter to your good Conduct hoping you will act therein as for Your Selves but am in Expectation as Janner had part of the money he will not Insist on so high an Exchange as Three Hundred pounds as the Exchange was lower when he received it on the first negotiating Pray Conclude it as You seeme best and whatever remains due You shall be paid punctually.

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hutchinson and Goldthwait Merchants  
in Boston  $\text{£}$  Cap<sup>t</sup> Cha. Florence

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Maryland, June 29<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

Of this date I have drawn Two Setts Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> on you One payable to Darby Lux for Eight pounds Two Shill the other to Thomas Sheredine for Eleven pound Eighteen shill. both amounting to Twenty pounds w<sup>ch</sup> I desire the favour you will pay and place to my Account.

To M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Hyde Merc<sup>t</sup> In London ꝑ Cap<sup>t</sup>

Ogeleby & M<sup>r</sup> Dick in Cap<sup>t</sup> Lee

---

Annapolis July 7<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

I was in hopes to have heard from you by some from Your County Court in relation to the Commission from Chancery to Charles County which would have Your Assistance in the Execution of and which I hope You do not forget Pray would it be proper to know of Ye Gentlemen You proposed as Com<sup>rs</sup> whether they would Incline to serve before a Petition is Preferred for the Com<sup>rs</sup> if so I will referr to you to write to them and request your favour in not Loosing time therein Whatever Trouble you have on the ocation shall be greatly Retaliated. To Henry Darnall Esq<sup>r</sup>

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Annapolis July 30<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

When M<sup>r</sup> Carroll and myself came last from the Works M<sup>r</sup> Croxall shewed us a Stake put up by Colo<sup>l</sup> Hammond for a Place where he wou<sup>d</sup> Establish a Bounded Tree, suposed to be Cutt by some of the Companys People, he also shewed us the said Tree and its Plain that Putting up the said Stake would much dammage the Companys Intrest if Established which time and artifice might not, it is very hard We had not been made Acquainted therewith before. I must now on behalf of the Gentlemen desire you will Immediately on receipt

hereof take Rich<sup>d</sup> Croxall, Zachariah Maccubbin and if You Can D<sup>r</sup> Buchanan with you and View the said suposed Tree, and Stake and get all the Brush and Small Stuff that may Endanger are Cleered a way for three or four Yards about the said Tree as it lies but not meddle with the Tree or Branches thereof or those just about the root, and make such remark as the same may be again known but do not meddle with the above mentioned Stake, onely take notice of the scituation thereof.

I allso desire you will know of Zachariah Maccubbin in What manner the said Stake was put up or by whom and What he knows of the Cuting the aforesaid Tree or other Incidents relating thereto and acquaint me or some other of the Company as soon as Possible thereof.

Your Care herein will oblige the Gentlemen Concerned.  
To M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Lawson

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Sir

I believe you are not sensible that your People are Fenceing in the Street or you would prevent it, the streets are very bad so that when M<sup>r</sup> Bordley Incloses his Ground oposite to you we shall not have access to our Houses wherefore hope you will prevent so great an Inconvenience to the neighbourhood by leaving the common Street free.

July 31<sup>st</sup> 1745

To D<sup>r</sup> Geo. Stewart

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Annapolis, Mary<sup>d</sup> August 5<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir/

I Wrote you of the 16<sup>th</sup> of February last that I wou'd either draw for the Ballance in Your hands to Richard Bennett Esq<sup>r</sup> or have it in goods, but as M<sup>r</sup> Bennett did not want money Your Way and having an Opportunity, I have drawn on You of this date Payable to M<sup>r</sup> John Jones for fifty pounds Cur-

rent Money of Barbadoes at Ten days Sight which I desire you will Accordingly Pay and Charge the same to my Account I have drawn the Bills in four Bills and Mr Jones is mate of Capt William Scandrett in the Sloop Endeavour Mr William Govane of this Province Owner. I desire You'l be punctual in discharging them and Payment of the said fifty Pounds notwithstanding any thing in my said Letter of the 6<sup>th</sup> of february last.

I desire You'l by the said Capt William Scandrett in the Sloop Endeavour send me four hogsheads of good rum and Six Barrells of good Muscovado Sugar and the Cost of them also Charge to my Account. Your Punctual Compliance herewith Will oblige. . . .

To Mr Coddington Carrington Merchant in Barbadoes  
by Mr John Jones

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Annapolis Maryland 8<sup>ber</sup> 1745

Sir

Inclosed is the first of exchange John Ellis on You for £14.. 6<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> which I desire You will Pass to the Credit of my Account; and allso request Your favour in procureing your Book-seller to get the latest and best Edditions of the following Books and send them in one of Your first Ships comeing this way the cost of which place to my Account.

As the times are Very precarious and many of our Ships taken I desire you will send a Second Set of the same Books by an other good Safe Ship coming up to this part of the Bay Your favour will Oblige.

Virgilius in usum Delphini ☿ Lanson

Horatius Ditto.

Cesaris Commentarie 8<sup>vo</sup> Dr Clerks Eddition

Clarks Nepos

Salnot Suetonius

Terentio in Usum Delphini

Ciceronis Officia Edit. Oxon  
 Clerks Introduction to makeing Lattin  
 Kennetts Roman Antiquities Latest Edition  
 To M<sup>r</sup> John Hanburry Merchant & Cap<sup>t</sup> Ellis  
 in London

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Maryland November 20<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

On the 7<sup>th</sup> Instant I drew on you Two Setts of Bills of Exchange one payable to M<sup>r</sup> Onorio Razolini for Twenty four pounds Sixteen shill and six pence Ster. the other to M<sup>r</sup> James Johnson for Six pounds five shil both w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will pay and charge to my Account.

Inclosed are the two undernoted Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> when paid I desire you will place to the Credit of my Account. We much long to hear the Fate of the Baltimore & her Cargo from hence last Voyage.

Rich <sup>d</sup> Dallam on You	£13.. —
Geo. Buchanan on W <sup>m</sup> Black	4.. 3

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£17.. 3

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To M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Hyde Merc<sup>t</sup> In London  
 & M<sup>r</sup> Jo<sup>n</sup> Lomas

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## COLONIAL RECORDS OF CHARLES COUNTY.

CONTRIBUTED BY LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

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Charles County, in point of age, stands fifth among those of Maryland. Its settlement dates from about 1642, in which year James Neale received patent for 2,000 acres on the west side of Wicomico River. The region became a county when Governor Josias Fendall so declared it by proclamation of May 10, 1658. Fendall was a resident of the new county. There are older counties in Virginia and in Massachusetts, but there are probably few, if any, whose colonial records exist in condition as complete as those of Charles County.

As in other Maryland counties of the colonial period, government was vested in a group of commissioners who, in joint session, constituted the county court, exercising judicial power supplemented by a number of administrative functions. The clerk of the court seems, in the earlier years, to have kept only two current record books, one being the court record and the other a register of wills. The register books of wills constituted a distinct series from the beginning and eventually evolved into a set of probate records which were transferred to the custody of a special official. The court record also underwent an evolution but remained in the custody of the clerk who served the court sessions. The old-time court record is the initial phase of what are to-day usually termed the "land records."

In the earlier years the court record of the county had much the same form and character as the provincial court record made familiar by the published *Maryland Archives* series. Each court session was duly recorded, with the minutes of its proceedings. In the intervals between the court sittings the clerk recorded in the same book such items as writs issued, evidences of contracts, suits filed, post mortem inquests,

births and marriages, live stock marks, bonds filed, deeds, and mortgages. Deeds and mortgages at first were an inconsiderable feature of the clerk's records, but as time passed they grew slowly into the preponderating element of record work. About the year 1694 the clerk separated them definitely from the actual court proceedings.

The old settlement of Port Tobacco was for two centuries the county seat of Charles County. In 1895, following the burning of the court house in 1892, the county offices were removed to La Plata. Prior to this fire, in obedience to a state law, the land records had been removed, in 1889, to the custody of the state offices at Annapolis. They were there in safety when the court house burned. Incidentally, while there they received a much needed rehabilitation of bindings. In 1914 the records were restored to the county. The new court house erected at La Plata after the fire was provided with fire-proof quarters for the county records, but the shelves are now nearly filled and will soon be inadequate. Under the present clerk of the circuit court the record room is kept in a cleanly and orderly condition, and the records may be consulted with ease and comfort.

Although the deeds and mortgages were differentiated in 1694 into a new set of records, the colonial record books constitute a single series for reference purposes. Apparently the books had at first no volume indicata but, at some time in the 17th century, each was assigned a distinguishing letter. In 1702 when the alphabet was exhausted the clerk of that day began the next volume as Liber A No. 2, and a second alphabet series was begun. In 1752 Liber A No. 3 was duly used to begin a third alphabet of books. The colonial period closed a little before it became necessary to begin the fourth alphabet. There is no Liber J in the colonial series, because of the old-time view that I and J were varied forms of one letter. The indexes in the older books show that U and V were viewed similarly, and there is no Liber U in the first two

alphabets. In 1761, however, the indexer of the time entered the two letters separately, and the third alphabet has Liber U.

No less than 90 volumes of the colonial period yet exist in the county's archive rooms, most of them in good condition. Following is a detailed statement.

Liber A 1658, evidently corresponding to A No. 1, is yet in its original parchment binding, somewhat broken. It contains court records from session of June 4, 1658, to that of October 2, 1662. Its leaves are numbered by a modern hand as 259 pages. Some leaves were lost before this numbering was made. Governor Fendall presided at the county court sessions until Governor Philip Calvert assumed office November 19, 1660, and declared Fendall a rebel against the lord proprietor. Calvert's various proclamations are duly recorded. He appointed a new court by commission of January 12, 1660-61. The record book was evidently once a mercantile account book, pressed into public service. Six of its pages bear debit and credit accounts of 1648 to 1651 with "Mr. Turgis," "Mr. Robert Maning," and "Mr. Willcocks." This volume was placed in custody of the Maryland Historical Society some forty years ago by an attorney of the county and has only lately been reclaimed.<sup>1</sup>

Liber B No. 1, marked "1662 to 1665," has numbered folios, representing 528 pages. It contains the general court record, embracing land papers. The earliest court session is that of November 4, 1662, and the last that of December 7, 1665, with 17 intervening sessions.

Liber C No. 1, marked "1665 to 1668," has 275 pages bearing page numeration. It is a general record embracing court sessions beginning with March 13, 1665-66 and closing with June 9, 1668. On page 252 are entered 39 vital record items ranging from 1663 to 1667.

Liber D No. 1, marked "1668 to 1670," has been created by binding together two early record books of unlike sizes. The larger of the component books is a court record of sessions from September 8, 1668, to September, 1670. By careless rebinding of its 170 pages, the sequence has been largely lost. The smaller book has 80 pages of indentures, mostly dated in 1670.

Liber E No. 1, marked "1670 to 1674," carries folio numbers for 31 folios, then omits them for a time, then renews numbering by placement of duplicate numbers on each couplet of even and odd pages. It contains the court record from the session of January 10, 1670-71, to that of August 11, 1674. The title-page with backing record is missing.

Liber F No. 1, marked "1674 to 1676," has 244 pages of court record, beginning with session of September 8, 1674, and closing with that

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<sup>1</sup> See following article.

of November 14, 1676. An index has been made, apparently contemporary. From this time onward the indexing of the record books is more or less persistent.

Liber G No. 1, marked "1676 to 1678," contains the usual court record, covering 165 pages, from the session of January 9, 1676-77, to that of June 11, 1678.

Liber H No. 1, marked "1678 to 1680," has 350 pages of the usual court record, beginning with session of August 13, 1678, and closing with session record of August 10, 1680, broken by exhaustion of space.

Liber I No. 1, marked "1680 to 1682," of 343 pages, opens with the continuation of the session of August 10, 1680, and closes with the session of August 8, 1682.

Liber K No. 1, marked "1682 to 1684," contains 433 pages of court record, beginning with session of November 14, 1682, and closing with that of September 9, 1684.

Liber L No. 1, marked "1684 to 1685," contains 291 pages devoted to the usual court record from the session of November 11, 1684, to that of August 11, 1685. Following this come 117 more pages of "perpetuall lawes" of the colony, giving the text of about 110 colonial statutes then in force.

Liber M No. 1, marked "1685 to 1686," has 263 pages of the usual court record, extending from the session of November 12, 1685, to that of November 9, 1686.

Liber N No. 1, marked "1686 to 1687," of 340 pages, is another regular court record, beginning with session of December 14, 1686, and closing with that of June 12, 1688; not completed.

Liber O No. 1, marked "1687," is a small book of 77 pages supplementing N-1. For some reason the clerk of that day entered separately in it the writs and actions filed for the court sessions of August 9, 1687, November 8, 1687, and March 13, 1687-88.

Liber P No. 1, marked "1688-1689," is a court record of 212 pages, completing the unfinished record of June 12, 1688, and closing with that of March 11, 1689-90. The book has nine pages bearing 257 entries of vital records ranging from 1654 to 1689.

Liber Q No. 1, marked "1689 to 1692," opens with 65 pages of county court actions on estate settlements, from the session of March 11, 1689-90 to that of March 14, 1692-93. Next follow 57 pages of segregated land conveyances, 1694 to 1697. Next come 26 pages of vital records carrying 409 items ranging from 1654 to 1706, but mostly of 1692 to 1695.

Liber R No. 1, marked "1690 to 1692," has 549 pages of the usual court record, from session of June 10, 1690, to that of January 10, 1692-93.

Liber S No. 1, marked "1692 to 1694," has 432 pages of court record, from session of January 31, 1692-93, to that of November 10, 1694.



Liber T No. 1, is a missing volume which disappeared prior to 1889. Presumably it held court records of the sessions from January, 1694-95, to March, 1695-96. For land conveyances, however, the clerk made a separate record in an unused portion of Q-1. From this time onward the land indentures have been kept separate from the regular court register.

Liber V No. 1, marked "1696 to 1698," is a court record of 464 pages, extending from the session of June 9, 1696, to that of November 8, 1698.

Liber W No. 1, is a missing volume, lost before 1889. It probably contained land indentures recorded from 1697 to 1702, following those in Q-1.

Liber X No. 1, marked "1698 to 1699," has 375 pages devoted to court records from the session of January 10, 1698-99, to that of March 12, 1699-1700. Brittle paper in this volume has broken in many places, and needs attention.

Liber Y No. 1, marked "1699 to 1701," has 370 pages of court record for sessions from March 12, 1699-1700, which was uncompleted in X-1, to that of January 13, 1701-02.

Liber Z No. 1, marked "1703 to 1706," contains 276 pages of land indentures, the first bearing date of March, 1701-02, the last that of January, 1705-06.

Liber A No. 2, marked "1701 to 1703," has 463 pages of court record, from session of March 10, 1701-02, to that of June 13, 1704.

Liber B No. 2, marked "1704 to 1710," is a tome of 819 pages, containing the court record from session of August 8, 1704, to that of August 8, 1710.

Liber C No. 2, marked "1706 to 1711," has 269 pages of land indentures, from 1706 to 1712. Up to this time the clerks had entered land papers without stating date of making record. On page 142 of this book the clerk began, on August 25, 1709, to indicate regularly the recording dates. The book closes with record of February 22, 1711-12.

Liber D No. 2, marked "1710 to 1713," contains 259 pages of court record, from session of November 14, 1710, to that of August 14, 1711. After this is a separately paged section, with 84 pages of land indentures recorded from March 3, 1711-12, to March 17, 1713-14.

Liber E No. 2, marked "1711 to 1715," has 509 pages of court record, extending from session of November 13, 1711, to that of June 14, 1715. This book is unfit for handling, because of brittle paper. About 160 pages are seriously broken.

Liber F No. 2, marked "1714 to 1716," has three separately paged sections. First come 219 pages of colonial statutes of 1640-1688. Next are 202 pages of statutes of 1692-1694. Following are 97 pages of land indentures recorded from March 26, 1714, to March 20, 1715-16.

Liber G No. 2, has been missing from some time prior to 1889. Apparently it contained the court record from the session of August, 1715, to that of June, 1717.

Liber H No. 2, marked "1716 to 1722," contains 490 pages of land indentures recorded from March 20, 1715-16, to April 2, 1722.

Liber I No. 2, marked "1717 to 1720," has 353 pages of court record, covering sessions from August 13, 1717, to June 14, 1720. The first ten leaves are nearly destroyed.

Liber K No. 2, marked "1720 to 1722," has 348 pages of court record, covering sessions from August 9, 1720, to August 14, 1722.

Liber L No. 2, marked "1722 to 1729," has 469 pages of land indentures recorded from April 9, 1722, to March 25, 1728-29.

Liber M No. 2, marked "1729 to 1733," has 339 pages. Pages 1-150 contain the minutes of the commissioners for ascertaining property bounds. These minutes run from 1717 to 1721, and were apparently recorded about March, 1722. At the close of the volume are four pages recording sessions of the commissioners of review on March 15 and June 2, 1720. Pages 151-335 contain land indentures recorded from April 16, 1729, to September 18, 1733.

Liber N No. 2, marked "1723 to 1724," has 476 pages of court record covering sessions from November 13, 1722, to March 9, 1724-25.

Liber O No. 2, marked "1734 to 1743," is a record of land indentures, originally bearing records from September 19, 1733, to about July, 1743, and having probably about 600 pages. Considerable sections of the book are now missing. A separate volume has, in 596 pages, a modern transcript of 489 pages of the older book, including some of the portions that are no longer existing in the original. Considering the sequence of record dates, it seems probable that this book was formerly S-2 and has at some past time been erroneously marked O-2. The original O-2 may have been a tobacco inspection record or some other special record, for there is no gap, in either indentures or court series, to which O-2 may be assigned.

Liber P No. 2, marked "1725 to 1727," has 531 pages of court record, extending from session of June 8, 1725, to that of June 13, 1727.

Liber Q No. 2, marked "1727 to 1731," has 554 pages of court record, covering sessions from August 8, 1727, to June 8, 1731.

Liber R No. 2, marked "1731 to 1734," has 558 pages of court record, from session of August 10, 1731, to that of November 12, 1734.

Liber S No. 2, is a missing volume, unless, as suggested, the present O-2 is the original S-2. The opening date of that volume, September 19, 1733, fits properly in sequence for S-2.

Liber T No. 2, marked "1734 to 1738," has 561 pages of court record for sessions from March 11, 1734-35, to that of June 12, 1739.

Liber V and W No. 2 are not now known under those symbols. One of them without doubt is identical with an unlettered volume still extant. The other is lacking and apparently cannot be identified as to contents. The existing unlettered volume is marked "1741 to 1743," and is a court record. Pages 1-218, now missing, presumably covered the sessions from August, 1739, to March, 1740-41. Pages 219-755 remain, showing the sessions from June 9, 1741, to March 13, 1743-44.

Liber X No. 2, marked "1743 to 1744," is a small book of 177 pages containing land indentures recorded from July 29, 1743, to January 21, 1744-45.

Liber Y No. 2 is probably identical with an existing unlettered volume marked "1744 to 1745," and containing the court record. Of its 598 pages, the first 6 are now missing. The book covers the sessions from June, 1744, to March 11, 1745-46. It may have included also the sessions from the latter date to November, 1746, now missing.

Liber Z No. 2, marked "1744 to 1752," had 551 pages of land indentures recorded from February 5, 1744-45, to May 16, 1752. The first two pages are missing.

Liber unlettered, marked "1746 to 1747," is a court record covering sessions from that of March 10, 1746-47, to that of March 8, 1747-48. It has 420 pages in good condition, followed by 8 pages in fragments. The volume probably never had a symbol. The clerk of that day, having reached Z-2 seems to have postponed starting a new alphabet until required by a new indentures book. Meanwhile at least three books of court record were used.

Liber unlettered, marked "1748 to 1750," is a court record. Pages 1-270 are missing. They probably covered sessions from June, 1748, to March 14, 1748-49. Pages 271-734 are present, opening with part of March 14, 1748-49, and extending to June 12, 1750, some leaves of which seem to be missing.

Liber unlettered, marked "1748 to 1754," has 171 pages containing tobacco inspection records relating to court orders, official bonds, and proceedings of the tobacco inspectors.

Liber unlettered, marked "1750," is a court record volume with 58 pages blank. It has 151 pages of records of the sessions from that of June 12, 1750, to that of November 13, 1750.

Liber A No. 3, marked "1753 to 1756," is a book of land indentures bearing the added designation "Part 2." It originally had 528 pages containing documents recorded from April 20, 1752, to August 7, 1756. Pages 1-65 are missing. Another volume, designated A No. 3, Part 1, is a modern transcript containing in 134 pages the entries of pages 1-114 in the original volume, extending from April 20, 1752, to August 4, 1753.

- Liber B No. 3, marked "1752 to 1753," has 501 pages of court records, extending from session of April 6, 1752, to that of March 13, 1753.
- Liber C No. 3 is a missing volume and contents are not known. There are no gaps in either court or indenture records to which it could have corresponded.
- Liber D No. 3, marked "1753 to 1754," is a court record volume covering sessions from June, 1753, to that of November 12, 1754. Pages 1-66, containing much of the June, 1753, session are missing. Pages 67-479 are preserved. Some part of the November, 1754, session is missing at the close of the volume.
- Liber E No. 3, marked "1755 to 1756," is a court record covering sessions from March, 1755, to that of March 9, 1756. Pages 1-34 are missing. Pages 35-500 are present. Some closing pages may be lacking.
- Liber F No. 3, marked "1756 to 1757," is a court record of 655 pages for sessions from June 8, 1756, to August 9, 1757.
- Liber unlettered, marked "1756 to 1769," has 163 folios of tobacco inspection records. Some 20 folios are missing. About 50 folios bear an erratic page numeration, and the remainder are without numbers. It contains entries from November, 1756, to November, 1769. It is barely possible that this is identical with C-3, now considered missing.
- Liber G No. 3, marked "1756 to 1761," is a book of 542 pages of land indentures recorded from September 15, 1756, to May 4, 1761.
- Liber H No. 3, marked "1757 to 1758," is a court record of 646 pages, with the sessions from November 8, 1757, to that of November 9, 1758, which continues into the next volume.
- Liber I No. 3, marked "1759 to 1760," has 595 pages of court record covering the remainder of the session of November 9, 1758, and extending to that of June 10, 1760.
- Liber K No. 3, marked "1760 to 1762," is a court record book of 636 pages with sessions of August 10, 1760, to June 9, 1762. Much of this book is in extremely bad condition, due to brittle paper that breaks with every use of the volume. It is unfit for handling.
- Liber L No. 3, marked "1761 to 1765," is an indentures record of 683 pages of which the first 68 pages are missing. Those papers recorded from January 2, 1762, to June 12, 1765, are present. This volume has gone far toward total wreck. Nearly every leaf seems to be broken, and it is impossible to use it without adding to the destruction.
- Liber M No. 3, marked "1762 to 1764," is a court record of 722 pages containing sessions from August 10, 1762, to August 14, 1764.
- Liber N No. 3, marked "1764 to 1766," is a court record of 823 pages. It continues the session record for August 14, 1764, and extends to that of June 10, 1766.



- Liber O No. 3, marked "1765 to 1770," is a book of 738 pages containing land indentures recorded from October 19, 1765, to August 4, 1770.
- Liber P No. 3, marked "1766 to 1767," contains 728 pages of court record beginning with session of August 12, 1766, and closing with part of that of November 13, 1767.
- Liber Q No. 3, marked "1768 to 1770," has 612 pages of court record, completing the session of November 13, 1767, and extending to that of March 13, 1770.
- Liber R No. 3 has been missing as far back as 1889. It probably was the tobacco inspection record of 1770 to 1774.
- Liber S No. 3, marked "1770 to 1775," is a land indentures record of 625 pages, of which pages 1-91 are missing, and also some at the end. Those present cover records made from January 9, 1771, to March 13, 1775. The missing ones probably began with August, 1770.
- Liber T No. 3, marked "1770 to 1772," is a court record covering the sessions from June 12, 1770, to March 10, 1772. Its pages are numbered from 1 as far as page 637. About 200 pages more bear no enumeration.
- Liber U No. 3, marked "1772 to 1773," is a court record of 752 pages containing sessions from August 11, 1772, to that of November 9, 1773.
- Liber V No. 3, marked "1775 to 1782," is a land indentures record, pages 1-6 are missing but a stray leaf lying in O-3 probably accounts for two of them. The remainder of the 625 pages show records made from July 12, 1775, to October 10, 1782.
- Liber W No. 3, marked "1773 to 1774," has 752 pages of court record, continuing sessions of November 9, 1773, and extending to that of November 7, 1774.
- Liber X No. 3, marked "1775 to 1778," has 767 pages of court record, with sessions from that of November 7, 1774, continued, to that of August 10, 1778. In this book are 22 pages bearing lists of some 400 residents of the county who were called upon to take allegiance in March, 1778, to the new revolutionary government. The book has been damaged somewhat by much consultation of these.
- Liber Y No. 3, marked "1774 to 1786," is a tobacco inspection record book of small size, with the usual content of court orders, bonds, etc. Its opening entries are of November, 1774.

The probate records of Charles County are in the office of the register of wills at La Plata, occupying a fireproof room adjacent to that where the land records are kept. These records occupied a wing of the old court house at Port Tobacco and were rescued therefrom while the old court house was

burning. The existing volumes are in good condition, several of them still in their original parchment bindings. They are here listed briefly.

Libers of wills recorded:

1665 to 1708, book A No. 2.	1752 to 1767, book AD No. 5.
1704 to 1733, book AB No. 3.	1767 to 1777, book AE No. 6.
1734 to 1752, book AC No. 4.	1777 to 1782, book AF No. 7.

Libers of inventories:

1677 to 1717.	1753 to 1766, book No. 4.
1717 to 1735.	1766 to 1773.
1735 to 1752.	1774 to 1775, book No. 6.

Liber of accounts of sales:

1708 to 1738, book No. 7.

Libers of administrators' accounts:

1716 to 1718, book J.	1770 to 1777, book No. 10.
1738 to 1759, book No. 8.	
1760 to 1766.	

## THE BEGINNINGS OF CHARLES COUNTY.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

A yellow folio book of 270 pages, bound in vellum, was brought to Maryland within a few years of the first settlement of the Province. The owner intended to use it as a ledger and recorded in it that Willcock's ship brought him in 1649 a load of fuller's earth which cost him £1120. Robert Maning brought him in October 1648, 29½ half butts of currants for which he should have paid £1433..11..0, but the currants "fell bad" and an allowance of £230..19..0 was made on that account. In November 1649, he received Sturgis's goods among which were 3000 pounds of shot and a hogshhead of glow for which thousands of pounds were paid and against which entries of sales were charged until March 1650.

Then the book remained unused until Charles County was formed at which time the volume proved a convenient one. It was turned upside down and was used for the County records from May 25, 1658, until November 1662, when it was filled.

It was kept in the County Clerk's office until September 13, 1886, when it was deposited by Vivian Brent in the Library of the Maryland Historical Society.

The first page states that the volume contains the "Records for Charles Countie within the Province of Mariland. It being erected into A Countie by the Hon'ble Josias Fendall Esq & Gov'r of the Sayd Province, May 1658."

A previous Charles County had been established in 1650 with different boundaries (*Md. Archives*, 3 Council, 261), but had disappeared in the troublous times that followed. Just when this new Charles County was established is uncertain. On May 10, 1658, Governor Fendall issued a commission in the Lord Proprietary's name to Messrs. John Hatch, James Lindsay, Henry Adams, Edward Parks, James Walker and Robert Hemby as Commisisoners to keep the peace in Charles County which is erected by the same document (*Md. Archives*, 41 Prov. Ct. 87) with the following boundaries: "West Wicocomoco River, up to the head thereof, and South with Potowneck River from the mouth of Wicocomoco up as high as any Plantation now under our government is seated, And from thence with a right line drawn from such plantation as afore-said to the head of Wicocomoco River." The tract with these curious boundaries is named "in honor of our only son and heir apparent, Charles Calvert, Esquire." The Commission gives the Commissioners authority to try and decide all criminal cases provided they do not "take life or member but send prisoners in case of crimes deserving such condign punishment to the Provincial Court." They could hear and decide all civil cases where "the thing in action doth not exceed the value of 3000 pounds of tobacco," in which civil causes John Hatch should preside as judge," unless some one of our Council be then in Court." Capt. Nicholas Gwyther was appointed sheriff of both St. Mary's and Charles Counties with the usual powers (*Md. Archives*, 41 Prov. Ct. 86, 88).

Before this time, however, on April 24, Mr. George Goodrick of Portobacco received letters of administration upon the

estate of Capt. William Lewis, whose widow, Ursula, Goodrick had married, and in the letters granted he is styled as of "Charles County" (*Md. Archives*, 41 Prov. Ct. 58). On March 24, 1657-8, writs were sent out for the election of an Assembly by Governor Fendall (41 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Ct. 61-62), and we are told that, on April 10, Mr. John Hatch was chosen Deputy for Charles County. On April 30, furthermore, a cause was referred from the Provincial Court to the "next County Court to be held in Charles County."

The records of the County Court on May 25 begin with the docketing of an action of debt to the amount of 1300 pounds of tobacco by Arthur Turner against John Ashbrook. The sheriff is ordered to make return to the next County Court to be held at Humphrey Atwicks's house on the fourth of June. Two days later, five more civil suits are docketed in four of which Turner is the defendant (Henry Lilly v. Edward Parkes case; Lilly v. Turner, debt 500 pounds of tobacco; Samuel Tilman and Henry Parnell per attorney; Edward Parkes v. Turner, debt 1500 pounds of tobacco; John Ashbrook v. Turner, case 1000 pounds of tobacco; Tilman and Parnell, per attorney; Parkes v. Turner case, 2,000 pounds of tobacco). Several of these actions were on the case from which *assumpsit* had not yet become separated and probably would have brought on *assumpsit* in more recent times.

On May 28, the first subpoena was issued to Edward Boulds to appear in the case of Lilly v. Parkes at the Plaintiff's request. The records are well written in a fine clerkly hand but the spelling is more varied than that in the Provincial Court records, and while sometimes letters are left out as in "supene" at other times superfluous ones are inserted as "Hennerie." (Note—Whether the defendants name was Parks, Parkas, Parkes, or Parker is hard to decide.)

[This fragment was the last literary work done by Dr. Steiner. He had made copious notes in pencil for a complete digest of the "lost" Charles County Liber A, which was brought to light through the investigations of Mr. Scisco, after it had lain forty



years in the vault of the Historical Society. Unfortunately Dr. Steiner's notes are not only incomplete, but almost illegible, so that the study of this early record must await the leisure of another investigator.

Meanwhile, the ancient volume has been repaired, crepelled and rebound and as soon as a transcript has been made, will be restored to its proper place in the Charles County Court House.—Editor.]

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### MAXIMILIAN GODEFROY.<sup>1</sup>

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Baltimore, Tuesday, 18th June, 1808.

Mr. William Pechin,

Sir:—

I had, for four days past, heard of a pamphlet, entitled *La Satyre Americaine*, in French verses, by Edward Je m'en Fiche, Esq. Till now, I had not yet seen it; but having understood that some persons had, rather too inconsiderately, supposed me the author of it, I have endeavored to become acquainted with that piece—I must acknowledge, after reading it to-day for the first time, I can be but too much surprised they could have believed for a moment, I had the least share in it. Although I may flatter myself, that no individual who is sufficiently acquainted with me, could ascribe that work to me; yet I think myself obligated, for the others to declare positively, that I and my particular friends were, till this day, perfect strangers to the pamphlet, and are yet to the author of

<sup>1</sup> So little is known of the life and work of this eminent architect that the publication of these fragments should prove interesting to those who admire the specimens of his handiwork still standing in Baltimore Dunlap says that Godefroy was driven from France by the events of the Revolution; that he was married in this city and resided here many years, eventually returning to his native country and is supposed to have had his estates returned to him. He designed and erected the Battle Monument, the beautiful Gothic chapel at St. Mary's College, the Unitarian Church, the old Commercial and Farmers Bank, and in collaboration with B. H. Latrobe, the Exchange of Baltimore.

it. You will, therefore sir, oblige me infinitely, by inserting this declaration in your next sheet, as soon as possible.

I have the honor of being,

With Consideration, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Maxim. Godefroy.

[*The American*, 16th June, 1808.]

A l'editeur de l'Americain.

Je composai ces vers pour en faire hommage à M. Godefroy, dans une de ces circonstances où l'envie dirige contre le talent ses traits les plus acérés. Aujourd'hui les nouvelles tribulations qu'il vient d'endurer me forcent à publier mon opinion sur ces enfans de la discorde qui n'ont pour huile dans leur lampe que le venin de leurs serpens.

Guerin,

Professeur de langue Francaise

au Collège de Baltimore.

*Nulli parcit invidia,*

*Viventes mortuosque lacerat.*

A Monsieur Maxim. Godefroy,

En butte à l'ignorance et à l'envie.

Dans tous nos maux il en est un

Dont l'étendue est infinie;

Toujours la *fièvre* de chacun

Fut la secrète maladie,

On voit peu d'hommes, ici bas,

Avoir la *fièvre* du génie;

Mais on en voit beaucoup, hélas!

Avoir la *fièvre* de l'envie.

Même après maint redoublement,

Jusques dans l'hiver de la vie,

On conserve un ressentiment

De cette affreuse maladie.

Mais chacun de nous a sa part,  
 Des coups qui menacent la vie,  
 Le joueur craint ceux du hasard,  
 Le puissant craint ceux de l'envie :

Si le poltron pâlit d'effroi,  
 Le fat s'expose aux coups de canne ;  
 Quant á vous, Monsieur Godefroy,  
 Craignez les coups de pied de l'âne.

Que L'ENVIE en corroux fasse entendre ses cris,  
 De ses vaines clameurs ne vous alarmez guères ;  
 C'est sur l'arbre chargé de fruits,  
*Que les enfans jettent des pierres.*

#### Translation.

I have composed these few lines as a tribute of respect to Mr. Max. Godefroy, at a time when his mind is wounded by the envenomed shafts of envy. The corroding sorrows, with which his mind has of late been afflicted, have forced me to publish my opinion of those sons of discord, who have no oil in their lamps but the poison of serpents.

Guerin, *Professor of the French language in the  
 Baltimore College.*

*To Mr. Max. Godefroy who has of late been the butt of ignorance and envy.*

Among the ills of human kind  
 There's one which everywhere we see,  
 'Tis the fierce *fever* of the mind ;  
 Its fire *excites* this malady.

Few are the mortals here below  
 Whose souls the *fire* of genius warms,  
 But ah alas ! too many show  
 That *envy's* fire their soul alarms.

And farther yet some are so mean  
So lost to all that's great and free,  
That e'en in age they still are seen  
To keep this *cursed* malady.

But as thro' life we all advance  
Each fears some *stroke* of ill 'tis said  
The gambler fears the *stroke* of chance,  
The great the stroke of envy dread.

The coward oft with fright turns pale,  
The fop may dread the uplifted stick,  
But Godefroy no such fears assail;  
He spurns alone the Ass's kick.

But let envy in anger extend its vain cries,  
Its bellowings and barkings we'll ever despise,  
E'en children in orchards in pleasure's pursuit,  
Cast their stones at no trees, but those bending  
with fruit.

[*American*, Tuesday, 28 June, 1808.]

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#### FINE ARTS.

Mr. Maximilian Godefroy continues to give lessons in the various branches of drawing at Dr. Crawford's in Hanover Street. To young Ladies Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock. To Gentlemen, every Evening, except Saturday from 5 to 7 o'clock. The terms the same as formerly announced and precisely such as Mr. G. found established in this country.

It is necessary to observe that the class for ladies being particularly designed for those young persons who, having finished their education are ambitious of improving in this elegant art; and that for the gentlemen having also for its object, the advancement of the useful arts Mr. G. deems it indispensable not to admit to them children too young to profit by his lessons



or to conform to the regulations of silence, absolutely essential to study with advantage; and who might also injure the very expensive collection which he devotes with pleasure to the improvement of his pupils.

Experience induces Mr. Godefroy to adhere to his former resolution of receiving no one whose age requires the precaution, unless presented to him by the parents or guardians of the young person. Everyone not directly known to Mr. G. nor presented to him, will be required to pay the entrance and first quarter in advance.

Drawing being so indispensable to the progress not only of public taste in general, but also of the mechanic arts, and the improvement of national manufactures, it may not be unnecessary to add, that every decent person, bringing sufficient recommendation, May partake of all the advantages of the evening class.

[*The Baltimore American*, November 21, 1812.]

Another Ad appears 12 April, 1813, *American*, p. 3, col. 3.

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## YOUNG—WOODWARD—HESSELIUS FAMILY RECORD, 1737-1820.<sup>1</sup>

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### *Marriages.*

Richard Young son of Col Samuel Young was married to Rebecca Holdsworth the daughter of Mr. Thomas Holdsworth June 4th 1737.

Mary Young daughter of Richard and and Rebecca Holdsworth Young was married to Henry Woodward Esq January 8th 1755.

<sup>1</sup> From Mrs. Com. Ridgely's large scrap-book. A note to Mrs. Ridgely from *Harriet Murry Evans* says: "This Record is taken from Grandma's own Bible."

- Rebecca Woodward daughter of the above was married to Philip Rogers March 19 1776.
- Mary Woodward 3d daughter of Henry and Mary Y. Woodward was married to James Govan May 2 1775.
- Harriet Woodward daughter of Henry and Mary Young Woodward was married to Col Edmund Brice Sept. 11th 1783.
- Mary Young Woodward was married to John Hesselius January 30th 1763.
- Charlotte Hesselius daughter of John and Mary Young Hesselius was married to Thomas Johnson June 5 1792.
- Caroline Hesselius daughter of the aforesaid John and Mary was married to Judson Claggett 5th March 1795.
- Elizabeth Dulany Hesselius the youngest daughter of John and Mary Young Hesselius was married to the Revd Walter Dulany Addison 5th June 1792.
- John Hesselius the only son of John and Mary Hesselius was married to Mary Wharton Williams Feb. 25th 1792.
- Mary Anne Murray Johnson daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Johnson was married to Hugh Wharton Evans April 24 1815.

### *Births*

- Henrietta Maria Hesselius 1st dau of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b. 4th March 1764.
- Gustavus Hesselius son of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b Nov 25 1765 d. Oct 2 1767.
- Henrietta Hesselius 2d dau of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b Jan 5 1768.
- Charlotte Hesselius 3d dau of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b 14 June 1770 d. Apr 27 1794.
- Caroline Hesselius 4th dau of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b June 9 1773.
- Elizabeth Dulany Hesselius 5th dau of John and Mary Hesselius b Feb 2 1775.
- John Hesselius 2d son of John and Mary Woodward Hesselius b 5th April 1777 d Nov. 9 1804.

[Note, in pencil: John only son of John & Mary Hesselius;  
he married Mary Wharton Williams of Cecil Co.]

Mary Anne Murray Johnson dau of Thomas & Charlotte Johnson b Feb 27 1794.

Mary Anne Caroline Murray dau of William and Harriet Murray b Apr 5 1789.

William Henry Murray b Jan 7 1791.

Alexander John Murray b June 12 1793.

Edmund Brice Addison son of Walter & Elizabeth Dulany b 5th Oct 1794.

Mary Anne Young Addison dau of Walter & Elizabeth Dulany b March 3 1797.

Lloyd Addison son of Walter & Elizabeth Dulany b Feb. 4 1799.

Augustus Addison son of Walter & Elizabeth Dulany b May 3 1805.

#### *Deaths*

Richard Young son of Col Samuel Young d Oct 4 1748 in 56 year of his age.

Henrietta Maria Hesselius dau of John and Mary Hesselius d Sept 21 age 18 mos.

Henry Woodward d 20 Sep 1761 in 28th year.

John Hesselius Artist d Apr 9 1778 in 50th year.

Edmund Brice d Oct 5 1784 aged 32.

Elizabeth Dulany Addison dau of John & Mary Young Hesselius d July 31 1808 in 33d yr.

Caroline De Butts dau of John & M. Y. Hesselius d March 5 1817.

Rebecca Rogers dau of Henry & Mary Young Woodward d Oct 19 1818 62 years.

Mary Young Hesselius d June 14 in 81st year.

[End of Record given by Mrs. Ridgely to A. S. D. in March 1896.]

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## UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

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BENEDICT CALVERT TO CHARLES, FIFTH LORD BALTIMORE.<sup>1</sup>

My Lord

As I think my duty to your Lordship obliges me not to let slip any opportunity of acquainting you how your affairs goes on which are under my care; & as I shall always make it my bussiness to inform your Lordship of every thing which I imagine may be for your Service; hope your Lordship will excuse me for troubling you so often, particularly as it's done out of a good motive. I went down to your Lordships Plantations in order to run out the Lands as I inform'd your Lordship in my last, but after running several courses we came to a course which is South six perches, which course your Lordship will find marked in the Copy herewith sent you, then proceeding several courses farther, we found if we continued that we should have gon into elder surveys by means of which we should leave out a great deal of land that we had no right to. In examining a resurvey which Col<sup>l</sup> Darnall made upon those lands, I find that the courses ought to be South ninty six perches, which course would take in all the Land we leave out & would not run us into elder surveys; so by that I imagine that there has been some mistake in recording the original deed. I have consulted Mr Jenings about it & he told me there was no other way but by my sending to your Lordship for a Copy of the original deed from Mr Darnall to Mr Hyde attested by a Notary Publick. I have been obliged to let alone surveying the land till I can gett the Copy of the original deed; & as your Lordship will be a great sufferer without the land is surveyed, the neighbours doing great damage by working of it,

<sup>1</sup> Calvert Papers, No. 505.



hope your Lordship will send it by the first opportunity &  
wishing your Lordship health 'Dutyfully am

Your Lordship

Most obed<sup>t</sup> & affectionate

Servant & Son

Bened<sup>t</sup> Calvert

Maryland Annapolis

Nov<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1746

Stevenson Archer to Doctor Elijah Davis.<sup>1</sup>

Washington City Decr. 4th, 1811

Dear Doctor:

The report of the Committee of Foreign relations you have doubtlessly seen. They recommend preparations which will have an hostile aspect. You see we shall endeavour to be ready for a recourse, if indeed it should be necessary, to measures somewhat more spirited than have been heretofore resorted to. War is a calamitous event, & is at all times if possible to be avoided; most sincerely do I hope that Britain would return to a sense of justice and place our commerce in the same situation in which it stood previous to the present European War. But actuated in her measures by what she calls necessity in relation to neutral commerce, it can scarcely be expected that she will relinquish her system except she be compelled thereto by force. Whatever may be our opinions as to the propriety of going to war for the protection of commerce, every man I presume concedes himself bound to carry into effect the uniform and repeated declarations of congress expressed in the form of resolutions that it was their determination to resist & that non-resistance was submission.

We are an agricultural people & perhaps many might believe that we would be too prodigal of blood to expend it for commerce. But there are other and many considerations which make it in my opinion our imperious duty *to act*. Our wrongs

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Elijah Davis of Harford County, Havre de Grace.

have been multiplied, our neutrality has been violated, our sea-ports have been in effect blockaded and seamen have been impressed. In this state of things when the people of this nation are indignant at these outrages to the last degree, it behoves us to do something.

The Resolutions of the Committee of Foreign relations will be acted upon, on thursday next tomorrow. They will doubtlessly pass. Indeed it is said that the Federalists themselves will vote for them.

I hope Mr. Lloyd's resolutions may pass the legislature. They will have some effect in strengthening the national arm. It was said not long since in a British paper that Maryland was inimical to the general government and that it wished to secede from the union.

These resolutions passing will convince them to the contrary.

Y obt St

Stevenson Archer.

NB—Please accept my thanks for the newspaper you sent me.

S. A.

Doctor Elijah Davis,  
Senate of Maryland, Annapolis.

Governor Edward Lloyd to Hon. Elijah Davis,<sup>1</sup> Annapolis.

Wye House, Decr 21st 1814

My dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 12th Inst on yesterday. The wish (expressed to me through you) of my brother Senators, that I should not resign my seat is highly flattering to my feelings, but circumstances beyond my control renders it not only necessary, but grateful to my feelings to retire at this time from the public councils of the State of

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Elijah Davis of Harford County, Havre de Grace.

Maryland. When fraud has been practiced to obtain power, and that fraud sanctioned by the State, (as appears by the late election) there is in my humble opinion no obligation on an honest man to sacrifice his ease or comforts to it.

That the epithet of selfcreated Body will be applied to the Senate by our political opponents, I think very probable but for myself, I wish not their praise and despise their slander, all Reflecting men of common information know the Senate are as constitutionally authorized to fill up vacancy as the Electors were to create a Senate, hence the appointment by the Senate is as respectable as the appointment by the Electors, and the Senate as a Body thus filled equally to be respected. You will be so good as to present the enclosed letter to the Senate and suffer me to *conjure you & them* by every consideration both political and private to appoint James Nabb. Winder as I expected is again appointed *Governor*. If they can continue to call him again into service with a sergeants guard, and give him the pay of a Major General, I dare say he would serve all the days of his life. The report of peace mentioned in your letter I fear is not true. I do not expect it myself unless some great change takes place in Europe or in America, in haste, and wishing to hear from you, as soon as you make an appointment—believe me

with my sincere Respect & esteem

Edwd Lloyd

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Stevenson Archer, member of Congress, to "Doctor Elijah Davis, President of Senate of Maryland, Annapolis."

Washington Decr 23d 1814

Sir,

Our worthy members of the House of Delegates, by their violent and factious proceedings, are really making themselves perfectly ridiculous. They talk of resisting the general government!!!—and what is the bill against which they pour out their phillipics? It authorizes the President to call on the

respective states for their proportion of 80,430 militia. In order to facilitate this call and make the burden of personal service equally onerous on all classes of militia it is provided that they shall be divided into classes, each to furnish by ——— two militia men, after these two militia men are drafted from each class, they have the *privilege of exempting themselves from the draft*, by furnishing one regular.

The Bill is perfectly constitutional, and will be an efficient *militia* system, if the term of service be long enough. As the law has not yet passed, it is not determined whether that term shall be *one* or *two* years. But I fear it will produce but few *regulars*.

I confess for myself, I have no doubt but that the Genl Government possesses *the power of classing the free male population of the Union, and drafting from it men to fill the ranks of the regular army*. And this power I would not hesitate to exercise, but a majority of congress would not sanction, *at this time*, a principle of this kind.

We are now acting on the Bill from the Senate establishing a National Bank—all the tax bills have passed the House of Representatives. Please present my respects to Mr. Forward Senior and believe me to be

Sincerely yr friend

Stevenson Archer.

[These three letters contributed by Septimus Davis, Esq.,  
Aberdeen, Md.]

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## MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. 20, No. 2, June 1925, *q. v.* for general discussion and description of the manuscript records.]

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*Patapsco hundred*

Hectors Hopyard, 300 acr Sur the 25 July 1694 for Hector Marklan begining at a bounded red oak on the East side of the north most branch of Jones falls 200 acr part thereof in posestion of the Hector Marklan rent ₧ anum —. 8.. —  
100 acr residue thereof in the posestion of James Murry rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

*C. Surveyed for Hector McClain. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 100a sd McClane, 200a James Carroll.*

Hectors Fancy 100 acr Sur the 20 Febr'y 1695 for Hector Marklan in the woods on the north side of the maine falles of patapsco begining at a bounded white oak of James Murryes Called Athell rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

*C. Surveyed for Hector McClane.*

Morning Choice, 400 acr Sur the 15 March 1695 for John Scutt Lyeing on the north side of patapsco on hunting ridge begining at a bounded white oak in the Line of the Land Called Attrell and In the posestion of the above said Scutt rent ₧ an. —. 16.. —

*C. Morning Choice. Poss<sup>r</sup> Cath. Scutt for y<sup>e</sup> orp<sup>ns</sup>. Hew Knowles marr<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> wid<sup>o</sup>.*

Friends Discovery, 1000 acr Sur the 12 of June 1694 for Jobe Evans Called friends Discovery on a part of a ridge begining at three white oak by a branch of the Herring run and now In the posestion of Francis Mauldin of Calvert County rent ₧ anum 2.. —. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Fran Malden.*

Hamcross, 100 acr Sur the 18 of August 1663 for Warner Shadwell on the west side of the south branch of Patapsco river and In the posestion of Jobe Evans for the orphants of one Dryden In London rent ₤ anum —.. 2.. —

*C. Hamcross. Walner Shadwell. Dryden.*

Parishes Range, 2000 acr Sur the 5 of Octo<sup>r</sup> 1678 for Edward Parish called Parrishes range on the north side of patapsco river on the fall of middle branch begining at a bounded oak of Edward Hortons Land 1400 acr part thereof in posestion Edward Parish rent ₤ an. 2.. 16.. —

300 acr part thereof in posestion of John Wooden of Ann Arundel County rent ₤ anum —.. 12.. —

300 acr residue thereof George Hogg In Ann Arundell County rent ₤ anum —.. 12.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 1330a Edw<sup>d</sup> Parish. 370a John Wooding 300a Geo. Ogg.*

Jobes Addition, 225 acr Sur the 24 of August 1695 for James Butler caled Jobes Addition Lyeing above the head of Patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded red oak In the posestion of James Butler of Prince Georges County, rent ₤ anum —.. 9.. —

*C. Jobs Addicon.*

Parkers Pallace, 500 acr sur the 16 of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1695 for Robert Parker called Parkers pallace Lyeing on the north side of Patapsco river on Hunting ridge begining at a bounded red oak of Scuttles morning Choice rent ₤ anum

250 acr part thereof in posestion of Rob<sup>t</sup> Parker rent ₤ anum —.. 10.. —

250 acr residue thereof in posestion of Elizabeth Griffith of Annarundel County, rent ₤ an. —.. 10.. —

*C. Parkers palace. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 250a s<sup>d</sup> Parker 250a Eliz Griffin.*

Walnutt neck, 100 acr Sur 18 of August 1663 for Hugh Kinsy

on the north side of Patapsco river, 45 acr part thereof In the posestion of Isaac Jackson rent  $\text{£}$  anum 0.. 10.. —

55 acr residue thereof in posestion of John Willmot rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 1.. 2

Brothers Expectation, 250 acr sur the 30 of Oct. 1695 for George Hollingsworth called Brothers Expectation on the north side of Patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded white oak at the head of Col Peirces Line of a 1000 acr by the maine falls In the posestion of George Hollingsworth rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 10.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 150a Hollingsworth orp<sup>ns</sup> 100a Humphrey Lewis.*

Brothers Vnity, 100 acr Sur the 30 of Oct. 1695 for George Hollingsworth called Brothers Vnity on the north side of Patapsco river on Hunting ridge begining at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak by Maidens Choice rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Now in poss<sup>n</sup> of Tho Knighton. Poss<sup>r</sup> Humphrey Lewis.*

Broads Choice, 173 acr Sur the 10 June 1694 for John Broad called broads Choice Lying on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded red oak rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 6.. 11

Rogers Road, 100 acr Sur the 10 of february 1695 for Roger Reeves called Rogers road Lyeing at the head of back river between Herring run and Stony run begining at a bounded white oak of James Todd and John Wilmots In posestion of Jane Royston for the orphants of Jn<sup>o</sup> Royston rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Pos<sup>r</sup> John Royston's orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Beares Thicket, 100 acr Sur the 30 of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1695 for James Jackson called beare thickett Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river on hunting ridge begining at a bounded w<sup>t</sup> oak of Ashmans hope and In posestion of William Cromwell for the orphants of James Jackson rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Bears thickett. Poss<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Jacksons orp<sup>n</sup>.*

Selsed, 900 acr Sur the 31 July 1694 for Rowland Thornbury called Selsed Lyeing on the north East branch of Jones falls begining at a bounded white oak on the west side threof In posestion of the orphants of the s<sup>d</sup> Thornbury, rent  $\text{£}$  anum 1.. 16.. —

*C. Blessed. Poss<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Thornbury's orp<sup>n</sup> Gen into Virginia.*

Oultons Garrison, 940 acr sur the 13 May 1696 for John Oulton called Oultons garison on the north side of patapsco river in the woods part of Rangers forest begining at a bounded red oak on the East side of a glade by the garison, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 13.. 7½

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 163a W<sup>m</sup> Talbott y<sup>e</sup> residue belongs to y<sup>e</sup> orp<sup>n</sup> of James Murrey.*

Copus Harbour, 100 acr Sur the 6 of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1683 for John Copus on the East side of a branch of patapsco river called the northwest branch at a bounded red oak a bounded tree of Gompes Addition and in posestion of Thomas Copus rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

Stones Range, 194 acr Sur the 30 of August 1695 for Thomas Stone on the west side of the maine run of back river begining at a Spanish oak of John Broads posed as aforesd rent  $\text{£}$  an. —.. 7.. 9½

Long Island Point, 100 acr Sur 31 of Oct. 1671 for William Poultney on the north most side of patapsco river on the north most branch of the river at a bounded Locust at the head of a round bay 50 acr part thereof in posestion of Thomas Stone rent  $\text{£}$  a. —.. 1.. —

50 acr residue thereof in posestion of John Broad rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 1.. —

*C. 50a poss<sup>t</sup> by Tho Stone 50a John Broad Poss<sup>r</sup> Thos Hodge the whole as I'm informed.*

Parkers Haven, 100 acr Sur the 20 of June 1669 for John Kemp on the north west side of Patapsco river on the north west branch on a point on the west side of Collets Creek in



posession of John Thomas for the orphans of the said Kemp  
rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

Kemps Addition, 100 acr Sur the 28 Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1683 for John  
Kemp on the East side of a branch called Harmost branch at a  
bounded red oak a bounded tree of the Land Called Parkers  
Haven In posession of John Thomas for the orphans of the  
s<sup>d</sup> Kemp rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

Wilmots folly, 140 acr Sur the 2 of July 1688 for John Wilmot  
called Wilmotts folly Lyeing In Baltymore County Joyning  
upon Jones Land posessed by the said Wilmot rent  $\text{£}$  anum  
—.. 5.. 9½

The Choice, 100 acr Sur the 13 of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1670 for John Godfrey  
on the north side of the patapsco river on the north west branch  
of the s<sup>d</sup> river in the posession of John Wilmot rent  $\text{£}$  anum  
—.. 4.. —

Cromwells Range, 200 acr Sur the 19 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1695 for Richard  
Cromwell Called Cromwells Range Lyeing on Hunting ridge  
begining at a bounded Chestnut tree of Maiden Dayry in the  
posession of the sd Cromwell rent  $\text{£}$  an. —.. 8.. —

Jonas out Lett, 129 acr Sur the 12 of May 1689 for Jonas  
Bowen Called Jonases out let Lyeing on the north side of  
patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded Hickory  
posessed by the orphans of the s<sup>d</sup> Bowen rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 5.. 2.

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Benja. Bowen.*

Jonas Addition ,51 acr Sur the 20 of August 1687 for Jonas  
Bowen Called Jonas Addition Lyeing between patapsco river  
and back river posessed by the orphans of the s<sup>d</sup> Bowen rent  
 $\text{£}$  anum —.. 2.. 2½

Hortons fortune, 100 acr Sur the 25 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1670 for Edward  
Horton at a bounded white oak of the Land of Robert Gorsuch  
and runing up a branch to a bounded tree of the Land of  
John Godfrey and posessed by Hugh Jones rent  $\text{£}$  anum  
7.. 4.. —

Gorsuch, 500 acr Sur the 8 July for Robert Gorsuch on the north side of patapsco river posed by Charles Gorsuch in behalfe of the said Robert Gorsuch rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 10.. —

*C. 1659. Poss<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Gorsuch.*

Powells point, 70 acr Sur the 3 August 1661 for Howell Powell on the north side of patapsco river Clephas creek posed by Mary Ruxton for the orphants of Nath<sup>le</sup> Ruxton. rent  $\text{£}$  anum & in posestion of his Widdow —. 1.. 5

100 acr Sur the 12 May 1679 for Nicolas Ruxton on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded white oak in the north Line of Robert Gorsuch posed by Mary Ruxton for the orphants of Nath<sup>l</sup> Ruxton rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Colegate.*

Thomas Adventure, 165<sup>1</sup> acr Sur the 2<sup>d</sup> of Septemb<sup>r</sup> 1688 for John Thomas Called Thomases adventure Lyeing on the north side of the patapsco river posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 6.. 7½

*C. Thomas's Adventures.*

Jurdiston, 299 acr Sur the 8 of february 1688 for John Thomas Called Jurdiston Lyeing in the woods between patapsco and back river 249 acr part thereof in posestion of the said Thomas rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 9.. 11½

50 acr residue thereof in posestion of Joseph Wells rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 2.. —

Wallstowne, 156 acr Sur the 2 June 1682 for W<sup>m</sup> Gainé on the north side of patapsco river and on the west side of Welshmans creek adjoyning to the Land Laid out for Howell Powell and in posestion of Nicolas Fitzsymons, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 6.. —

*C. Walltown.*

Bennetts Range, 50 acr Sur the 15 decemb<sup>r</sup> 1683 for Thomas Everett on the north side of Patapsco river at a bounded red oak at the East End of the Line of Balls Addition posed by Nicolas Fitzsymon rent  $\text{£}$  an. —. 2.. —

Balls Addition 60 acr Sur 30 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1670 for Richard Ball at a bounded oak on the East side of Clappers Creek a bounded tree of a tract of Land of Mary Humphryes posed by Nicolas Fitzsymons rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. 4

*C. Balls addicon.*

The Hope 150 acr Sur the 20 March 1665 for Lewis Burgain on the north side of patapsco river on the south side of the Land of Richard Ball Posesed by Jonas Bowen rent ₧ anum —.. 3.. —

*C. Lewis Burgan.*

Goosebury Neck, 100 acr Sur the 5 May 1673 for William Ebden in back river at a marked oake in a neck between 2 branches and runing Cross a point for breadth posses<sup>d</sup> by Larance Walden rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Gooseberry neck Pos<sup>r</sup> Tho Biddison.*

Jones Chance 20 acr Sur the 20 May 1673 for Jonas Bowen in beare Creek in patapsco river at a bounded oak of the Land of William Ball upon Clay banks posed by Jonas Bowen rent ₧ anum —.. —.. 10

*C. Jonas's Chance. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 100a Jno Thomas for Jno Kemps orp<sup>n</sup> 100a John Gardener 100a Benj<sup>a</sup> Bowen.*

Kinderton, 300 acr Sur the 31 July 1669 for W<sup>m</sup> Clapham on the north side of patapsco river and on the western side of bear creek 100 part thereof in posestion of John Kemp rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

100 acr p<sup>t</sup> thereof in pos. of John Gardner rent ₧ an. —.. 2.. —

100 acr residue thereof in posestion of Benj Bowen rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

Loyd of L Lott, 200 acr Sur the 26 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1667 for Robart Loyd on the north side of patapsco river about a mile from the head posed by Gabriell Parott rent ₧ an —.. 4.. —

*C. Loyd of Leedloes Lott. Resur & called United Friendship Poss<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Chew. [In a later handwriting poss<sup>d</sup> by Geo Parker].*

Dearings Increase, 200 acr Sur the 31 of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1667 for John Dearing on the north side of patapsco river posed by Robert Eager of Annarundell County rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 4.. —

*C. Dearings encrease. Pos<sup>r</sup> Robt Eagle.*

Lunns Lott, 200 acr Sur the 10 of Octo<sup>r</sup> 1672 for Edward Lunn on the north side of patapsco river upon the N. W. branch at a bounded hickery on the west side of the falls of the s<sup>d</sup> branch posed by Robert Eagar of Anarundel rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 8.. —

*C. Pos<sup>r</sup> George Eager.*

Generalls Point, 150 acr Sur the 3 of August 1661 for George Langford in patapsco river in a Creek Called otter Creek posed by Martha Bowen for the orphants of Jonas Bowen rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 3.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Jonas Bowen.*

Willin, 308 acr Sur the 5 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1679 for Charles Gorsuch on the north side of patapsco river at the head of a branch of beare Creek devids two tracts of Land of Phillip Thomas 160 acr part thereof in posestion of Martha Bowen for the Orphants of Jonas Bowen rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 6.. 5

130 acr part thereof in the posestion of Francis Holland rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 5.. 3

60 acr part thereof posed by John Copper rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 2.. 5

48 acr residew thereof In the posestion of Charley Gorsuch rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 2.. 9

*C. 398a Poss<sup>rs</sup>. 160a Jonas Bowen 130a Jn<sup>o</sup> Fra<sup>s</sup> Holland 60a John Copper 48a Cha Gorsuch.*

Abington, 100 acr Sur the 12 June 1682 for Charles Gorsuch on the north side of patapsco at a bounded white oak standing nigh the head of a bridge posed by Francis Holland, rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 4.. —

*C. Abbington. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Rouse [added later: post<sup>t</sup> by Fran Holland.*



Jonas Range, 100 acr Sur the 24 May 1684 for Jonas Bowen between back river and patapsco river at a marked red oak on a mountaine posed by a Martha Bowen for the orphants of Jonas Bowen rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

Costrell Hill, 100 acr Sur the 6 March 1667 for Nicolas Corbin Called Costrell Hill Lyeing between Patapsco river and back river posed by John Barrett for the orphant of Nicolas Corbin rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Corstrell Hill.*

Corbins Rest 200 acr Sur the 6 Decembr 1679 for Nicolas Corbin on the north side of patapsco river on the north side of beare Creek branch called bridge branch posed by John Barrott for the orphant of Nicolas Corbin rent ₧ anum —.. 8.. —

*C. Possrs ye above 2 Tracts ye sd Corbins orpns.*

Welcome, 100 acr Sur the 2 Novembr 1684 for Charles Gorsuch on the south side of back river posed by Richard Crumwell.

*C. And now in poss<sup>n</sup> of Tobias Tunbridge.*

Waterford, 200 acr Sur the 13 May 1679 for John Arding at a bounded pine of the Land Called popular neck in bear Creek on the north side of patapsco.

150 acr thereof in posestion of Martha Cage rent ₧ anum —.. 6.. —

50 acr residue thereof posed by John Wates rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

*C. 50a Mich<sup>a</sup> Temple's heirs.*

The Plaines 300 acr Sur the 18 May 1672 for Phillip Thomas on the north side of patapsco river and on the north side of beare Creek posed by Samuel Thomas rent ₧ anum —.. 6.. —

Phillips Addition, 200 acr Sur the 18 May 1672 for Phillip Thomas on the north side of patapsco river on a Creek Called beare Creek posed as above rent ₧ anum —.. 8.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho Roberts for Sam<sup>el</sup> Thomas.*

Popular Neck, 100 acr Sur the 16 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1672 for Tobias Sternbridge on the north side of patapsco river and on the south side of beare Creeke at a bounded oak by a branch posed by Tobias Sternbridge rent ₧ anum —.. 2.. —

*C. Poplar Neck.*

Huntington, 135 acr Sur the 29 June 1658 for Tobias Sternbridge on the north side of patapsco river and posed as afore-said rent ₧ anum —.. 5.. 6

*C. 1688.*

Hares Green 35 acr Sur the 10 Aprill 1682 for Edward Mumford on the north side of patapsco river of a small branch of Humphreyes Creek posed by Robert Lynch for Samuell Greenwoods orphant rent ₧ anum —.. 1.. 3

*C. Haws Green.*

Sidwell 50 acr Sur the 20 of Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1667 for Roger ——— on the south side of back river at a black walnut neare the mouth of a branch posed by Thomas Smith, rent ₧ anum —.. 1.. —

Todes Range, 400 acr Sur the 24 June 1669 for Thomas Todd on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded oak on a Creek Called Humphryes Creek posed by Thomas Todd rent ₧ anum —.. 8.. —

*C. Todds range. Poss<sup>rs</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Fowlers orp<sup>ns</sup> as I'm inform'd.*

Joneses Chance, 130 acr Sur the 12 June 1682 for David Jones on the north side of patapsco river on Road Creek on the Eastermost bounds of Powells pumpkin patch posed by Robert Johnson, rent ₧ anum —.. 4.. —

30 acr residue thereof posed by James Todd rent ₧ anum —.. 1.. 1

Ardingtons Adventure, 100 acr Sur the 15 of March 1676 for John Arding on the southside of back river at the mouth of the river pos<sup>d</sup> by Rich<sup>d</sup> Sampson rent ₧ an. —.. 2.. —

*(To be Continued.)*

## THE WAR ROMANCE OF JOHN THOMAS SCHARF.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

---

John Thomas Scharf<sup>1</sup> (1843-1898) is best known by his work as a historian. His "Chronicles of Baltimore" appeared in 1874, and was followed by a "History of Baltimore City and County"; a "History of Maryland," in three volumes, published in 1879; a "History of Western Maryland"; a "History of Delaware," and in 1884 he wrote, in connection with Thompson Westcott, a "History of Philadelphia" (1609-1884), three volumes.

By profession a lawyer and journalist, he also found time to prepare numerous lectures, reviews and addresses on historical and political themes. He was at various times, the city Editor of the Baltimore Evening News, the Managing Editor of the Sunday Telegram, and the Managing Editor of the Morning Herald. He also represented the Second Legislative District of Baltimore City in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1878, and was Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis from 1884 to 1892.

Born in Baltimore on May 1, 1843, John Thomas Scharf was scarcely eighteen years of age when the Civil War began. On July 29, 1861, he left his home in Baltimore, without the knowledge of his father or his family, and made his way to Richmond where he immediately enlisted for "three years or the war" in the First Maryland Artillery Company, C. S. A., then commanded by Captain R. Snowden Andrews. He was wounded in three different engagements.

While confined in hospital at Richmond, young Scharf was appointed on June 20, 1863, a Midshipman in the Confederate States Navy. In a short time he was sent to the iron-clad

<sup>1</sup> The name is pronounced as if spelled "Skarf."

steamer "Chicora," at Charleston, S. C. He was subsequently ordered to the gun-boat "Chattahoochee," at Columbus, Georgia, and shortly thereafter was transferred to the captured steamer "Water Witch," at White Bluff, near Savannah, and from thence to the steamer "Samson" at Savannah.

He was finally ordered to Richmond where he found he could be of no service to the Confederacy in the Navy, as nearly all the ports and landings were blockaded or in the hands of the enemy. He therefore determined to resign and rejoin the Army. As soon as he resigned, the Confederate War Department selected him to go on a secret mission to Canada with important messages. He set out on his mission and proceeded to Maryland in safety, only to be captured at Port Tobacco by the Federals. He was now sent to Washington and confined in the "Old Capitol Prison" until March 25, 1865, when he was paroled. On September 25th, he was pardoned by President Johnson and finally discharged.<sup>2</sup>

It was during the Summer of 1864, while serving in the Confederate States Navy aboard the "Water Witch," at White Bluff, Savannah, Georgia, that young Scharf met and fell in love with a charming southern lass just fifteen and a half years of age, and then and there began a romance which has not heretofore been published.

The name of this maiden was Anna Wylly Habersham, of White Bluff, near Savannah. Her father was William Neyle Habersham (1817-1899), one time President of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati, and a grandson of Lieut. Colonel Joseph Habersham (1751-1815) of Savannah, a Revolutionary War officer and subsequently Postmaster General of the United States. Her mother was Josephine Habersham, granddaughter of Major John Habersham, of the Revolution, a brother of the aforesaid Lieut. Colonel Joseph, both of them being sons of James Habersham, a colonial Governor of Georgia.

<sup>2</sup> See "Biographical Cyclopedia of Maryland and the District of Columbia" (1879), p. 123.



The source of this romantic story is found in a quaint little diary kept by Miss Anna Wylly Habersham and written, at the age of fifteen and a half years or thereabouts, during the months of August, September and October, 1864. It is entitled: "Book No. 3, A. W. Habersham, White Bluff, August 20th, 1864: Private Journal of 1864." Then follow a list of seven "girl friends" and another list of seven "boy friends" of the writer, the latter including the name of "Johnie Scharf, from Baltimore." The spelling, punctuation and italics are preserved just as they were originally written.

#### THE DIARY

August 20<sup>th</sup>, 1864. *How surprised* I was this morning words cannot *describe*, a note was handed me by Robbie White (who had been spending the day with Scharf at the "Water Witch"). I took the note, opened it, seeing it was four pages long, I went to my room and opened it. Just think & Guess! Scharf has "poped the question"! 'Yes,' I was very much worried, as I did not know how to answer it—of course I would refuse him, but how,? At last, I thought I would wait until next day, and answer it.

Sunday, 21<sup>st</sup>, 1864. This morning I went to church, there I saw Scharf *of course*. He did look *so* handsome, with his blue pants and navy jacket. He bowed to me after church, the last I saw of him, he was walking home. Well, Robbie White says he is going over to see "Scharf" after dinner, so I will have to answer *his* note. I wish Mary Newell, or some of my confidants, were here. I would make Mama one but am afraid to, as Scharf might not like it.

Sunday night. I wrote an answer, which was this "Mr. Scharf: The subject of your note surprised me greatly. I can answer you *only* as, a true friend. By not referring to this again you will oblige.

Yours truly

A. W. H.

Do not let this answer  
mar our Friendship."

This is how I answered his note, I think now rather stiffly, as his was a most beautiful note, four pages long. After I had sent the note, Ma was speaking about young girls having their mothers to help them in such matters, so I asked her to help me. I told her what I had written, she was *very much surprised*, said she would always help me in such things, without ever letting the gentlemen know that she knew anything about it. I am so glad that I told her but she promises me that she will never breathe a word to any one nor let the gentleman know that she knows any thing about it. I surprised her also by showing her the note from Jimmie Sullivan addressing me. I am only 15 and have been addressed twice. I think I have my senses about me though. Well, Robbie has just come, he says Scharf took the note, *blushed* up, and said quietly "I wish I had not written that note, thought I would have received a better answer than this." "I know she is mad with me." Then Robbie told him that he knew that I was *not*, so Scharf said "Oh well; I am not mad so I hope she is not," sent me two "hardtack," said he was much obliged for the answer. It was raining when Robbie came back so Scharf lent him his navy coat. R. looked so funny with the long coat on.

Monday, Aug. 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1864. Robbie has gone to town, I am so sorry, he is such a nice little boy, and AMEN to my getting so many messages, and hardtack from Scharf as he was with him very often.

R asked me to see if Scharf's coat went back to him, I have just sent Braddock with it, while folding it, I could not help thinking, that his coat was folded by one he had asked to be his wife. I felt very much like cutting off one of the little navy buttons on the sleeve but afterwards thought I would not. I am makeing Scharf, a scarf, to give him when he goes off. Pa says that he met *him*, when he was going in to town this morning, in a waggon, made him jump in the buggy with him, so they rode together to town. Pa seems to like him very much, how little he thinks that, if I had chosen to keep it

from the family, I would have been engaged to *him*. I drank his health today, with Ma, at dinner.

Friday, August 26<sup>th</sup>, 1864, I received a long note from Maimie day before yesterday, she says Scharf went round and spent Monday evening with her, they had a charming evening together, and that he said he was trying to get something to give us for philippena. I also received a letter from Mary Newell, sympathizing deeply with me. Robert is down at Proctor's point, expect him every day.

Monday, August 29<sup>th</sup>, 1864. Scharf has been here, several times, came yesterday afternoon and staid to tea. In someway, another, the subject of my answer to his note arose, he then spoke of his love for me, I told him that *I* thought that I gave him as good an answer as he could expect to get, that he was a true Friend, and I would always consider him so, etc. etc. He said he was delighted that I liked him, even only a Friend. I said I did not suppose we would ever meet again, if he went off, to sea, or back to Baltimore, we might *never* see each other in this world again, he blushed up and said "thats just what I said in my note, that if I could get *any encouragement*, I would return one of these days and claim it." I then said that during this war he would see many pretty faces, and forget me entirely, he said "*No, Never,*" that what he felt came from the heart only, etc. etc.

He has some books which he is going to give me. I tell him I wont keep them, but keep them for him, until he comes back safely after this war, then if he does not remember *me*, he will remember his books. He staid until half past nine o'clock. he is quite interesting, a *beautiful figure*, very short but well formed, as "Hatch" would say. \* \* \*

September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1864. Last afternoon Cousin Leila Habershaw and Miss Mary Owens, spent the day out here. Scharf came round, he sat on the Green with Robert and Lilla, after the ladies had gone I went out on the Green, and sat on the bench with Scharf knitting socks. Robert after a while went round to see Willie May, Lilla went with him, so S and

myself were alone. We had a delightful chat, he kept looking at the sock I was knitting, saying he would like to know how to knit, etc. We then walked up and down the Green, he did look so nicely, had on his navy jacket with bright buttons, and pants of the same dark blue and his cap with the gold band. We sat on the bath house until very late, he sat *right by me*, the dear little fellow holding the ball of my sock I was knitting. I do not think I ever had such a pleasant time with *him*, for I was *all alone*. We then came on the piazza, Robert came home. We sat out there and talked pleasantly. He sent me a beautiful "Pear" the other day, one to Ma, too, I thanked him on the bath house for it, told him I had not eaten it yet, kept it as long as possible to look at it. He said "Why do you look at it"? I laughed and said numerous reasons, one whenever I look at it, I think of the giver. So, on we talked, as soon as tea bell rung he left, as it was his first watch.

September 4<sup>th</sup>, 1864. Sunday. Lieut. Johnston (one of my dear brothers friends) is spending a few days with us. He is wounded in the arm.

Scharf was at church this morning. I met him walking, so asked him to get in, which he did \* \* \*.

September 11<sup>th</sup>, 1864. Sunday. Sallie came out last Monday, is going in tomorrow (Monday). Scharf came over last Friday, he gave me a shell of a crab, and an Indian spear. The Indian spear came from Florida, where Gen. Jackson's camp stood, the crab from an island where *he* was cast on, after a fight, where he underwent a great deal of danger.<sup>3</sup> He was over here last night, gave me some correspondence envelopes.

Wednesday, Sept. 14<sup>th</sup>, 1864 \* \* \*. The "Water Witch" is again moved in front of the Cohens'. Capt. Waily has gone to take command of a vessel in Plymouth, Carolina, so Midshipman Vaughn is in command of the boat until a commander comes from town. Scharf is acting first lieut. now \* \* \*. I

<sup>3</sup> In the spring of 1864, Scharf and others, while engaged upon an expedition in Appalachicola Bay, were nearly lost in a storm, having been cast away on the St. George Islands.



have made a blue worsted scarf with black and white mottled border (it is beautiful) for Scharf, but have not given it to him yet, will wait until cool weather.

Sept. 19<sup>th</sup>, 1864. The other day I wrote this note to Scharf "Miss Habersham's compts to Mr. Scharf, and will take advantage of his kindness in offering the Barge, this afternoon at ½ past 4 o'clock, if *convenient* to him to make a short visit to Montgomery should her brother Robert arrive in time, from town."

He sent word he would go with pleasure, and sent two hardtack to me, but Robert came home sick, so I did not go.  
\* \* \*

Sept. 21<sup>st</sup>, 1864. Wednesday. Scharf sent me a "Partridge" this morning with this note "Miss Anna, Will please accept the "Partridge" with the compliments of John T. Scharf, "Water Witch," Tuesday morning, Sept, 20<sup>th</sup>, 1864."

Sunday 26<sup>th</sup>, September, 1864. \* \* \* Mr. Scharf was not at church today. \* \* \* Ella Newell gave me a geranium (Rose). I have named it "John Thomas," call it Johnie. The next geranium shall be Georgie, after "Atchison." <sup>4</sup>

11<sup>th</sup> October, 1864. Tuesday Morning. Last afternoon about five O'Clock, Aunt Fannie had just arrived, when I saw Mr. Scharf coming. He gave me a beautiful mat, with my initials "A. W. H." worked on the mat. He made it himself out of buntin, red white and blue, on the other side is written, "Made, and presented to Miss A. W. Habersham, by J. T. Scharf, Midshipman C. S. N." It is such a beautiful mat, he made it *all* himself. Well, as we sat on the bench, he gave me the mat, I thanked him, and went in the house and got the scarf. I handed it to him, he took his cap off and smiled so *sweetly*. I had a small bottle of cologne. I asked him if he liked it, he said yes, so I gave it to him, he said, "Well I'll take it for *your* Sake." While we were sitting there he gave me some letters, and told me to read them sometime. Well,

<sup>4</sup> One of the "boy friends," George Atchison, from St. Louis.

I did not open them, until I was going to bed. He drank tea, and stayed until nine O'clock. He watched me very closely all the evening. *I noticed it.* Well, when I went upstairs I read them, one of them was to me, the others were letters of recommendation of his behavior during the time he was in the Navy and Army, the letter to me was asking me to correspond with him, when he went away, it was 8 pages long, telling me how he loved *me* Etc. I did not know what to do. I declare it is too bad, I think he *does love me*, but—I do not *love* him, besides, here I am, only 15 years old, and, oh it is too foolish. What shall I say. This morning, Aunt Fannie and myself went around the bluff walking. We sat opposite the "Water Witch" for a little while knitting. Of course, (it was too great a temptation) he came over, walked home with us. He was quiet all the time, would not come in, said he was going to walk, as far as the church. "Poor fellow," I know he wanted me to give him an answer, this morning, but I *would* not. What am I to say, Great Goodness. I wish he had not written that second note. I am not going to correspond with him.

\* \* \* \* \*

Thus ended the war-time romance of John Thomas Scharf. At the close of the war he returned to Baltimore, and married (in 1869) the daughter of a local merchant. Miss Habersham also married, her husband being a scion of one of the most honorable families in the State of Georgia. The writer of this article is indebted to a son of this union, George Noble Jones, Esq., of Savannah, Georgia (in whose family the aforesaid diary is a treasured relic), for the material now published, as the same is set forth in a privately printed copy of his mother's diary.

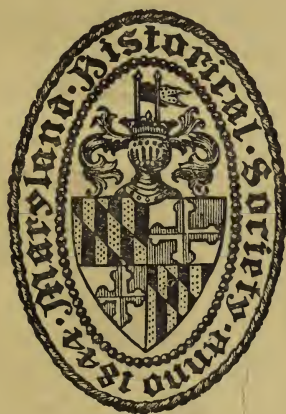
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Vol. XXI

DECEMBER, 1926

No. 4

# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED BY  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ISSUED QUARTERLY  
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, \$3.00-SINGLE NUMBERS, 75CTS.

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## VOLUME XLIV (Assembly Series, Volume 21)

### PROCEEDINGS AND ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY (1745-1747)

This volume of the Archives is now ready for distribution. The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, presswork, and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published. For additional copies, a price of three dollars is charged.

This volume carries on the legislative records of the Province for three years of petty bickering and faultfinding between the Governor and the representatives of the people. In 1745, several popular bills were vetoed by Governor Bladen who had lost his hold upon the Assembly and, forgetting his dignity, scolded the Delegates. On their part, they were fussily insistent upon their privileges. The main object of summoning the new Assembly in 1745 was to secure an appropriation for the garrison at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island—a fortress recently brilliantly captured by the New England provincial troops and the British fleet. The Lower House tacked on to a bill for this purpose a provision for a Provincial Agent in London. The Upper House denounced this tacking and, as the Lower House refused to recede from its position, the bill failed. The proceedings as to three contested elections are of interest, and a large number of yea and nay votes are recorded, which afford a method of ascertaining that the Eastern Shore and Annapolis generally belonged to the Proprietary Party, while Southern Maryland was Anti-Proprietary. In March, 1745/6, another new Assembly met, summoned because of the Jacobite Rebellion in England and of the fear that the Iroquois might shift their alliance to the French, but nothing was done.

The Assembly again met in June, 1746 and failed to pass bills for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the regulation of officer's fees, and for the administration of bankrupt's affairs, owing to dissension. Ordinaries were directed to be taxed to provide funds to carry on the war in Canada. In November a brief session passed a law for the purchase of provisions for the troops raised in the Province. Governor Samuel Ogle returned to Maryland and, succeeding Bladen as governor, met with the Assembly in May 1747. A long session of nearly two months resulted in the passage of twenty-eight acts, some of which were of very considerable importance: such as an assize law for trial of matters of fact in the county where they may arise and a tobacco inspection law, which was included in a measure for the regulation of official fees. A tax was also laid on tobacco exported so as to purchase arms and ammunition and another tax for the use of the Governor. The sale of strong liquors, the running of horse races and the tumultuous concourse of negroes during the Quaker Yearly Meetings on West and Tred Avon Rivers were forbidden. A two day session in December 1747, was fruitless, as the Delegates refused to make an appropriation for the war. At each session, the question of setting apart the western part of the Province as Frederick County came up, but was not yet settled.

A brief appendix contains, among other documents, a petition from Elkridge, showing how little men had a vision of Baltimore Town's growth, and a quasi passport to four Germans wishing to return to Europe for a visit.

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1926.	MISS ELEANOR S. COHEN,	Memorial to her parents, Israel and Cecilia E. Cohen	1,000

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXI.

DECEMBER, 1926.

No. 4.

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### CALVERT AND DARNALL GLEANINGS FROM ENGLISH WILLS.<sup>1</sup>

MRS. RUSSEL HASTINGS.

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Since the history of a Palatinate is so largely made by the relatives and friends of its rulers, it may not be amiss to present some fresh genealogical materials bearing upon the Lords Baltimore of Maryland and their kinsmen overseas. The usual way to begin a search in the field of English genealogy, is to make an examination of the wills deposited in Somerset House, London. A number of these, bearing upon Lady Calvert's history will follow, revealing some interesting facts about the Darnalls of Hertfordshire and their kinship to the Proprietary. It is intended also to publish some of the wills of the Lords Baltimore, several of them strangely enough for the first time.

The Will of JOHN MYNNE,<sup>2</sup> dated 11 July, 1540.

"In dei nomine amen I JOHN MYNNE beinge of perfecte mynde and good remembraunce theleventh daye of July the

---

<sup>1</sup> The reader is reminded that the terms mother, father, brother, sister, cousin, nephew, father-in-law, brother-in-law, kinsman, friend, etc., etc. are used with great laxity in early English wills. All that may safely be said of them is that usually they indicate a tie by blood or marriage, the precise nature of which is a problem for the genealogist to solve in each case.

<sup>2</sup> John Mynn, paternal grandfather of Ann Mynn, Lady Calvert, held, during his later years, fairly important offices under Henry VIII. He was Auditor of the Exchequer, Clerke to the General Surveyor, Master

yere of ower lorde god 1540 and the xxxij yere of ower soueraigne lorde Kinge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> make this presente Testamente and laste will in manner and forme followinge ffirste I bequeathe my soule to almightie god my maker and

---

of the Woods of the Crown Lands, and Commissioner to Ireland under St. Leger, 1540 (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. 14, pp. 535, 609; Vol. 17, p. 263; Vol. 18, Part I, pp. 65, 69, 85; 1640 Vol., p. 491, etc.). The *inquisition post mortem* upon his estate is given thus in London Inquisitions, *Index Library*, Vol. 24, pp. 64, 65:

JOHN MYNNE, ESQUIRE.

Inquisition taken at the Guildhall, 8 June, 35 Henry VIII [1543], before John Cootes, knight, Mayor and escheator, after the death of John Myne, esq., by the oath of Hugh Church, Oswald Dokeray, John Lewtt, Richard Madox, William Botesham, Robert Johnson, John Wrnham (?) John Watson, Ralph Harbotell, Henry Nortrich, Thomas Ellys, John Barton, John Samson (?), William Bull, John Ramsey, Robert Reason, John Clark, William Hilyard, Henry Robertes, Robert Tayllor, Christopher Nicholson, John Horsepole, and Freman Overton, who say that before the death of John Myne, Richard Andrewe, of Hales, gent., and Leonard Chamberlayne, of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, esq., were seised of 1 capital messuage, and 4 tenements thereto adjoining, lying in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldrichgate in the suburbs of London. So seised, the said Richard and Leonard by force of a licence from the King under his Great Seal of England, dated 20 June, 34 Henry VIII, by their charter, dated 4 July, 34 Henry VIII [1542], granted to the said John Myne and Alice his wife (who still survives) all the said premises, by the name of a capital messuage in the tenure of the said John Myne, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldrichgate, lately belonging to the monastery of St. Bartholomew next Westsmythefield, now dissolved, and 4 tenements thereto adjoining: to hold to the said John and Alice and to the heirs of the said John for ever. The said premises are held of the King in chief by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee and by the yearly rent of 8s., and are worth per ann., clear, £3 12s. John Myne died 14 December, 34 Henry VIII [1542]; Edward Myne is his son and next heir: he was 8 years old on the 22nd day of June last past.

John Mynn's family circle may be traced in the following abstract of his father's will, given in Carthew's *Hundred of Launditch, Norfolkshire*, Vol. II p. 484; Nicholas Myn of Lytttyll Fraunsham and London, (dated 31 March, 1530; pr. 5 Oct., 1530), to John Myn his son and Alice his wife and their daughter; to Henry Myn, youngest son; to daughters Agnes Salmon, Alice Chapman and Agnes Sparrowe [sic]; to Maude Myn, wife of Edward; to each child of Edward Myn; to Nicholas Myn, son of Edward Myn; to William Myn, son of Nicholas, testator's late son; to

redemer, to owr Ladye Sainte Marye and all the holly company of heven my boddie to be buried in christen buriall where hit fortune me to deceace. Item I give and bequeathe to the high Alter of sainte buttolfe churche withoute Aldriche gate London

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John Myn, testator's brother; to "Mayster Henry Myn my son." Disposes of lands in Little Fransham, Great Fransham, West Bradenham and Skerning (Norfolkshire). The brother Henry named in John Mynn's will was an Eton A. M. of 1519. "Henry Mynn went away A. M. from the college; became steward to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely and Rector of Balsham, Co. Cambridge. He was one of the executors of that bishop, by which office he grew in a short time very rich. He gave over all pastoral charge and lived as a lawyer at Norwich; yet while he resided there he supported many poor scholars at this university at his own expense." (Harwood's *Alumni Etonensis*.) John Mynn's sister Alice married Alexander Chapman. (Dashwood-Bulwer *V. of Norfolk*, Vol. I, p. 94.).

There is reason to suspect that John Mynn's widow Alice remarried Francis Southwell, and that she was the daughter of William Standish. In 1545 there was delivered to Wm. Standysh a grant of the Lordship or Manor of Gaulden [or Garldon or Garmelden, Parish of Tolland] and Gaulden Wood, Taunton Priory, Somersetshire, to hold for life with remainder to Francis Southwell and Alice his wife and their heirs with remainder in default to the right heirs of John Mynn deceased. Francis Southwell was holding Garldon or Garmelden circa 1565. (Collinson's *Somersetshire*, Vol. III, pp. 265, 292.). In 1546, Francis Southwell is named as keeper of a chief messuage in the King's hands by the minority of Edward Mynne son and heir of John Mynne deceased, with wardship and marriage of the heir. (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. 21, part I, p. 570; Vol. 20, part I, p. 122.) As Gaulden was held by John Mynn's son George at his death in 1581, it would seem that Francis and Alice Southworth left no heirs, and that John Mynne's heirs inherited. The wife of Francis Southwell was Alice, daughter of William Standish. After her death he married, 1560, Barbara dau. of John Spencer of Rendlesham, Suffolk, wid. of Richard Catelyn, by whom he had issue (Dashwood-Bulwer *V. of Norfolk*, Vol. I, p. 125; Le Neve's *Pedigrees of the Knights*, p. 161). It will be noticed that George Mynn administers the estate of his father John Mynne in 1561, his mother Alice being then deceased.

The *inquisition* upon the estate of Edward Mynne, gentleman, is given here (*Index Library*, Vol. 24, p. 148, London Inquisitions): Inquisition taken at the Guildhall, 30 March, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary [1557], before Thomas Offeley, knight, Mayor and escheator, after the death of Edward Mynne gent., by the oath of Robert Rosse, Thomas Kendall, Thomas Blunte, Thomas Bullok, William Cheke, George Forman, Robert Dunkyn,

for tythes negligently forgotten iijs, iiijd. Item to the same churchē toward the repracoñ thereof iijs. iiijd. Item to the fraternitie of the trynytie within the saide churchē vjs. viijd. Item I give to every one of my doughters xxti marke to be paid vnto them at the daye of their marraige. Also I give vnto either of my sonnes GEORGE and ANDREW xti a peece to be paid vnto them when they shall come to thage of xxti yeres And yf hit fortune any of my saide childeren to die afore the tyme afore lymmed then I will that their porcoñs that shall so fortune to die be equally divided betwene them that overlive. And I give unto EDWARDE my sonne godes blessinge and myne and that the coñon lawe giveth hym after his mothers decease and my standinge cupp gilte that to be delivered unto

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Simon Burton, John Wysdome, William Androes, Thomas Howe, Richard Richardson and John Febyrdge, who say that before the death of the said Edward Mynne, one John Mynne, deceased, and Alice his wife, who still survives, father and mother of the said Edward, were seised of 1 capital messuage, with 4 tenements thereto adjoining, situate in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldrichegate, London. The said Alice survived the said John and is still seised of the said premises, which are held of the king and Queen in chief, by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and by the yearly rent of 8s., and are worth per ann., clear, £3 12s. Od. None of the said premises, beyond the reversion of the same after the death of the said Alice when it shall happen, came into the hands of the said King and Queen by the death of the said John Mynne, by reason of the minority of the said Edward Mynne. Edward Mynne died 14 July, 5 Edward VI [1551]; George Mynne is his brother and next heir, and was aged 21 years on St. Valentine's day last past.

John and Alice Mynne's daughters, one of whom at least was born before her grandfather's will in 1530, were (order not known); (1). Susan, who m. John Darnall and d. soon leaving a son Henry Darnall of Bird's Place, Essenden, Herts, who is said by Wilson Miles Cary in his notes to be the ancestor of the Maryland Darnalls (Md. Hist. Soc. Mss. Coll.); (2). Elizabeth who m. Roger Lawrence and had four daughters, one of whom, Susan, became the second wife of John Darnall (Clutterbuck's *Herts*, Vol. II, pp. 201, 206; *Victoria Hist. of Hertfordshire*, Vol. III, p. 466, which repeats the error of calling Elizabeth's husband William. The M. I. however of Elizabeth Vernon positively names Roger as her grandfather, of which later); (3). Anna who m. Richard Boteler, of whom later; (4). Perhaps others.



hym when he cometh to the age of xxj. yeres And yf hit fortune hym to die afore he come to the saide age, then I will that GEORGE my sonne shall have the saide standinge cupp and then the xti that he hath bequeathed hym to be deuided amongst the residue And all the residue of my goods Cattalls plate stuff of householde and other things what so eur hit be my debts paied my legaces performed and paied I give and bequeath vnto my Loving wyef ALICE MYNNE whome I make my sole executrix of this my presente testamente, and I make my brother HENRY MYNNE pson of Balsham overseer of the same will and Testamente prayenge hym to be good unto my wyef and children. In witnes whereof I have suscribed and written hit with my hande the daye and yere abovesaide Md where I have purchased certaine landes and Tenementes in Hirtingfordbury and elsewhere in the countie of Hertf. of JOHN BUTLER of thexchequire which landes be not yet assured unto me I will that the same landes be assured accordinge as I have declared to my brother CHAPMAN and CHRISTOPHER SMYTHE viz; that there shalbe a fyne levied of the free lande by MASTER BUTLER and his wyef to the vse of me and ALICE my wyef and to the heires of me And I will that MASTER BUTLER of the same lande make a deade to lyke vse. And I will that MASTER BUTLER and his wyef mak surrender of the coppie holdelande to lyke vse p me JOHANNEM MYNNE." (P. C. C. Loftes 19.)

15 May, 1561, commission issued to GEORGE MYNNE, son of deceased, to administer the goods of the said deceased, ALICE the relict and executrix, now deceased, not having administered, etc. (Abstract; original in abbreviated Latin.)

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The Will of GEORGE MYNN<sup>3</sup> of Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire, dated 19 May, 1581.

"In the name of god amen. And in the yere of oure lorde

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<sup>3</sup> The *inquisition post mortem* upon the estate of George Mynn, Esquire, father of Ann, Lady Calvert, follows (*Index Library*, Vol. 36, pp. 48,

1581. And in the xxijth yeare of the raigne of or soveraigne Ladye Queene Elizabethē. I GEORGE MYNN̄ of Hartingforde Bury in the Countie of Hartford esquier, beinge sicke in bodye but whole in minde (thankes be to god therefore) Doe make this my laste will and testamente, aswell for the disposition of my gooddes and chattells, as also of my landes tenements and heraditaments whatsoevr. Imprimis my will is,

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49, 50): Inquisition taken at the Guildhall, 8 December, 24 Eliz. [1581], before James Harvey, Mayor and escheator, after the death of George Mynne, esq., by the oath of John Harryson, William Povie, Thomas Russell, John Irelande, John Jackson, William Styche, John Keblewhite, Arthur Raineserofte, George Gynne, John Ricardes, Edmund Owen, Griffin Jones, Henry Webbe, George Robartes, John Oldam, Roger Hole, John Stoddard, William Feeke, and Christopher Whicheot of the city of London, who say that George Mynne was seised in his demesne as of fee of a capital messuage or mansion house called Gervis, situate in Hertingfordburie in co. Hertford, and certain meadows, lands, pasture, woods and hereditaments there to the said messuage belonging; the manor or Gawlden in Gawlden in co. Somerset; 1 mill in Gawlden; 1 wood called Gawlden Woode in the parish of Tollande in the said county; and divers other lands and hereditaments in Toland and Lydyard St. Lawrence in the said county. So seised, the said George by indenture dated 24 April, 16 Eliz. [1574], made between himself of the one part and Peter Osbourne, Robert Wrothe, esq., William Wrothe and Thomas Wrothe, gentlemen, of the other part, agreed *inter alia*, for himself and his heirs with the said Peter, Robert, William and Thomas, that in consideration of a marriage then to be made between him the said George of the one part and Elizabeth Wrothe one of the daughters of Thomas Wrothe, Knight, deceased, of the other part, at his own proper costs before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following, by fine, to convey to the said Peter, Robert, William and Thomas and their heirs, the said manor of Gawlden and the said capital messuage and all other his hereditaments whatsoever in Hertingfordbury (a tenement called Nycolls and a farm called Fitz Johns and all lands, &c., to the same belonging alone excepted) to the use of the said George Mynne and his heirs until the said marriage, and afterwards to the use of the said George for life; after his decease, to the use of the said Elizabeth for life; and after the decease of both of them, then to the use of the said George and his heirs for ever. As to the said manor of Gawlden and other the premises in Gawlden and Lydyard in co. Somerset, to the use of the said George and his heirs until the said marriage, and afterwards to the use of the said George and Elizabeth and the heirs male of their bodies; and for default, to the use of the right heirs of the said George for ever. The said fine was levied in

and I geve and bequeath vnto everie of my daughters MARY MYNN, SUSAN MYNN and ANNE MYNN one hundrethe markes of lawfull englishe monneye a peece to be paide vnto theme within fyve yeares after my decease And my will is that if anye of my saide daughters doe die before theie shalbe married or accomplish the age of seaventene yeres Then my will is that the porcion of her or theme whiche shall so fortune to die shalbe equallie devided amoungest the residewe of my saide daughters or daughter wch shall then be lyvinge. Item I geve vnto the CHILDE wch my wiefe is nowe withe childe one hundrethe markes of money to be paide within seaven yeres after my decease. Item I leave to discende vnto ROBERT

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Trinity term, 16 Eliz. [1574], to the said Peter, Robert, William and Thomas, according to the intent of the said indenture, and afterwards the said George Mynne married the said Elizabeth at Hertingfordbury; by virtue whereof and by force of the said indenture and fine and of the Statute of Uses the said George was seised of the said premises in Hertingfordbury, except as before excepted, for life, with remainder thereof to the said Elizabeth for life; and after their deaths to the said George and his heirs for ever. Of the manor of Gawlden and other premises in Gawlden and Lydyard St. Lawrence the said George and Elizabeth were seised in their demesne as of fee tail, to them and the heirs male of their bodies; and for default, to the right heirs of the said George for ever. The said George was also seised of 4 messuages in the parish of St. Buttolph in Aldersgate streate without the said City, and of a farm in Hertingfordbury called Fitz Johns and a tenement there called Nycolls. So seised, the said George Mynne made his will on the 9th day of May, 1581, as follows [here given in English]—I give to John Mynne my second son an annuity of £10, issuing out of all other my lands in Hertingfordbury, during the life of Elizabeth my wife. I give to the said Elizabeth my manor of Gawlden in co. Somerset for life, and I will that after her decease my said son John shall have for life the farm of Gawlden afore-said now in the possession of Robert Selocke. I also give to the said Elizabeth all other my lands, tenements and hereditaments in Hertingfordbury or elsewhere in Cos. Hertford and Somerset for life; also to her and her heirs for ever all my houses in the parish of St. Buttophes without Aldersgate in the City of London, or elsewhere within the said City of the suburbs thereof towards the performance of this my will. I give to Robert Mynne my eldest son my farm called FitzJohns in Hertingfordbury for his maintenance and for the Queen's full third part if any of my lands should be held of the Queen in chief or by knight's service.

MYNN my eldest sonne my ffearme lyinge in Hartingfordeburye aforesaide called fflith Johns for his presente lyvinge and mayntenaunce And for the Queenes full thirde parte, if it shall fortune anye of my Mannors landes tenements or hereditaments to be houlden of the Queenes maiestie in Capite or by Knightes s'vice. Item I give and bequeath to JOHN MYNN my seconde sonne one annuitie or yerelie rente of tenne pounds with clawse of distresse owte of all other my landes and tenementes in Hartingfordeburye aforesaid to have and to houlde to the saide JOHN duringe the naturall lief of ELIZABETHE my wiewe, if the saide JOHN shall so longe lyve. Item I geve and bequeathe vnto ELIZABETHE my wiewe my Mannor of Gawlden in the Countie of Sommersett

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If the said Robert when he comes of age shall refuse to assure to my said son John the said farm in Gaulden, now in the possession of the said Robert Sellocke, for life, then the said John shall have to him and his heirs for ever the said farm called FitzJohns. The messuages in the parish of St. Buttolph without Aldersgate are held of the Queen in chief by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and are worth per ann., 40s. The manor of Gawlden and other the premises in Gawlden and Lydyard St. Lawrence are held of the Queen but by what service the jurors do not know, and are worth per ann., clear, £8. The farm in Hertingfordbury called Nycolls and all other the premises there except the farm called Fitz Johns are held of the Queen as of her manor of Hertingfordbury, but by what service is not known, and are worth per ann., £4. The farm called Fitz Johns is held of the Queen as of her said manor, but by what service is not known, and is worth per ann., clear, £14. George Mynne died at Hertingfordbury 20 May last past; the said Robert Mynne is his son and next heir, and was aged 3 years on the 6th day of April last past. The said Elizabeth late the wife of the said George still survives.

The Monumental Inscription in St. Mary's Church, Hertingfordbury, Herts reads; "Here lies the bodies of George Mynn of Hertingfordbury, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth of Durance in Enfield in Middlesex, Knt; they had issue three sons and three daughters. The said George Mynn departed this life the 20th of May in the year of our Lord 1581; his wife Elizabeth taking afterwards to her second husband, Nicholas Boteler, Esq., and she died the 14th of August 1613 [or 1614]." (Clutterbuck's *Herts*, Vol. II, p. 209; Chauncey's *Hist. Antiq. of Hert.*, Vol. I, p. 537.) Sir Thomas Wroth has many known American descendants, but his will, made when Elizabeth was a



heretofore as I trust sufficientlie assured vnto her. To have and to hould vnto the saide ELIZABETHE for and duringe her naturall lief, And my will is that after the decease of my saide wief my saide sonne JOHN shall have for tearme of his naturall lief the ffearme in Gaulden aforesaide now in the possession and occupacion of one ROBERT SELOCKE. Item I geve and bequeath vnto ELIZABETHE my wiefe all other my Landes tenements and heraditaments sette lyinge and beinge within Hartingfordeburye aforesaid, or elsewhere within the Counties of Harteforde and Som'st. To have and to houlde to the saide ELIZABETHE duringe her naturall life Item I doe geve and bequeathe vnto the saide ELIZABETHE my wief and vnto her heires forevr all those my howsses and tenements sette lyinge and beinge in the parrishe of Sainte Botulphes withowt Aldersgate in the Citie of London, or elsewherewithin the saide Citie of London or the Suburbes of the same for and towards the performaunce of this my last will and testamente. Item my will is that if ROBERTE my eldest sonne shall when he commeth to full age refuse or denye to assure vnto my sonne JOHN the saide ffearme in Gavlden nowe in the possession of the saide ROBERTE SELLOCKE in Gawlden aforesaide for tearme of his naturall lief then my

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child, does not of course reveal him as the ancestor of all the Maryland Calverts except Philip (*Va. Mag. of Hist.*, Vol. 28, p. 385). A nephew of Sir Thomas Wroth, Richard Wroth of Younges, Herts, married Kynborough Hawley, aunt of Jerome Hawley of New Brentford, Middlesex, and Maryland, whose second wife Eleanor Brereton (wid. of Thomas Courtney and mother of Sir William Courtney) is so pleasantly spoken of in the annals of early Maryland (Betham's *Baronetage*, Vol. IV, p. 299; *V. of Devon*, Harleian, p. 76; *V. of London*, Harleian, Vol. II, p. 374; *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. 10, p. 444; *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund. Pub.*, Vol. 28, pp. 180, 181). Elizabeth (Wroth) Mynn's second husband, Nicholas Boteler of Netherhill, Essex, was the brother of Richard Boteler who married George Mynn's sister Ann, and of Margaret, wife of Nicholas Bristowe of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts. The Hertfordshire Mynns, Darnalls, Bristowes and Botelers are bound together by almost countless inter-relationships. Nicholas Boteler, after Elizabeth's death, married (2) Ann, daughter of James Houghton of Wormley, Herts (she being the widow Kenolmarsh) and (3)? Greville, dau. of Sir Edward Greville. It will

will and full meaninge is that the saide JOHN my sonne shall have to him and to his heires my saide ffearme called ffithe Johns sette lyinge and beinge in Hartingfordeburye aforesaide. The residewe of all my goods and chattells I doe freelie geve and bequeathe vnto ELIZABETHE my wieff for and towards the performaunce of this my last will and testamente and for the paymente of my debtes. Item I doe constitute and ordeine ELIZABETHE my welbeloved wieff my full and sole executrix of this my laste will and testamente. Item my will is that the saide ELIZABETHE my wieff shall at her proper costes and charges finde and bringe vppe my saide daughters vntill theire severall legacies to theme severallie paide accordinge vnto the trewe intente of this my laste will. Item my will is that WILLIAM BUNCKER my servaunte shall have and enioie one Tenemente or howse wherein he nowe dwelleth and the Landes nowe thereto belonginge and in his possession in Hartingford burie aforesaide for terme of his naturall lief for thee yerelie rente of fortie shillings to be paide vnto the saide ELIZABETHE my wiffe for terme of her lief, And after that vnto my righte heires. Item I doe revoke and disanull all other former wills heretofore by me made. In witnes whereof I the saide GEORGE MYNN have to this my presente will sette to my hande yeoven the xixth daie of Maye in the yere of the raigne of or soveraigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god

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be recalled that the Maryland Brents are said to have had Greville blood (Clutterbuck's *Herts*, Vol. II, pp. 476, 489). Gov. Lionel Copley of Maryland m. 20 June, 1676, a lady of this Boteler family, and it may be for this rather far-fetched reason that the Calverts sometimes called him "Cosen Copley" (*Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, Vol. 28, pp. 305, 308). The sons of George Mynn and Elizabeth Wroth were; (1) Robert, of whom later; (2) John, to whom was willed Gaulden, Somersetshire, and of whom the writer knows nothing further; (3) a son, unborn at the making of his father's will, but who was perhaps George Mynne of Woodcote, Surrey, whose estate was eventually left to Lord Baltimore, and of whom later. George Mynn's daughters were; (1) Mary, (2) Susan, (3) Ann, b. 20 Nov., 1579, if the computation on her monument is correct; d. 8 Aug., 1622, buried in St. Mary's church, Hertingfordbury, Herts; m. 22 Nov., 1604 to George Calvert (*Rec. of St. Peter's Cornhill*, London, p. 244).

of Englande ffraunce and Irelande Queene defender of the faith &c the xxiiijth (GEORGE MYNN) Witnesses presente at the makinge of this will THOMAS WROTH, RICARDE BUTLER, EDWARDE WROTTE, JOHN HOPKINS and others." (P. C. C. Darcy 41)

Proved; 7 November, 1581, by THOMAS WHELER, public notary, proctor to ELIZABETH MYNNE relict and executrix of deceased. (Abstract. Original in abbreviated Latin.)

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The will of ANNE BUTLER,<sup>4</sup> widow, of Stapleford, Hertfordshire, dated 24 Aug., 1619.

"In the name of God Amen. The fflower and twentieth daie of August 1619. And in the yeares of the raigne of or Sovereigne Lorde James by the grace of God of England Scotland ffraunce and Ireland Kinge defendor of the fayth etc. That is to saie, of England ffraunce and Irelande the Seaventeenth, And of Scotland the fiftiethree. I ANNE BUTLER of Stapleford in the Countie of Hertforde widdowe, late wife of RICARDE BUTLER Esqr. deceased beinge of good and perfect memory, thanks be vnto God for it, callinge to mynde the vncertaintie of this mortall life and lookinge every daie to be delived from the same, doe therefore ordaine make and

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<sup>4</sup> Ann Boteler was a daughter of John and Alice Myn of Little Fransham, Norfolk, of London, and of Hertingfordbury, Herts. Her husband Richard Boteler was the son of Sir John Boteler of Woodhall, Herts, and Grizel Roche (of Wixley, Yorkshire, as shown by recent discoveries noted in *Chesters of Chicheley*, pp. 159, 160). The Monumental Inscription of the Botelers in the Watton-at-Stone Parish Church, Herts, is in Latin and, translated, reads; "Here lies the bodies of Richard Boteler of Stapleford in the County of Hertfordshire, Esq., who died 5 May, 1614; and Anna his wife one of the daughters of John Mynn of Hertingfordbury, Esq., who died 12 Oct., A. D. 1619; and Elizabeth, only daughter of the same Richard and Anna, wife of Rowland Graveley of Graveley, Esq., who died before the parents, ? Feb. 1600, without issue." (Cussan's *Herts*, Vol. II, Broadwater section, p. 182; Clutterbuck's *Herts*, Vol. II, pp. 476, 479.) Some of the relationships mentioned by Ann Boteler are explained by other wills which are to follow and which will show this lady to be particularly inaccurate as a genealogist.



declare this my present testament and last will in manner and forme following ffirst I most humblie comend my soule into the hands of Almighty god, trustinge assuredlie that for his infinite mercies sake in the merits of the moste precious death and passion of my lorde and Savior Christ Jesus I shall be made p'taker amongst the elect and chosen children of the everlastinge Joyes in the Kingdom of heaven. My bodie I am well pleased shalbe buried in the Chappell of the p'ishe Church of Watton, neare unto the bodies of my late husband and daughter And for the charges and expences of my ffunerall I will and appoint to be bestowed by the discretion of my Executrix and Overseers the some of Tenne pounds. Item I doe assigne & appointe to be bestowed by my Executrix wtn one yeare after my decease the some of Twentie m'kes of lawful money of Englande, for the makinge and settinge uppe a monument or Tombe neare vnto the place where the bodies of my said late husbände and daughter doe lye, And where I have appointed my selfe to be buried Item I give and bequeath to the poore people that shall be inhabitinge wthin the parishe of Watton at the time of my decease the somme of Twentie shillinges to be distributed amongst them where moste neede shalbe by the discretion of the Churchwardens and Overseers for the poore there, for the time beinge, wth-in one moneth after my decease. Item I give and bequeath unto the poore people of Stapleforde the some of ffortie shillings to be distributed amongst them where moste neede shalbe wthin one moneth after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to the daughter of JOHN SPENCER base borne the some of Twentie shillings to be paid at her age of eighteene yeares And if she dye before that age, then I will that the same Twentie shillings shalbe alsoe distributed amongst the poore people of Stapleforde where moste need shall be, by the discretion of the Minister and Overseers for the poore there, for the time beinge wthin one moneth after her decease. Item I give and bequeath vnto EDWARD PRIAMOR my servant the some of fflower markes to be paid wthin one moneth after my decease Item I give and bequeath unto every other of my



servants that shalbe dwellinge wth me at the time of my decease six shillings eighte pence over and above that weh shall be due unto them at the tyme of my decease except vnto my cosen KATHERYNE KETTEL Item I give and bequeath unto my cosen ROBERTE MIN the elder of Hartingfordburye the somme of Twentie pounds of lawfull money of England to be paid vnto him wthin sixe moneths after my decease Item I give and bequeathe vnto ROBERTE MYN and GEORGE MYN, sonnes of the said ROBERT MYN to eyther of them ffive poundes to be bestowed in plate and delivered vnto them at their sev'all ages of Eighteene yeares And to ELIZABETH AND ELLIANOR daughters vnto the said ROBERT MYN the father ffive pounds to eyther of them to be paid at their sev'all ages of eighteene yeares or daies of marriage, weh shall first happen. And further I will that if anie of the children of the said ROBERTE shall happen to die before they shall receive their legacie, that then the portion of him her or them soe deceasinge shall remaine to the survivor or survivors to be equallie divided betweene them. Item I will and bequeath to KATHERINE KETTEL my kinswoman the some of Twentie pounds to be paid vnto her wthin one yeare after my decease And also I will and bequeath to the said KATHERINE KETTEL the ffeatherbed in the chamber over the Larder, wth the bedstede, and all the furniture thereof And alsoe the Cupboarde and square table in the same chamber and sixe joyned stooles and one Danske chest standinge in the greate chamber, with such lynnens as is lefft by mee in the same, at the time of my decease, and certaine peeces of pewter, that is to saye, sixe greate platters, sixe lesser platters, sixe dishes, sixe saucers, all beinge m'ked wth an olive branche All weh I will shalbe delivered unto her wthin one moneth after my decease. Item I will and bequeath vnto ELIZABETH KETTLE my goddaughter, the some of ffive poundes to be paide unto her wthin sixe moneths after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to Mr RALPH KETTEL Doctor and President of Trinitie College in Oxford And to Mr CHRISTOPHER KETTEL

his brother and to Mrs FRAUNCIS FEILDE their sister to eyther of them one silver Tankard parcell guilt, to be delivered wthin one moneth after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to ANNE DARNALL my goddaughter daughter unto HENRYE DARNALL deceased the some of Twentie pounds and to SUSAN DARNALL her sister the some of ffive pounds to be paide to them and either of them at their severall ages of eighteene yeares or daie of marriage, wch shall first happen And to JOHN DARNALL, HENRY DARNALL, PHILLIPPE DARNALL and RALPHE DARNALL, sonnes of the said HENRYE DARNALL deceased, to every of them the some of five poundes, to be paid at their severall ages of eighteene yeares. And further I will that if any of them shall happen to dye before hee shee or they shall receive his her or their portion, that the same shall remaine to the survivors to be equallie divided betweene them. Item I give and bequeathe to my Cosen SUSANNE DARNALL and Vnto my Cosen MARYE DARNALL her sister, daughters to my Cosen SUSANNE WISE to each of them ffive pounds. The said ffive pounds to SUSANN to be paid wthin three moneths after my decease. The other five pounds aforesaid to be paid vnto the said MARYE at her age of Eighteen yeares or daye of marriage wch shall first happen. And if either of them shall happen to die before they shall receive their legacy I will that the same shall remaine to the survivor. Item I give and bequeath to my kinseman Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER of Enfeild in the Countie of Midd. and to his daughter ANN BUTLER my goddaughter to eyther of them ffive pounds to be paid wthin sixe moneths after my decease. Itm I give and bequeath to my neece and goddaughter Mrs ANNE BRISTOWE wife of FRAUNCIS BRISTOWE of Sacombe the Bedstede wth the downe bed and furniture as it standeth in the greate Chamber at my dwellinge house in Stapleforde aforesaide and alsoe one Coverlett of needlework together wth the hangings of the saide Chamber, one chaire of Crimson velvett, and one longe Cushion of wrought tawney velvet, all wch I will shall be delivered to her wthin

one moneth after my decease Item I give and bequeath to NICHOLAS BRISTOWE my godsonne second sonne of my Cosen FRAUNCIS BRISTOWE the some of Tenne poundes And to JAMES BRISTOWE JOHN BRISTOWE and FRAUNCES BRISTOWE sonnes of the said FRAUNCIS to either of them ffortie shillings to be paid to them and either of them, at their sev'all ages of Eighteene yeares. Alsoe to FRAUNCIS BRISTOWE JANE BRISTOWE SUZANNE BRISTOWE and ANNE BRISTOWE daught's of the sayd FRAUNCIS BRISTOWE the ffather, to eyther of them ffortie shillings apeece to be paide at their sev'all ages of eighteene yeares or daies of marraige wch shall first happen And if anie of the Children of the said FRAUNCIS BRISTOWE the elder shall happen to dye before they shall receive his, her or their portion Then I will that the porcoñ or portions of him, her or them soe deceasing, shall remayne to the survivors to be equallie divided amongst them. Item I will give and bequeath to EDWARDE VERNON my godsonne seconde sonne of my Cosen CHRISTOPHER VERNON, the somme of ffive poundes And to FRAUNCIS VERNON sone of the said CHRISTOPHER, the some of ffortie shillings And to SUSANNE VERNON, daughter of the said CHRISTOPHER the some of ffive pounds, to be paid at their sev'all ages of eighteene yeares. And if any of them shall happen to die before that age, the portion of him, her or them soe deceasinge, shall remaine to the survivor or survivors to be equallie divided betwene them. Item I give and bequeath to my Cosen ELIZABETH VERNON wife to the said CHRISTOPHER VERNON, my greate white Boule of silver, and one Cov'lett of Tapistry to be delivered wthin one moneth after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to my Cosen ANNE JEVE, wife of JOHN JEVE of Wymondley my goddaughter, the silver boule wch my sister Mrs FLOWER gave me for a legacie, and sixe silver spoones wrought with the Apostles heads to be delivered wthin one moneth after my decease. Item I will and



bequeath to ALICE BEADLE my late servant, one featherbed, one Boulster, to blanketts wch the said ALICE hath in her posession at this present, and twelve peeces of pewter to be deliv'ed wthin one moneth after my decease. Item I will and bequeath to ANNE BEADLE my goddaughter, daughter to the said ALICE fforty shillings to be paid her at the age of eighteene yeares or the daie of her marriage wch shall first happen. I give and bequeath to my Ladie CALVERT my kinswoman and goddaughter for a freindlie remembraunce one Gould ringe, wch was give me by my Cosen FRAUNCIS BUTLER deceased for a legacie to be delivered wthin one moneth after my decease. Item I give and bequeath to ANNE CALVERT her daughter and alsoe my goddaughter one stringe of pearls conteyninge fforty fflower or forty five, whereof Thirtie one are better than the other. Item I give and bequeath unto ELIANOR MYN wife unto my Cosen ROBERT MYN the choyse of one sute, damaske or diaper, That is to saie, one Table cloth, one Cupboard cloth one Towell and one dozen Napkins wch my desire is she shoulde leave vnto her daughter ELIZABETH. Item I give and bequeath to my deare freind the Ladie FRAUNCIS BUTLER wife of Sir ROBERT BUTLER Knight my Jewell beinge a pawncie, wth a Saphire in it and a pearle pendant at it, to be deliv'ed presentlie after my decease. And whereas after the decease of my late husband I was advised to finde an office for the tenure of his landes, wch I was p'swaded woulde be for the benefitt of those that should enjoye the same, the Charges whereof come to Eight poundes, wch is to be allowed vnto my Executrix out of the price of the said Landes, when they shalbe sould, I doe therefore will and devise that my said Executrix presentlie after she hath received the same, shall make payment thereof to the handes of RICHARD BUTLER, eldest sonne of my Cosen WILLIAM BUTLER of Watton wch I doe will and bequeath as a Legacie vnto him, And whereas my late husband by his last Will charged mee to safekeepe and cause to be deliv'ed all such Evidences and writings as concern his landes into the hands of such gentlemen



his kinsmen as by his said will are thereunto nominated, My will and earnest desire is that my Executrix shall accordinglie take care of them vntill such time as convenientlie she maye deliver them accordinge to the purporte and true intente of the said will of my deceased husband. Item I further will and bequeath to my Nephewe ROBERT MYN̄ of Hartingfordbury and my Cosen FRAUNCIS BRISTOWE of Sacombe to eyther of them the Some of Sixe pounds thirteen shillings fowerpence whome I doe entreate to be my Overseers and to doe their best endeavors to see this my will in all things p'formed. The residue of all my goods and Chattels whatsoev'r aswell reall as p'sonall as alsoe all debts vpon specialties as otherwise, not before bequeathed, I doe freeleie give and bequeath to my Cosen Mrs SUSANNE WISE of Hartingfordbury, whome I doe heareby ordaine and make my sole Executrix of this my last will and testament In witnesse whereof I have published and declared this to be my last will, whereunto I have sett my hand and seale in the presence of the witnesses heareunder named The hande of the testatrix Sign'd sealed published and declared to be the last will of the testatrix in manner and forme above-said in the presence of vs WILLIAM BOTELER, JOHN SCUREFEILD, EDWARD PYME." (P. C. C. Parker 106)

Proved 15 Nov., 1619, by SUSAN WISE the Executrix named in the will. (Abstract; original in abbreviated Latin)

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The Will of GEORGE CALVERT, LORD BALTIMORE,<sup>5</sup> dated 14 April, 1632.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I SIR GEORGE

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<sup>5</sup> In preparing the Calvert notes hereafter given, the writer has made free of the privilege of using the material collected by Mr. Charles Weathers Bump (1872-1908) of Baltimore, who at the date of his untimely death was about to write a history of Maryland based largely upon a study of the Calvert family. These notes cover an exhaustive survey of the subject and represent the labor of years. Mr. Bump gave much assistance in the compiling of the excellent article on the Lords Baltimore in Gibb's *Peerage* as will be seen by the footnote therein. The will of

CALVERT Knight LORD BALTIMORE being sicke of bodie but well in minde doe hereby declare my last will, and Testament to be ffirst I doe bequeath my soule to God, and my bodie to the ground Item I doe bequeath my lands, goods, and Chattells of what nature soever to my eldest sonne CICILL CALVERT either in England, or Ireland, and elsewhere Item I doe give, and bequeath to my daughter HELLEN CALVERT the some of Twelve hundred pounds to be paied unto hir out of the monyes remayninge in the hands of my LORD COT-

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George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, is here reprinted for the sake of completeness. It has already appeared in the *Md. Hist. Soc. Fund Pub.*, Vol. 28, pp. 48, 49, 50 (Vol. I of the published Calvert Papers). The eleven children of Sir George Calvert and Ann Mynne are named in the amiable epitaph which the devoted husband composed for his wife's tomb in Hertingfordbury Church, Herts (Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, Vol. II, p. 205; *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. II, pp. 141, 142). They were (the order given being merely approximate); (1) Cecil, b. 8 Aug., 1605; bapt. 2 Mar. 1605/6 at Bexley, Kent (*Genealogist*, new series, Vol. I, p. 59, which mistakes his father's name); buried at St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex, 7 Dec., 1675 (Gibb's *Peerage*); m. (marriage settlement, 20 Mar., 1627/8, in *Md. Hist. Soc. Mss. Coll.*, Calvert Papers No. 39) to Ann Arundell of whom later; (2) Ann, bapt. 1 Apr., 1607 (*Rec. of Kensington Church*), goddaughter of Ann Mynne Boteler who was also Lady Calvert's godmother; m., before 1627 perhaps, William Peaseley; living 1672 (*Md. Hist. Soc. First Pub.*, vol. 28, pp. 21, 266, 300); No record of any issue has been found. William Peaseley used for his seal the lion rampant of the Peaseleys of County Kildare, Ireland, one time of Oxfordshire (*Md. Hist. Soc. Mss. Coll.*, Calvert Papers No. 35); (3) Dorothy, bapt. 18 Aug., 1608 (*Rec. of St. Martin's in the Fields, London*, p. 38); not mentioned in her father's will or that of her brother George. She may have been one of the children lost at sea with her stepmother, circa 1630; (4) Elizabeth, bapt. 18 Nov., 1609 (*Rec. of St. Martin's in the Fields, London*, p. 39), who may also have been lost at sea; (5) Leonard, whose birth date is a little uncertain. He was surely his father's second son, but George, Lord Baltimore, in making his will 14 Apr., 1632, says first that Leonard is under 21, and later corrects himself. This indecision may indicate that his twenty-first birthday was about 1632, and that he was b. circa 1610/11. Leonard Calvert d. in Maryland in June, 1647, leaving, probably in England or Ireland, a "son and heir" and a daughter Ann, both of whom came later to Maryland and married. Their mother has not been identified, but the drastic laws of the day against Catholics in England both as to marriages and inheritances might

TINGTON, and SIR WILLIAM ASHTON ffeoffees for those monies to the use of my younger Children w<sup>ch</sup> some I doe desire to be paied unto hir within sixe monethes next after my death, AND I doe bequeath the remainder of those monies in the ffeoffees hands aforementioned (this said porcoñ being deducted) to be equally devided amongst my three younger sonnes viz<sup>t</sup> LEONARD, GEORGE, and HENRY CALVERT to be paied unto them att theire severall ages of One, and Twenty—respectively. Item I doe give, and bequeath to my

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fully explain the absence of the lady's name and the failure of Leonard Calvert to mention his wife and children in uttering his nuncupative will (*Archives of Md.*, Vol. IV, pp. 313, 314). There has long been a tradition that Leonard Calvert married a Brent in England circa 1643/4, but the theory that she was Ann, sister of the famous Margaret Brent, can hardly be accepted if she was baptised 7 Aug., 1637 as stated in the *Va. Mag. of Hist.*, Vol. 14, p. 100, Vol. 15, p. 196. The Brent tradition probably will prove to be correct in some as yet undetermined way, but it is surely premature to make this Ann Brent the mother of William and Ann Calvert. (6) George, "third son," bapt. 8 July, 1613 (*Rec. of St. Martin's in the Fields, London*, p. 44); w. dated at St. Mary's, Md., 10 July, 1634 and proved 19 Jan., 1634/5, of whom later. (7) Francis, living 20 Mar., 1627/8 (Md. Hist. Soc. Mss. Coll., Calvert Papers No. 39, being Cecil Calvert's marriage settlement), but not mentioned in his father's will, 1632. He too may have been lost at sea circa 1630; (8) Grace, d. 15 Aug. 1672; m. circa 1627, Sir Robert Talbot of Cartown, County Kildare, Ireland, by whom she had Sir William Talbot; Mary, w. of James Nugent (*Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*, Vol. I, p. 131); Frances, w. of Richard Talbot; and other children. Grace Talbot has had large numbers of descendants, among them the present Lord Talbot (Prendegast's *Cromwellian Settlement*, 2nd Ed., p. 384; Burke's *Peerage*, current editions); (9) Helen or Ellin, bapt. 5 Dec., 1615 (*Rec. of St. Martin's in the Fields, London*, p. 48); living 1655 when she and her husband were "transplanted" into Connaught (*Hist. Mss. Comm., Ormond Mss.*, 1st Series, 1899, Vol. II, p. 160); m. James Talbot, Esq. of Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan and Castle Rubey, Co. Roscommon, son of Walter Talbot Esq. of Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan, by whom she had (Col.) George Talbot of Castle Rubey and Maryland (*Hist. Mss. Comm., Ormond Mss.*, 2nd Series, 1904, Vol. III, p. 148; for Col. George Talbot's issue see *Crofton Memoirs*, and Archdalls's *Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*, Vol. VI, p. 165); (10) John bapt. 31 Jan., 1618/9; buried 1 Feb. 1618/9 (*Rec. of St. Martin's in the Fields, London*, pp. 54, 178); In Feb. 1618/9, Sir George Calvert told King James that his wife "was a good woman and had brought him



youngest sonne PHILLIPP CALVERT the some of three hundred pounds to be paid unto him att the age of one, and Twenty, And for his educacoñ and maintenance in the meane Tyme I doe order and require my eldest sonne CICILL CALVERT to take care, and be att the charge thereof. Item I doe give unto my daughter ANNE PEASELEY and my daughter GRACE TALBOT each of them a Crosse of Goulde of the valew of ffortie shillings a peece, And likewise to my sonne in Lawe ROBERT TALBOTT, and WILLIAM PEASELEY Two other crosses of Gould of the same valew to be given unto

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ten children and would assure his majesty that she was not a wife with a witness." (Birch, *Court and Times of James I*, Vol. II, pp. 142, 143); (11) Henry, fifth son, b. after 20 Feb., 1618/9, who d. at sea or abroad unmarried, before 25 Nov., 1635, when adm. was granted to Cecil, Lord Baltimore, his brother (Md. Hist. Soc. Mss. Coll., Calvert Papers No. 110, being the letter of adm., in Latin), and of whom the writer knows nothing further.

George, Lord Baltimore, had a second wife, Joan or Johanna, whose life as his Lady was a series of adventures, and by whom he had at least one child, though more are suggested by an early manuscript which will be quoted presently. He was; (12) Philip, b. before 20 March, 1627/8, (when he was named in Cecil Calvert's marriage settlement), possibly in County Wexford, Ireland where his parents went to live before 17 Sept., 1625 (*Hist. Mss. Comm.*, 1906, Franciscan Mss., p. 81); d. in Maryland after 13 Dec., 1682 without issue (Md. Hist. Soc. Mss. Coll., Calvert Papers, No. 528); m. (1), in England bef. 1656 when he and his wife "immigrated," (Rec. at Land Office, Annapolis), Anne Wolseley, dau. of Sir Thomas Wolseley of Wolseley, Staffordshire, and Helen Broughton. Philip Calvert m. (2), Jane Sewell, stepdaughter of his nephew, Charles, Lord Baltimore, of whom later. Joan, Lady Baltimore's maiden name eludes us but there are unexplained family intimacies with the Philip Darnalls, with the Brents and with the Yorkshire Copleys which may point in her direction. Of her death by shipwreck, we find but one account and it therefore seems important enough to quote. It occurs in a fragment of unknown origin among the papers in Sir Hans Sloane's Collection in the British Museum in London, and is numbered 3662, pp. 24-6 and dated 1670. Sir Hans had many correspondents in the colonies and 3662 is conceivably a tract from one of them, perhaps Thomas Trousdale of Maryland who is listed among the letter writers. The interesting narrative is listed in Samuel Ayscough's *Catalogue* and has often been referred to by different names. The following excerpt is dated 1629 in the margin, and since the next marginal date is 1631, we must infer that



them within one moneth after my death. Item I doe give to my servant WILLIAM MASON the somme of flortie pounds Item I doe give unto my servant BRIDGETT DRAYCOATE the somme of Twenty pounds. Item I doe give unto my servant EDWARD BURKE the some of ffyve pounds All which three sommes to my servants my will is that they be paied unto them within Sixe monethes next after my death. Item I doe heereby appoint, and require my Sonne CICELL CALVERT to paie and discharge all my debts that shall appeare to be due And all theise legacies heerebefore mençoined that are heere Charged upon him AND for better performance of this my last will and Testam<sup>t</sup> I doe heereby nominate my sonne CICELL CALVERT to be my sole Executo<sup>r</sup> And desire my Noble, and auntient freinds the LORD VISCOUNT WENTWORTH, and the LORD COTTINGTON to be my overseers and supuiso<sup>rs</sup> [supervisors] thereof whome I likewise humblie request to have a care of my poore familie, and to Patronize, and love it as they have been pleased to doe unto mee ever since our first Aquaintaunce in Co<sup>rt</sup> and elsewhere Item I doe give alsoe which I should have mençoined before amongst my kindred att Kiplie in the North the somme of Twenty pounds to be disposed, att the discretion of my Executor and sonne CICELL CALVERT because he knoweth the parties. In Witnes whereof I have this fflowerteenth day of Aprill One Thowsand Sixe hundred Thirtie and Two putt my hande, and seale unto this my last will, and Testament. MEMORANDUM upon further Consideracoñ my will, and pleasure is That my sonne LEONARD CALVERT in regard that he is allreadie a man,

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the events recorded took place in the years 1629 and 1630. \* \* \* "to Virginia in the year 1629, where he found a much better clymate [than Newfoundland] and leaving his Lady (his then second wife) and some of his children by her there, comes himselfe to England to secure a Pattent of some part of that Continent, and some while after, sends for his Lady, who together with her children that were left with her, were unfortunately cast away in their return; in which ship his lordship lost a greate deal of plate and other goods of a great value." (There is a complete transcript of this tract in the Md. Hist. Soc. Mss. Coll.)

and my second sonne he shall have Nyn hundred pounds to be paied him within sixe monethes after my death out of the monyes remayning in trust in the hands of LORD COTTINGTON, and SR WILLIAM ASHTON my ffeoffees. And the remainder of the monies in theire hands (The saide porcoñs to my daughter HELLEN and my sonne LEONARD being deducted I doe bequeath to be devided equally betweene my sonnes GEORGE CALVERT, and HENRY CALVERT to be paied unto them at the years of One and Twentie. And my will is that the first porcoñ mençoined in the will to be given to my sonne LEONARD shalbe voide; GEORGE BALTIMORE This was signed, and sealed in the p<sup>r</sup>sence of us And before the saide signeing, and sealing besides the small interlyning in the other page theise words (my sonne CICELL CALVERT to be my sole Executo<sup>r</sup>) mençoined betweene the fourth and fiftelyne of this page besides theise other little interlinings were made. TOBIE MATHEW, LEONARD CALVERT, WILL: PEASELY, WILL: MASON." (Prerogative Court of James Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland and Metropolitan.) Proved 5 June, 1632. (Md. Hist. Soc. Mss. Coll., Calvert Papers No. 108)

*(To be continued.)*

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## HOW MARYLAND BECAME A SOVEREIGN STATE.

WM. L. MARBURY.

## THE MEANING AND VALUE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

From the day that Leonard Calvert with his gallant band of adventurers landed upon the shores of St. Marys, Maryland was a *State* in all save name.

What constitutes a State?

A State in the true sense of the term is not a mere piece of territory. It is not a mere aggregation of people. In the celebrated cases of *Texas vs. White*, 7 Wallace 700, and *Lane County vs. Oregon*, in the same volume, the Supreme Court of the United States defines a "State" as being a "political community of free citizens occupying a territory of defined boundaries under a Government sanctioned and endowed by a written constitution; \* \* \* and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence."

The Constitution of the original State of Maryland is to be found in the Charter granted by King Charles I of England to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore. Article VII of that Charter reads as follows:

"VII. And forasmuch as WE have about made and ordained the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, the true LORD and PROPRIETARY of the whole PROVINCE aforesaid, KNOW YE therefore further, that WE for Us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said now baron, (in whose fidelity, prudence, justice, and provident circumspection of mind, WE repose the greatest confidence) and to his heirs, for the good and happy government of the said PROVINCE, free, full and absolute power, by the tenor of these presents, to ordain, make and enact, LAWS, of what kind soever, according to their sound discretions, whether relating to the public

state of the said PROVINCE, or the private utility of individuals, of and with the advice, assent, and approbation of the free men of the same PROVINCE, or of the greater part of them, or of their delegates or deputies, whom WE will shall be called together for the framing of LAWS, when, and as often as need shall require, by the aforesaid now Baron of BALTIMORE, and his heirs, and in the form which shall seem best to him or them, and the same to publish under the seal of the aforesaid now Baron of Baltimore and his heirs, and duly to execute the same upon all persons, for the time being, within the said PROVINCE."

The right and the authority of the King of England to grant such a Charter as this, has never been questioned. Under the Constitution of England and the old feudal system, the title to all newly acquired territory was vested in the Crown, so that the King had the constitutional right to make grants of this territory to whomsoever he pleased and on such conditions as he might impose.

It will be apparent at once from any inspection of this Maryland Charter that it was most liberal in its terms. In fact it could scarcely have been more so.

In addition to the clause, which we have above quoted, there was a clause conferring upon the Baron of Baltimore all the powers which the Bishop of Durham exercised in the County Palatine of Durham. As has been fully explained by Mr. Hall in "The Maryland Palatinate," the effect of this provision of the Charter was to confer upon Lord Baltimore Vice-Regal authority. He was in fact a King in his own domain, so far as local matters were concerned, but owed allegiance to the King of England as the ultimate sovereign. As shown by Mr. Hall all the writs of the Courts in Maryland ran or were issued in the name of the Baron of Baltimore, whereas in the other colonies they were issued in the name of the King of England or the King of Great Britain, etc.



Undoubtedly all those provisions of the Charter above mentioned, whereby power was conferred upon the Baron of Baltimore "by and with the consent of the "free men" of the Colonies or their deputies to "enact laws of what kind soever according to their sound discretion, whether relating to the public state of the said province or the private utility of individuals," was made so liberal for the purpose of making Maryland attractive to the lovers of civil liberty and thus ensuring the settlement of the colony.

Even more remarkable and vitally important are the provisions of Article X of the Charter, which reads as follows:

"X. We will also, out of our more abundant grace, for Us, our heirs and successors, do firmly charge, constitute, ordain and command that the said PROVINCE be of our allegiance; and that all and singular the subjects and liege-men of us, our heirs and successors, transplanted, or hereafter to be transplanted, into the PROVINCE aforesaid, and the children of them, and others their descendants, whether already born there, or hereafter to be born, be and shall be natives and liege-men of us, our heirs and successors, of our kingdom of England and Ireland; and in all things shall be held, treated, reputed, and esteemed as the faithful liege-men of Us, our heirs and successors, born within our kingdom of England; also lands, tenements, revenues, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within our kingdom of England, and other our dominions, to inherit, or otherwise purchase, receive, take, have, hold, buy and possess, and the same to use and enjoy, and the same to give, sell, alien, and bequeath: and likewise all privileges, franchises and liberties of this our Kingdom of England, freely, quietly and peaceably to have and possess, and the same may use and enjoy in the same manner as our liege-men born, or to be born within our said kingdom of England, without impediment, molest-

tion, vexation, impeachment, or grievance of us, or any of our heirs or successors; *any statute, act, ordinance, or provision to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.*"

It would seem very clear from this that when the men of Maryland, prior to their final separation from Great Britain, protested that the acts of the British King and Parliament which deprived them, the people of Maryland, of such rights as the right of trial by a jury of the vicinage, immunity from taxes, except such as might be levied by their own representatives, and other long established "rights of Englishmen," were unconstitutional and void, they had full warrant for their contention in this provision of the Charter.

Article XXII of the Charter contains the further significant provision that in case any—

"doubts or questions should arise concerning the true sense and meaning of any word, clause, or sentence contained in this our present Charter, we will charge and command that interpretation to be applied, only and in all things, and in all Courts and judicatories whatsoever to obtain which shall be judged to be the more beneficial, profitable and favorable to the aforesaid now Baron of Baltimore, his heirs and assigns."

Very soon after the establishment of the colony, acting in pursuance of authority conferred upon him, or to speak more accurately, in performance of the *duty* imposed on him by this provision of the Charter, Lord Baltimore caused his brother, the then Proprietary Governor, to summon the "free men" of the colony to attend at St. Marys for the purpose of enacting such laws as might be necessary for the well being of the inhabitants.

As the number of colonists increased so as to make it impracticable for them all to assemble, various political divisions were formed, counties, hundreds, etc., from which delegates were sent to the Assembly at St. Marys.

This Assembly soon began to function in the same way as did the Parliament of England. At first Lord Baltimore made the contention that under this provision of the Charter exclusive right to *initiate* all laws was vested in *him*, as the King of France initiated all laws enacted by the Parliament of Paris.

This contention, however, was promptly and vigorously denied by the "free men" of the colony, who insisted that under the proper construction of the Charter each one of their representatives or delegates in the Assembly had as much right to propose laws as had the Lord Proprietary, and Lord Baltimore seems to have finally yielded the point.

This appears to have been the first exhibition of that spirit of independence, and what is more to the purpose, of that capacity for self government on the part of the people of Maryland which ultimately made Maryland a Sovereign State.

These "Free Men" well deserved the title.

They were no mere dreamers or theorists.

They seemed to realize as Professor Sumner says in his essay entitled "Liberty and Responsibility," "civil liberty is not a matter of phrases (such as, e. g. "hundred percent Americanism &c), or resolutions, but it is a matter of *institutions*," and the institution which is most essential for the preservation of civil liberty is that which we are accustomed to call the Right of Local Self Government.

No State is entitled to call itself "A Sovereign State" whose people do not possess this right.

If the men of Maryland had failed in this first controversy with Lord Baltimore, and had yielded to him, the exclusive right to initiate laws, Maryland would never have been a self governing dominion, or as we would say in the current phrase of the day, a "Free State." On the contrary the government of Maryland would soon have become an absolute monarchy, in fact if not in name, similar to the Government of France under the Bourbon Kings.

Some years ago Mr. Elihu Root in a very remarkable speech, which did not seem to arouse any public interest at the time,

called the attention of his fellow Senators to the fact that there was a time in the history of France when the French Kings were not absolute monarchs.

On the contrary the Parliament of Paris was the law making body and it was composed of representatives of the various estates of the realm. Without the sanction of the Parliament of Paris no decree of the King could become law; and in its early history, that Parliament was a deliberative body.

The King, however, had the sole right to *initiate* or *suggest* laws. The laws, which he suggested, were put in the form of decrees, subject to the approval of the Parliament, and they were generally deliberated upon and approved or rejected by Parliament in the exercise of its own judgment.

In the course of time, however, the Kings of France acquired the habit of complaining to the people that Parliament was not enacting the laws which the King recommended and which were necessary for the public good.

The man, who is executive head of a country, has one great advantage.

Whatever he says is heard by the whole people, and in the course of time the Kings of France succeeded in arousing so much popular discontent that the delays of Parliament, as to bring Parliament in complete subjection to the royal will. The ultimate result was that Parliament of Paris finally ceased to be a deliberative body and became a mere registering body ratifying all decrees submitted by the King as a matter of duty.

Thereupon, of course, the Government of France became an absolute monarchy, and civil liberty disappeared from that land.

Such might have been the fate of Maryland in Colonial times, but for the fine courage and the political sagacity of the people, or at any rate of the leaders of the people of that Free State.

In his Tercentenary History of Maryland, Andrews brings out the constant struggles between the representatives of the people of Maryland and the Lord Proprietary, which were



found necessary to preserve the Charter Rights of the free men of Maryland.

These free men always at all times successfully maintained that the Charter granted by the King of England, upon the faith of which they or their ancestors had braved the perils of the seas and of the wilderness to establish the Colony of Maryland and thus extend the dominion of the British Crown, constituted an irrevocable *contract*—a grant which could not be recalled; and it was because of the attempt of the Parliament of Great Britain to infringe upon these Charter Rights that the people of Maryland ultimately declared their independence of the British Crown and established themselves before the world as an absolutely sovereign and independent State.

In fact, during the Colonial period, Maryland was almost as much an independent State as England itself. The people of Maryland had their own Parliament in the form of a representative Assembly and they had practically their own King in a Proprietary Governor, who under the Charter was vested with Vice-Regal authority. Yet they all owed allegiance to the Crown of England.

The proceedings of the Maryland Convention of 1774, 1775 1776 show how that allegiance was finally thrown off.

In his celebrated message vetoing the Cumberland Road Bill, delivered to Congress by President James Monroe, May 4, 1822, the manner in which the sovereignty passed from the Crown of England to the various colonies is described and explained in most interesting way. This message appears on page 144 to 183 of volume 2 of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" by Richardson. This paper of President Monroe's should be read by every man, who wishes to understand clearly the meaning of "State Sovereignty" in this country, and the reason why the former Colonies after the Revolution called themselves and were recognized as being "Sovereign States."

Apparently even as early as Monroe's time there had arisen in the minds of a great many Americans a certain vague idea

that there was such a body as the American people as a unit—in the aggregate—and a more or less vague idea that the States were merely geographical divisions or departments of the national government.

This confusion of mind was in great measure due to the language found in the beginning of the Preamble to the Federal Constitution:

“We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union,” etc. etc.

Anyone reading this preamble without having in mind the actual facts of the situation, and the circumstances under which it was employed, might naturally suppose that the people of America through their representatives in the Constitutional Convention, had acted as a unit in declaring their independence and enacting this Constitution.

The fact is that in the original draft of this Preamble the language used was “We, the people of Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, etc. in order to form a more perfect Union,” etc. etc. But in view of the fact that they had no assurance that all the States would ratify the Constitution, the Convention found it necessary to abandon this form and substitute that which was finally adopted.

It is evident that at the time when Mr. Monroe came to the Presidency, these circumstances had been forgotten and the public mind, and for that matter the Congressional mind, seemed to be in a state of confusion regarding the nature of our Federal system and lacking perhaps in appreciation of the nature and origin of State Sovereignty. President Monroe’s paper on the subject seems to have been devoted largely to clearing away this confusion as will appear from the following quotations:

“In thus tracing our institutions to their origin and pursuing them in their progress and modifications down to adoption of the Constitution, two important facts

have been disclosed, on which it may not be improper in this state to make a few observations. The first is that in wresting the power, or what is called the sovereignty from the Crown, it passed directly to the people. The second, that it passed directly to the people of each colony and not to the people of all the colonies in the aggregate: to thirteen distinct communities and not to one. To these two facts, each contributing its equal proportions, I am inclined to think that we are in an eminent degree indebted for the success of our Revolution. p. 149 \* \* \* And that the power that rested on the British Crown and passed to the people of each colony, the whole history of our politic movement from the immigration of our ancestors to the present day clearly demonstrates. What produced the Revolution? The violation of our rights. What rights? Our Chartered rights. To whom were the Charters granted, to the people of each colony or to the people of all the colonies as a single community? We know that no such community as the aggregate existed, and of course that no such rights could be violated. It may be added that the nature of the powers, which were given to the delegates of each colony and the manner in which they were executed, show that the Sovereignty was in the people of each and not in the aggregate."

In other words not in the American people as a whole or in the aggregate, but in the people of Maryland, Massachusetts, Virginia, etc., severally. pages, 149, 150.

And again—

"Each State holds territory according to its original charter except in cases where cessions have been made to the United States by individual States. \* \* \* The next circumstances to be attended to is that the people composing this unit are the people of the several States

and not of the United States in the full sense of a consolidated government."

Again—

"The equality of rights enjoyed by the people of every colony under their original charters forms the basis of every existing institution and it was owing to the creation by those Charters of distinct communities that the power, when wrested from the Crown, passed directly and exclusively to the people of each colony." p. 180.

On the 6th day of July, 1776, the people of Maryland acting through their delegates in Convention assembled at the City of Annapolis, adopted their own declaration of independence in the following words:

"To be exempted from the parliamentary taxation and to *regulate their internal government and polity*, the people of this colony have ever considered their inherent and inalienable right, without the former they can have no property; without the latter no security for their lives and liberty.

The Parliament of Great Britain has of late claimed an uncontrollable right of binding these colonies *in all cases whatsoever*, to enforce an unconditional submission to this claim; the legislative and executive powers of that State have invariably pursued for these ten years past a steadier system of oppression, by passing many impolitic, severe and cruel acts for raising a revenue from the colonists; by depriving them in many cases of trial by jury; by altering the Charter constitution of one colony and the entire stoppage of the trade to the capital; etc. etc. Compelled by dire necessity either to surrender their properties, liberties and lives into the hands of a British King and Parliament or to use such means



as will most probably secure to us and our posterity those invaluable blessings, we the delegates of Maryland, in convention assembled, do declare that the King of Great Britain has violated his contract with this people (i. e. the people of Maryland) *and that they owe no allegiance to him*; we have therefore, thought it just and necessary to empower our deputies in Congress to join with a majority of the United Colonies in declaring them free and independent States, in framing farther confederation between them, in making foreign alliances, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for the preservation of their liberties; provided the sole exclusive rights of regulating the internal polity of this Government be reserved to the people thereof \* \* \*.

Thereupon Maryland became and was a sovereign and independent State, and proceeded to act as such and was recognized as such. For instance,—in the Preliminaries of the Compact of 1785 between Maryland and Virginia, the latter State in an Act of December 9th, 1777, provided for Commissioners from that State to meet Commissioners from Maryland for the purpose, as the Act stated, “to consider the most proper means to adjust and confirm the rights of each to the use and navigation and jurisdiction over the Bay of Chesapeake and the Rivers Potomac and Pocomoke, in order to prevent any differences on those subjects which may interrupt that desirable harmony between the two countries which it is equally the interest of both to cultivate.” (Note “the two countries”).

Ang again—

In the instructions given by the General Assembly of Maryland to its Commissioners on December 22nd, 1777 (Notes and Proceedings, House of Delegates, December 22, 1777), we find this:

“You are to endeavor to settle the point of jurisdiction over that part of the bay lying within the limits

of Virginia, in the following manner: That all piracies, crimes or offenses committed in the said part of that Bay by the subjects of this State (note the word "subjects" Only a Sovereign State can have subjects)—or by any other persons not subjects of the Commonwealth of Virginia, against the subjects of this State, shall be tried in the Court of this State, but as according to the laws of this State cognizance of the offense, etc."

How much of that sovereignty remains in the people of Maryland today in view of the recent encroachments of Federal power, and of whether they have as much freedom in regulating their "internal polity" in government as they had before their separation from the British Crown, is a question of grave concern to many thoughtful men at this hour.

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## MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

### BALTIMORE COUNTY.

[Continued from Vol. 21, No. 3, September 1926. For general discussion and description of the manuscript records see Vol. 19, p. 341.]

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#### *Patapsco hundred*

The forrest 100 acr Sur the 16 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1672 for Charles Gorsuch on the west side of back river at a bounded oake in the woods runing north west and by north pos<sup>d</sup> by Isaac Sampson rent  $\text{£}$  an. —. 4.. —

Vpper Spring Neck, 150 acr sur the 4 of August 1661 for Walter Dixson in patapsco on the Eastern side of bear Creek posed by William Pearth rent  $\text{£}$  an —. 3.. —

C. *Walter Dickson poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Pearle.*

Gunworth, 81 acr Sur the 31 July 1661 for Walter Dixson on the north side of patapsco river at the northern bounded

tree of William Clapham belonging to Francis Petitt noe  
heires Land uncultivated rent set  $\text{£}$  anum —. 1..  $7\frac{1}{4}$

*C. 80 acre Sold to Francis Petit who left a daughter.  
Supposed to be an alien.*

The Batchellors Hope, 550 acr Sur the 7 of febr'y 1664 for  
Edward Gilfe and Richard Merryday on the north side of  
patapsco river noe heires apeare Land uncultivated rent  $\text{£}$   
anum —. 11. —

*C. This land taken away by an oldr Survey as I'm informed.*

Dixsons Neck, 450 acr Sur the 7 of June 1667 for John Dixon  
on back river w<sup>th</sup>in the mouth of gunpowder on the north side  
of the said back river sold to Joseph Sumnar and Robert  
Garrett who deserted this province 26 yeares agoe Land un-  
cultivated rent set  $\text{£}$  anum —. 9.. —

North Conton, 600 acr Sur the 20 of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1652 for Thomas  
Sparrow on the north side of patapsco river and now posed  
by John Rous for Sollomon Sparrow rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 12.. —  
Sparrows Addition, 45 acr Sur the 24 July 1672 for Soloman  
Sparrow on the north side patapsco river on the west side of a  
Cove on the west south most Line of Thomas Sparrow posed  
as afores<sup>d</sup> rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. —. 11

Alderwood, Acr Sur the 18 of Octo<sup>r</sup> 1672 for John Woodvine  
on the north side of patapsco river in the woods at a bounded  
red oak the s<sup>d</sup> Woodvine dead no heires Land vncultivated

£ s d

rent set  $\text{£}$  annum 0.. 2.. 0 —2.. —

This Land is Lyable to an Escheat

Landisell, 425 acr Sur the 22 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1652 for Richard  
Owens on the north side of patapsco river posed by William  
Wilkinson rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 8.. 6

Wilkinsons Spring, 50 acr Sur the 5 March 1681 for William  
Wilkinson on the East side of beare Creek in patapsco river at  
a red oak by a marshy Swamp rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 2.. —

Nashes Rest, 200 acr Sur the 24 of Octo<sup>r</sup> 1661 for John Collett in patapsco river in bear Creek posed by W<sup>m</sup> Dennis rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 4.. —

Jones Neglect, 50 acr Sur the 5 March 1675 for Edward Mumford in patapsco river on the East side of a Creek Called beare Creek in posestion of Joseph Perregwa rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 2.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Step<sup>n</sup> Bentley.*

Hopewell, 15 acr Sur the 10 March 1681 for Edward Mumford on the north side of patapsco river in blockhouse Creek beginning at a bounded white oak in posestion of Nicol<sup>s</sup> Fitzsymon for the orphants of Heathcoat —.. —.. 7

Burmans Forrest, 350 acr Sur the 12 feb<sup>ry</sup> 1685 for Robert Burman of London M<sup>r</sup>chant Called Burmans forrest on the south side of back river

100 acr part thereof in the posestion of Joseph Perregwa rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 4.. —

250 acr residue thereof in the posestion of Richard Watkins for Ebenezer Blackiston, rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 10.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> 100 a Joseph Perregoy*

Merrymans Lott, 210 Acr Sur the 29 June 1688 for Charles Merryman on the north side of Jones falls

105 acr thereof in the posestion of the said Merryman rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 4.. 21½

105 Acr residue thereof in posestion of Nicolas Hailes rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 4.. 21½

*C. Nich Hale.*

Johns Inheritance, 150 acr Sur the 5 of Septembr<sup>r</sup> 1667 for John Jones on the north side of patapsco river on the south side of bear Creek and posed by Charles Merryman for the orphants of John Boaring rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 3.. —

*C. Jones's inheritance Poss<sup>r</sup> John Boaring.*

East Humphryes, 300 acr resurveyed the 1 Oct. 1679 for Mary



Humphryes on the north side of patapsco river on the west side of Clapper Creek at a black walnutt Stump near a marshy beach at the mouth of the Creek in the posestion of the said Merryman rent  $\text{p}$  an —.. 6.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Cha. Merryman. I suppose this land to be ye same formerly called West Humphrys.*

Swan Harbour, 80 acr Sur the 19 of May 1672 for Charles Gorsuch on the west side of back river begining at a bounded oak and south west and be south poseded by Charles Merryman for the orphant of John Boaring rent  $\text{p}$  annum —.. 1.. 8

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Boaring.*

In Lowes, 100 acr Sur the 15 of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1670 for Abraham Inloes on the north side of back river at a marked Chestnut oak the westernmost bounds of Robert Dermatts Land belonging to the orphants of John Boaring rent  $\text{p}$  annum —.. 4.. —

*C. Inloes. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Boaring.*

The prospect, 80 acr Sur the 19 May 1672 for Charles Gorsuch on the west side of back river at a bounded white oak belonging to the orphants of William Boaring rent  $\text{p}$  annum —.. 1.. 8

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Boaring.*

Boarings Range, 50 acr Sur the 10 of decembr<sup>r</sup> 1679 for John Boaring on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded white oak by the draught of a branch of bear Creek belonging to the orphants of the said Boaring rent  $\text{p}$  annum —.. 2.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Boaring.*

Boaring Pasture, 50 acr Sur the 10 of decembr<sup>r</sup> 1682 for John Boaring at a bounded red oak in the northwest Line of the Land Called Watterford nigh a branch of bear Creek in patapsco river belongs as aforesd rent  $\text{p}$  annum —.. 2.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> James Boaring.*

Martinson, 100 acr Sur the 5<sup>th</sup> of Aprill 1662 for John Martin

on back river w<sup>th</sup>in the mouth of gunpowder river on the south side of back river posed by Martin rent  $\text{₹}$  annum —.. 2.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Robuck Lynch.*

Martin, 100 acr Sur the 9<sup>th</sup> Aprill 1662 for John Martin on the south side of back river posed as aforesaid rent  $\text{₹}$  annum —.. 2.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Harding's orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

Coles Harbour, 550 acr Sur the 28 Aprill 1667 for George Yates assigned David Poole on the north side of patapsco river on the northernmost branch posed by James Todd rent  $\text{₹}$  annum —.. 11.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> 185 a Rich<sup>d</sup> Colegate 365 a Jas. Carroll. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Hurst at present.*

Black walnut Neck, 300 acr Sur the 10 febr<sup>y</sup> 1659 for Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Todd on the north side of patapsco river on the East side of a Creek Called Welchmans Creek In posestion of James Todd rent  $\text{₹}$  an —.. 6.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Mark Swift.*

Scudamores Last, 130 acr Sur the 9 of May 1687 for Thomas Scudamore Called Scudamores Last Lyeing on Stony run rent  $\text{₹}$  annum —.. 5.. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$

*C. Scidemores last, 130 a granted John Hayes 10 Oct. 1704.*

Powells Point, 100 acr Sur the 9 July 1667 for Thomas Powell on the north side of Patapsco river posed by Robert Johnson rent  $\text{₹}$  annum —.. 2.. —

Mountneys Neck, 100 acr Sur the 3 March 1662 for Alexa<sup>r</sup> Mountney on the north side of patapsco river In posestion of James Todd rent  $\text{₹}$  annum —.. 2.. —

*C. This land resur & fo<sup>d</sup> to be 164 1/2 a. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Hurst.*

Priveledge, 250 acr Sur the 13 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1670 for Richard Ball on the west side of the north west river at a bounded oak the

bounded tree of John Dixson in posestion of Nathaniell Lincomb rent ₧ annum —.. 10.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Nath. Stinchcomb.*

Jones Venture, 80 acr Sur the 16 June 1682 for David Jones on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded tree in the woods 50 acr part thereof posed by John Harryman rent ₧ annum —.. 2.. —

30 acr residue thereof in posestion of James Todd rent ₧ annum —.. 1.. 2½

*C. Jones's adventure Poss<sup>r</sup> James Todd. Todd run away.*

Hailes Adventure, 56 acr Sur the 2<sup>d</sup> May 1689 for Nicolas Hailes Called Hailes Adventure on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded red oak In the woods of Charles Merrymans Line neare ball neck Creek posed by the said Hailes rent ₧ annum —.. 2.. 3

*C. Hales adventure, Nich Hale. Poss<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Stephenson*

Walton, 120 acr Sur the 3 of Aprill 1662 for John Walton on the south side of back river in the mouth of gunpowd<sup>r</sup> river posed by Nicholas Hailes for the orphant of Jn<sup>o</sup> Arding, rent ₧ annum —.. 2.. 5

Batchelors Delight, 260 acr Sur the 22<sup>d</sup> June 1671 for Edward Smith on the south side of bush river at a bounded pine of the Land of John Jones on a branch of beare Creek posed by Nicolas Hailes for the orphants of John Arding rent ₧ annum —.. 10.. 4

*C. S side Back river.*

Ardington, 50 acr Sur the 15 March 1679 for John Arding at a bounded pine of the Land Called popular neck in beare Creek possessed by Nicholas Hailes for the orphants of John Arding rent ₧ annum —.. 2.. —

The Coblers Neglect, 100 acr Sur the 11 of August for John Arding on Wattsons Creek w<sup>ch</sup> comes out of back Creek at a bounded red oak in the south west Line of Waltons Neck In

posession of Nicholas Hailes for the orphants of John Arding  
rent  $\text{p}$  annum —.. 4.. —

Ardings Marsh, 28 acr Sur the 19 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1686 for John Arding  
on the south side of back river posed as afores<sup>d</sup> rent  $\text{p}$  annum  
—.. 1.. 1½

Harleyston, 45 acr Sur the 21 of June 1688 for John Arding  
Lyeing on the south side of back river posed by Nicolas Hailes  
for the orphants of John Arding rent  $\text{p}$  annum —.. 1.. 10

*C. Harlestone. Poss<sup>rs</sup> ye above 7 Tracts John Arding's  
Orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

Addition, 101 acr Sur the 19 of July 1688 for Richard Sampson  
Called Addition on the south side of patapsco river rent  $\text{p}$   
annum —.. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Isaac Sampson.*

Maidens Dairy, 248 acr Sur the 20 february 1695 for Thomas  
Hooker Called Maidens Dayry Lyeing on the north side of  
patapsco river on hunting ridge begining at a bounded Elm by  
a branch of Gwins falls posed by John Yookly rent  $\text{p}$  annum  
—.. 9.. —

*C. Thomas Hooker. Poss<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Crumwell.*

Samuells Hope, 500 acr Sur the 15 June 1694 for Thomas  
Hooker Called Samuells hope begining at a bounded white oak  
by a Spring Called Spring posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Hooker  
rent  $\text{p}$  annum 1.. —.. —

Mascalls Rest, 230 acr Sur the for Richard Mascall  
on the west side of patapsco river begining at a bounded white  
oak on a point posed by Thomas Hooker rent  $\text{p}$  annum  
—.. 9.. 1

*C. Maskals rest. Poss<sup>r</sup> Nich. Fitzsimons. [Inserted]  
In poss. T. Hooker.*

Hopkins Lott, 81 acr Sur the 24 June 1695 for Robert Hopkins  
called Hopkins Lott begining at a bounded water oake of Joseph  
Owens Land posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Hopkins rent  $\text{p}$  annum —.. 3.. 3



Oultons Garrison, 340 Acr Sur the 12 May 1696 for John Oulton Called Oultons Garrison Lyeing on the north side of Patapsco river in the woods part of the Rangers forrest begining at a bounded red oak on the East side of a glade of Jobe Evans by the Garrison posed by James Murrey rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 13..  $7\frac{1}{2}$

*C. Possrs 163 a W<sup>m</sup> Talbott, y<sup>e</sup> residue belongs to y<sup>e</sup> orp<sup>n</sup> of James Murrey.*

Morgans Delight, 500 acr Sur the 2 June 1694 for James Murrey Lyeing in the woods on part of Little Brittain ridge begining at a bounded hickery of Jobe Evans posed by James Murry rent  $\text{£}$  annum 1.. —.. —

*C. Possr y<sup>e</sup> heir of S<sup>d</sup> Murrey. Tho Cromwell marr<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Wid<sup>o</sup>.*

Murries Addition, 89 acr Sur the 25 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1695 for James Murry Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river on hunting ridge begining at a bounded red oak posed by Thomas Eden rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 3.. 7

Athell, 617 acr Sur the 12 Novembr 1694 for James Murry Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded red oak neare Davise run 100 part thereof in possession of Hector Macklane rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 4.. —

303 Acr part thereof in posestion of Thomas Beale rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 12..  $11\frac{1}{2}$

214 Acr residue thereof in the posestion of Thomas Odin rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 8.. 2

*C. Possr Tho Odell.*

Duck Cove, 350 acr Sur the 17 Septembr 1670 for Paule Kinsy on the west side of patapsco river begining at a bounded white oak vpon a point by a greate Marsh and running down the river posed by James Murry rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 7.. —

*C. Possr Tho Cromwell for Murreys orp<sup>ns</sup>*

Georges Fancy, 100 acr Sur Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1685 for George Ashman on the patapsco river on the west side of Curteses Creek in poses-

tion of the Widdow Ashman for the orphant of the s<sup>d</sup> Ashman  
rent ₧ annum —.. 4.. —

Mascalls Hope, 100 acr Sur the 30 June 1669 for Richard  
Mascall on the north side of Curtises Creek this Land runs  
into the waters soe Voide —.. 0.. —

*C. Not in C.*

Ashmans Hope, 512 acr Sur the 30 Novembr 1694 for George  
Ashman on the north side of patapsco river on hunting ridge  
begining at a bounded white oak Standing by a greate run in  
the posestion of the Widdow Ashman for the orphants of George  
Ashman rent ₧ annum 1.. —.. 6

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho Cromwell.*

Davids fancy, 100 acr Sur the 22 June 1671 for David Williams  
on the north side of patapsco on a branch Called Midle branch  
at a bounded Locust the bounded tree of David Pooles Land  
and now In the posestion of Thomas and William Cromwell  
rent ₧ annum —.. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho Cromwell.*

Hunting Quarter, 134 acr Sur the 12<sup>th</sup> Decembr 1679 for  
William Cromwell on the south side of patapsco on the west  
side of Curteses Creek now posed by Thomas Cromwell rent  
₧ annum —.. 5.. 4

Beare Neck, 140 acr Sur the 7 July 1671 for William Ball on  
the south side of patapsco river and on Curteses Creek at a  
bounded hickery and running vp the fork of the Creek posed  
by William Cromwell rent ₧ annum —.. 2.. 10

*C. Bareneck.*

South Conton, 245 Acr Sur the 8 of August 1680 for Robert  
Clarkson on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded white  
oak by the side of rumly marsh

165 acr thereof in posestion of William Cromwell rent ₧ annum  
—.. 5.. —

80 Acr residue thereof in posestion of Thomas Cromwell rent  
 ₤ annum —.. 1.. 10½

Balls Enlargement, 100 acr Sur the 12 July 1673 for William  
 Ball on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded white oak  
 by a branch now in posestion of William Cockey rent ₤ annum  
 —.. 4.. —

The Plaine, 120 acr Sur the 1 June 1673 for George Hope on  
 the south side of patapsco river at a bounded hickery now in  
 posestion of Blane Todd rent ₤ a —.. 4.. 10

*C. The Plaine Poss<sup>r</sup> Lancelot Todd.*

Cockeys Trust, 300 acr Sur the 8 of Aprill 1696 for William  
 Cockey on patapsco river on the north side between the falls of  
 Jones and patapsco begining at a bounded white oak of Rowland  
 Thornburys called blessed now in posestion of Thomas Cockey  
 for the orphants of William Cockey rent ₤ annum —.. 12.. 0

Rockholds Search, 180 acr Sur the 20 of August 1696 for John  
 Rockhold on the south side of patapsco river begining at a  
 bounded red oak in John Boddys Line in posestion of the  
 Widdow Rockhold for the orphants of John Rockhold rent ₤  
 annum —.. 7.. 3

Vtopia, 320 Acr Sur the 28 decembr 1670 for Robert Wilson  
 on the north side of patapsco river at the southermost part of  
 Hugh Kensyes

214 Acr part thereof in posestion of Richard Guest rent ₤  
 annum —.. 8.. 8

106 Acr residue thereof in posestion of the Widdow Ashman  
 for the orphants of George Ashman rent ₤ annum —.. 4.. 2

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 214 a Rd Crumwell, 106 a Geo Ashmans orp<sup>ns</sup>*

Lowes Neck, 100 acr Sur the 15 May 1683 for Christopher  
 Gest begining at the head of the south East branch of Swan  
 Creek begining at a bounded water oak now posed by Richard  
 Guest, rent ₤ annum —.. 4.. —

*C. Low neck.*

Long Point, 250 Acr Sur the 16 June 1682 for David Jones at a Spanish oak on the west side of the branch of back river about 2 miles from the road from patapsco to gunpowder river posed by Richard Cromwell rent ₧ annum —. 10.. —

Cromwells Addition, 16 acr Sur the 12 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1686 for Richard Cromwell Lyeing on the south side of patapsco river in posestion of the s<sup>d</sup> Cromwell rent ₧ annum —. 1.. 2

Leafes Forrest, 200 acr Sur the 18 August 1678 for Francis Leafe in the woods near patapsco river at a Marked red oak on the side of Holly run a bounded tree of the Land Called Holland's Choice and now in posestion of John Martin rent ₧ annum —. 8.. —

Johnson Intrest, 360 acr Sur the 25 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1695 Anthony Johnson on the north side of patapsco in the woods begining at a bounded Spanish oak on the south side of Charles run 200 acr part thereof in posestion of Anthony Johnson rent ₧ annum —. 8.. —

160 acr residue thereof in posestion of John Gatrill of anarundell rent ₧ annum —. 6.. 5

*C. Johnsons Interest.*

Timber Neck, 132 acr Sur the 13 Oct 1694 for William Budd Lyeing at Elk ridge neare patapsco river begining at a bounded popular, neare a run Called the Midle run now in the posestion of William Davis rent ₧ annum —. 5.. 4

Herberts Care, 146 acr Sur the 12 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1694 for Elenor Herbert Lyeing at Elkridge begining at a bounded white oak being a bounded tree of Capt. Jn<sup>o</sup> Dorseys and now in posestion of the s<sup>d</sup> Elinor Herbert rent ₧ annum —. 5.. 10

Adam the first, 500 acr Sur the 8 of Aprill 1687 for Adam Shiply on a ridge Called Elk ridge at a bounded red oak on the north East side of the head of a branch of patapsco river now posed by Richard Shiply rent ₧ annum 1.. —. —

Hockley, 100 acr Sur the 23 June 1669 for William Ebden on the north side of patapsco river at the northermost bounded tree



of the Land Called forsters fancy now in posestion of Coll Edward Dorsey rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 2.. —

Brownes fancy, 200 acr Sur the 7 december 1694 for William Brown near Elkridge begining at a bounded white oak in the forrest in the posestion of Richard Kertland rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 8.. —

Harborow, 350 acr Sur the 18 August 1663 for Paul Kinsy on the south side of patapsco river on the south East of the river now in posestion of the orphants of James Griniff rent  $\text{£}$  an —.. 7.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 175 a James Greenif. 175 a Jno Howard's orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

Ropers Increase, 300 acr Sur the 30 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1667 for Thomas Roper on the north side of patapsco river on the western side of Ropers Creek now in posestion of Cornelius Howard rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 6.. —

Ropers Range, 145 acr Sur the 28 Oct. 1667 for Thomas Roper on the north side of patapsco river on the west side of the Midle branch posed by Turlo Michael Owen rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. —.. 11

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Tulo Mich<sup>l</sup> Owens orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

Lockwood Adventure, 400 acr Sur 11 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1677 for Robert Lockwood on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded red oak on the East side of Calloways branch now in posestion of John Howard rent  $\text{£}$  an —.. 16.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Howards orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

Halls Pasture, 300 acr Sur the 9 Aprill 1695 for Henry Hall begining at a bounded red oak on a point by Curteses Creek posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Hall rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 12.. —

*C. Halls palace.*

Hopes Lott, 200 acr Sur the 9 August 1695 for George Hope Lyeing on hunting ridge on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded Elm the Eastermost bounds of William Slades Land posed by the said Hope rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 8.. —

Hopes Recovery, 31 acr Sur the 12 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1694 for George Hope begining at a bounded oak in the north East Line of Jn<sup>o</sup> Turners Land poseded by the s<sup>d</sup> Hope rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 1..  $3\frac{1}{2}$

Denchworth, 250 acr Sur the 10 July 1678 for George Yates on the south side of patapsco river on the branch of Curteses Creek at the Corner tree of Quinton Parker now poseded by George Hope rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 10.. —

*C. The above 3 Tracts poss<sup>d</sup> by Geo Hope.*

Slades Addition, 112 acr Sur the 9 of Aprill 1695 for W<sup>m</sup> Slade begining at a bounded water oak by Curtis Creek poseded by the said Slade rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 4.. 6

Slades Camp, 188 acr Sur the 20 february 1695 for W<sup>m</sup> Slade Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river in the woods begining at a bounded red oak of James Murrys Land Called athell poseded by the s<sup>d</sup> Slade rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 7.. 6

Curtises Neck, 200 acr Sur the 2 Aprill 1662 for Paul Kinsy on the south side of patapsco river on a point of broad Creek poseded by W<sup>m</sup> Slade rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 4.. —

The Narrow, 100 acr Sur the 22 March 1678 for George Yates and asigned Francis Leafe on patapsco river & on the north side of Stony Creek and now poseded by William Mackcartee rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 4.. —

*C. The Narrows. Poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Maccartee.*

Wheelocks Lott, 100 acr Sur the 10 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1672 for Edward Wheelock on the south side of patapsco river in bodkin Creek at a bounded white oak poseded by Henry Waters rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 4.. —

Gwins farm, 121 acr Sur the 21 febr<sup>y</sup> 1688 for Richard Gwin on the north side of deep Creek begining at a bounded pine by the Creek side now in the posestion of Henry Waters rent  $\text{£}$  annum —. 4.. 11

Smith's Addition, 45 acr Sur the 6 June 1695 for Edward Smith In baltimore County begining at a bounded tree of Homewood Range now in posestion of Richard Banks rent ₧ annum —.. —.. 10

Homewood forrest, 100 acr Sur the 15 July 1678 for Thomas Homewood on the south side of patapsco river on bodkins Creek at a bounded pine at the mouth of a Cove posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Homewood rent ₧ annum —.. 4.. —

Homewood Range, 300 acr Sur the 5 July 1670 for John Homewood on the south side of patapsco river the northermost bounds by the river side of the Land of David Johnson, posed by Thomas Howard rent ₧ annum —.. 12.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho Homewood.*

Beare Neck, 146 acr Sur the 8 Feb 1682 for Robert Procter begining at a bounded pine tree on the south side of the bodkin Creek 100 acr thereof posed by William Foreman rent ₧ annum —.. 4.. —

46 acr residue thereof belongs to the orphants of Nicolas Lamb rent ₧ annum—this Lyes in Anarundel Co.

Parkers Range, 330 acr Sur the 20 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1673 for Quinton Parker on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded white oak by a small branch now posed by Joshua Merica rent ₧ annum —.. 9.. 2

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Joshua Merrica.*

Treadhaven Point, 150 acr. Sur the 30 Aprill 1670 for Thomas Richardson on the south side of patapsco river at the mouth of a small Creek and runing up the Creek north and by East posed by Joshua Merica rent ₧ an —.. 3.. —

Morleys Choice, 300 acr Sur the 18 July 1670 for Joseph Morley on the west side of Curtises Creek posed by John Gadbey for the orphants of George Norman rent ₧ an —.. 6.. —

Vnited Friendship, 300 acr Sur the 30 Aprill 1671 for John

Grange on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded pine tree of the Land of John Hawkins by a small branch belongs to the heires of John Rigby rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 6.. —

Pole Almanack Neck, 100 acr Sur the 26 Oct. 1667 for William Davis on the south side of patapsco river belongs to the heires of the said Rigby rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 2.. —

Mascalls Haven, 100 acr Sur the 11 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1670 for Richard Mascall af<sup>d</sup> and patten granted in the name of James Wells on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded pine and runing down the river posed by Jonathan Neale rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 4.. —

*C. Maskalls haven. R<sup>d</sup> Maskatt. Poss<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Jubb.*

Knighton fancy, 100 acr Sur the 2 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1671 for Thomas Knighton on the west side of patapsco river at a bounded white oak of the Land of Paul Kinsy noe heires appeares Land vncultivated noe rent payd there 15 yeares rent Set  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 4.. —

This is Lyable to an Escheat.

*C. No rent paid these 19 years. Sold as Im inform'd to W<sup>m</sup> Watson. Dead & no heir.*

Wilsons Enlargement, 60 acr Sur the 14 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1671 for Robert Wilson on the south side of patapsco and on the north side of Curtises Creek at the Southermost Line of the Land of Kinsys no heires Land vncultivated no rent payd the 15 yeares rent Set  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 1.. 2

As above.

*C. No heirs, rent not paid these 19 years.*

Little Towne, 30 acr Sur the 14 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1681 for Robert Wilson on the south side of Patapsco river adjoining to the Land Called Harborrow no heires no rent payd these 15 yeares Land vncultivated rent set —.. 3.. 2½

As above.

Radnage, 160 acr Sur the 3 Oct 1667 for George Yates on the south side of patapsco river opposit to the Rocks at a bounded



Locust tree by the river side 60 acr part thereof posed by W<sup>m</sup> Hawkins rent  $\text{£}$  an —.. 1.. 2

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 60a W<sup>m</sup> Hawkins 50a Xtopher Cox. 50a Tho Knight Smith.*

Hawkins Range, 100 acr Sur the 6 July 1679 for W<sup>m</sup> Hawkins on the south side of patapsco river on the side of Rock neck posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Hawkins rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 4.. —

Hawkins Choice, 134 acr Sur the 3 May 1680 for W<sup>m</sup> Hawkins in Baltimore County begining at a bounded tree of the Land at the East End of the Land Called Hawkinses Range and now posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Hawkins rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 5..  $4\frac{1}{4}$

Hawkins Addition, 203 acr Sur the 2 Octo<sup>r</sup> 1695 for William Hawkins In Baltimore County begining at a bounded gum of Hawkins Range rent  $\text{£}$  annum —.. 8..  $11\frac{1}{2}$

Whites Addition, 160 acr Sur the Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1678 for Steven White on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded popular by George Yates posed by William Hawkins for the orphants of Stephen White rent  $\text{£}$  anum 7..  $21\frac{1}{4}$

Coxes Range, 200 acr Sur the 15 Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1686 for Christopher Cox on the south side patapsco river posed by him rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 18.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Luke Read.*

Coxes Enlargement, 200 acr Sur the 15 Aprill 1689 for Christopher Cox on the East side of Curtises Creek begining at two bounded oak by the said Creek posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Cox rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 8.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> S<sup>d</sup> Read.*

Chinkapin Forrest, 61 acr Sur the 23 June 1694 for John Lockett on the north side of deep Creek begining at a bounded pine by the Creek in a Line of the Land branden posed by the said Lockett rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 2..  $51\frac{1}{2}$

*C. Chinkapink forest. Poss<sup>r</sup> ye s<sup>d</sup> Locketts orph<sup>n</sup>.*

Rockholds Range, 200 acr Sur the 22 May 1683 for John

Rockhold on the south side of patapsco river on the head of rock Creek at a bounded oak being a bounded tree of a tract of Land Called Rattle snake neck now posed by John Lockett rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 8.. —

Pauls Neck, 200 acr Sur the 10 Aprill 1672 for Paul Kensy on the south side of patapsco river now posed by John Lockett as aforesd rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 8.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Lockett for R<sup>d</sup> Gwin's orp<sup>ns</sup>.*

Newtowne, 200 acr Sur the 25 Aprill 1672 for Edward Halton and Rich<sup>d</sup> Gwin on the north side patapsco river on the falls of the Midle branch of the river now posed as aforesd rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 8.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Peter Bond.*

Brandon, 25 acr Sur the 17 August 1663 for Paul Kinsy on the south side of patapsco on the north west side of deep Creek posed as aforesaid rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 5.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> John Lockett as af<sup>d</sup>.*

Phillipes fancy, 69 acr Sur the 1<sup>st</sup> Aprill 1682 for William Cromwell on the south side of patapsco river on the west side of deep Creek at a bounded popular by a water oak of the Land of Jenkin Smith posed by Thomas Croker rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 2.. 2

*C. 61a Rent 2-51/2.*

Boons Adventure, 160 acr Sur 10 May 1672 for Humphry Boone on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded pine tree of the Land vpon a point on the north side of Rock Creek in posestion of the said Humphry Boone, rent  $\text{£}$  an. —.. 6.. 5

Addition to westwood, 100 acr Sur the 30 Novembr 1694 for Joseph Strawbridge in the woods on the north side of back river begining at a bounded water oak of the Land Called westwood now posed by Edward Stevenson rent  $\text{£}$  anum —.. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Geo Hope.*

The Range, 240 acr Sur the 28 decembr<sup>r</sup> 1685 for Henry Constable Lyeing on the south side of patapsco river rent  $\text{p}$  an. —.. 9.. 7

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> The heir of Rigby.*

Batchelors Hope, 100 acr Sur the 9 June 1669 for John— on the south side of patapsco river at a bounded tree of a parcell of Land Called white oak Springe Standing on Jelfs Island bounding on the river to the bounded tree of Paul Kinsy Land no heires appeare Land uncultivated rent set  $\text{p}$  anum —.. 2.. —

*C. Sur for Jn<sup>o</sup> Tonnall.*

Owens Adventure, 450 acr Sur the 10 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1694 for Richard Owens on the west side of patapsco river on the north side of Coll Taylors land begining at a bounded oak in Coll Taylors line posed as above rent  $\text{p}$  anum —.. 18.. —

*C. Poss<sup>rs</sup> 225a S<sup>d</sup> Owen. 225a Coll Edw<sup>d</sup> Dorsey.*

Good Endeavor, 40 acr Sur the 1 May 1689 for Charles Gorsuch on west side of patapsco and on the north most side of beare Creek now posed by John Cooper rent  $\text{p}$  anum —.. 1.. 8

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Nich Rogers. [Later entry] Poss<sup>d</sup> by Jn<sup>o</sup> Copper.*

Robertsons Addition, 38 acr Sur the 12 Septem<sup>r</sup> 1695 for Richard Robertson begining at the said Robertsons South South East Line now posed by William Mackcartee for the orphants of the said Robertson rent  $\text{p}$  anum —.. 1.. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Knightsmiths folly, 94 acr Sur the 10 decem<sup>r</sup> 1695 for Thomas Knightsmith begining at a bounded popular of Stephen White now posed by the said Knightsmith rent  $\text{p}$  anum —.. 3.. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Strife, 185 acr Sur the 30 July 1695 for Tobias Sternbroe between the branch of back river and gunpowd<sup>r</sup> begining at a bounded white oak by the Herring run posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Sternbroe rent  $\text{p}$  anum —.. 7.. 5

*C. Tobias Sternbrow.*

Bonds Forrest, 301 acr Sur the 16 May 1688 for Peter Bond on the head of deep Creek in patapsco river begining at a bounded white oak by a branch and posed by the s<sup>d</sup> bond rent ₧ anum —. 12.. —

Jenifers delight, 250 acr Sur the 19 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1681 for Jacob Jenifer at a bounded oak on the south side of a Creek Called Swan Creek on the head of back river 150 part thereof in posestion of John Gray rent ₧ anum —. 6.. —

100 Acr residue thereof in posestion of Thomas Weeks rent ₧ anum —. 4.. —

Roberts Parke, 200 acr Sur the 17 July 1694 for Thomas Roberts on the north side of patapsco river begining at a bounded red oak by a run descending into Jones falls posed by the s<sup>d</sup> Roberts rent ₧ anum —. 8.. —

Fellowshipe, 200 acr Sur the 12 June 1696 for John Oulton Lyeing on the north side of patapsco river on a ridge Called little brittane ridge begining at a bounded white oak at the head of the herring run branch the s<sup>d</sup> Oulton In England rent ₧ anum —. 8.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Ed<sup>w</sup> Stevenson.*

Come by Chance, 257 acr Sur the 24 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1694 for John Ferry Lying in Widow neck on the north side of back river begining at the mouth of the north west branch thereof and now belongs to the orphants of John Boaring rent ₧ anum —. 10.. 3½

Goose Harbour, 41 acr Sur the 5<sup>th</sup> of Oct. 1679 for Rowland Thornbury on the south side of Gunpowd<sup>r</sup> river now In posestion of Joseph Wells for the orphants of the s<sup>d</sup> Thornbury rent ₧ anum —. 1.. 8½

Robert's Choice, 159 acr Sur the 27 March 1688 for Thomas Robert Lyeing between patapsco and back river and posed by the said Roberts rent ₧ an. —. 6.. 1

*C. 153a.*



Welshes Addition, 102 acr Sur the 29 June 1688 for Daniell Welsh Lyeing between the falls of patapsco now belongs to the orphants of the s<sup>d</sup> Welsh rent  $\text{℥}$  anum —. 4.. 1

Friendshipp, 100 acr Sur the 20 decembr 1670 for Thomas Port and Robert Benjor at a bounded hickory on the north East side of the falls of the north west branch now posed by Alexand<sup>r</sup> Graves rent  $\text{℥}$  anum —. 4.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Graves. Graves run away as I am informed.*

———, acr Sur the 20 May 1669 for George Hickson on the north west branch of patapsco river and vpon the main run of the branch now in posestion of Robert Gibson. I believe Escheatable rent  $\text{℥}$  anum —. 4.. —

*C. St. Mary Bow. 200a Hickson dead & left no heirs.*

Maidens Choice, 450 acr Sur the 17<sup>th</sup> Aug 1673 for Thomas Cole on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded white oak standing north west belonging to the son of Charles Gorsuch rent  $\text{℥}$  an. —. 18.. —

*C. Poss<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> son of Cha Gorsuch, the heir at age.*

Stony banke, 50 acr Sur the 16 June 1688 for David Jones on the north side of patapsco river at a bounded oak in the woods Jones dead noe heires appeare Land uncultivated, rent set  $\text{℥}$  anum —. 2.. —

Jones Range, 350 acr Sur the 15 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1661 for David Jones on the north side of patapsco river at a Saplin by a Creek side and runing north north west now posed by Roger Newman rent  $\text{℥}$  an. —. 15.. 2

*C. Bel. to y<sup>e</sup> heirs of Roger Newman in England.*

Goose Harbour, 200 acr Sur the 5 decembr 1659 ? for Rowland Thornbury on the south side of back river at a bounded white oak by the river side nigh a small marsh now posed by Joseph Wells for the orphants of the said Thornbury rent  $\text{℥}$  anum —. 8.. —

300 acr Sur the 5 May 1673 for Giles Stevens in back river at a marked Chestnut by a little Cove on the north side of the river this was sold to Theophilus Hackett since dead no heires appear Land vncultivated Rent sett  $\text{£}$  anum —. 12.. —

(This belongs to Mr James ? who purchases the same of the Heyres of Hackett)

*C. Paradise. Possr James Heath.*

Chance, 210 acr Sur the 10 July 1673 for James Ellis on the north side of patapsco river in the woods at a bounded white oak and runing by a Cove Called Rogers Cove Ellis dead rent  $\text{£}$  anum —. 8.. 4

*C. Ellis's Chance. Possr Robt Welsh.*

76 acr Sur the 29 Aprill 1678 for William Watson on the north side of Patapsco river in the woods at a bounded white oak and runing East Watson dead no heires rent set. Escheatable.

*C. Watson's chance. 176a. Rent 0-7-01/2.*

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## COLONIAL RECORDS OF KENT COUNTY.

Contributed by LOUIS DOW SCISCO

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Kent County, whose local government was created in 1642, is the oldest of Maryland counties, preceding St. Mary's in the matter of distinct local organization. Chestertown has been the county seat since 1696. The present court house, built about 1860, contains two record vaults or fireproof rooms, one used for the land records, the other for the probate records. These rooms are equipped with modern steel racks and reference tables, making access convenient.

In the earlier years of Kent there was relatively little court business and few realty transfers. It would seem that the earlier clerks used for their records ordinary mercantile account

books having about 60 to 100 leaves usually. In these they entered the acts of the county court sessions and the interim presentations of indentures and of miscellaneous documents. This simple style of record work seems to have lasted to about 1676 or a little later, when the clerk began to differentiate his records by copying the land indentures into books distinct from those used for the court minutes. Whether the record books had any volume indicata at this time is uncertain. About 1693 the small books of the time were consolidated by rebinding into a set of nine, to which were given alphabetical indicata. The alphabet was continued to letter M. About 1701 it was superseded by indicative letters that were usually those of the recording clerk.

Thanks to occasional transcription the county's series of land records is practically complete. The books carrying the colonial court records, however, have mostly disappeared. It is stated that the county has never suffered by fire and that the disappearance of these books is far back in past years.

Liber A of the older series has had 126 numbered folios, but folios 1 to 95 are now missing. The book now begins with an assignment of 1652 recorded in 1655, followed by two proclamations for setting up the anti-proprietary government of 1655. Folios 99-126 bear the court session records and miscellany from April 25, 1655, to October 11, 1656. On folio 107 are 32 items of vital records. The book has been constructed by combining two or more earlier books.

Liber B of the older series is a book of 109 numbered folios. Folio 1 is damaged. The contents are court sessions, indentures, and miscellany from December 1, 1656, to June 7, 1662. Folio 34 has 42 items of vital records and folios 74-77 have 90 items. The book seems to embrace four books originally separate.\*

Liber C of the older series has 77 numbered folios. Its contents are court session records and other papers from October, 1667, to October 24, 1676. Folios 21-22 have 16 items of vital records and folios 55, 57, 58 have 8 more. This book, too, has been made by combination of two or three earlier books. Part of folio 5 has been cut away. Folios 19-35 are breaking up because of ink corrosion.

Libers D, E, F, G, H, I of the older series are now missing. They seem

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\* For description and digest of this volume see this *Magazine*, VIII, p. i.

to have contained only land indentures. In 1727 the contents were transcribed into a new book. By that book it appears that Liber D had about 91 folios with deeds of 1662 to 1667, Liber E had about 92 folios with deeds of 1671 to 1674, Liber F had about 79 folios with deeds of 1675 to 1678, Liber G had about 83 folios with deeds of 1678 to 1680, Liber H had about 78 folios with deeds of 1680 and 1681, while Liber I had about 249 folios with deeds of 1676 to 1678 and of 1685 to 1693. The peculiar make-up of Liber I shows that it and probably its companions were made by combining earlier books.

Liber K of the old series, marked "1681 to 1685," is a volume of indentures. The land papers occupy 81 numbered folios. Following these are 11 unnumbered folios bearing various proprietary ordinances and commissions. On the flyleaf are 8 items of vital records. Many of the indentures have clerk's notation "acknowledged in open court" with date appended. These dates range from November 23, 1681 to June 23, 1685.

Liber L is now missing and contents are unknown. Deeds of 1685 to 1693, filling the time between Libers K and M are assigned to Liber I in the transcription.

Liber M of the old series, marked "1694 to 1701," has 121 numbered folios of land indentures, beginning with deeds dated in 1694. On April 17, 1701, the clerk of the time began to enter regularly with each deed the date of recording. The book closes with a record of May 13, 1701.

Liber J. D. No. 1, marked "1701 to 1704" and bearing modern shelf number 4, reveals the abandonment of the alphabet indicata by John Dowdall, the clerk. It is a book of indentures recorded from September 2, 1701, to March 29, 1705. It has 180 numbered pages.

Liber G. L. No. 1, marked "1704 to 1707," and bearing shelf number 5, has a cover legend, "Marks of Cattell, Hogs and Other Small Business." It begins with folios numbered 1 to 22, followed by pages numbered 23 to 151. Its contents embrace earmarks, vital records, receipts, contracts, powers of attorney, servants' indentures, and other miscellany of 1694 to 1706. It also has some land indentures of 1706 and 1707. A flyleaf legend shows that the clerk Simon Wilmer originally marked this book as Liber S. W. No. B.

Liber G. L. No. 2 is now missing. It is known only by indentures transcribed from it in 1727, which are dated in 1706 and 1707.

Liber J. S. No. N, marked "1707 to 1714" and bearing modern shelf number 6, has 370 pages of indentures recorded December 23, 1707, to May 27, 1714. It has an index. From this point onward the land records are indexed.

Liber B. C. No. 1, marked "1714-1718" and bearing shelf number 7, has 351 pages of indentures recorded May 29, 1714, to January 25, 1718-19.



Liber N. W., marked "1719-1726" and with modern shelf number 8, has 568 pages of indentures recorded April 7, 1719 to September 1, 1726.

Liber unlettered, marked "Record of Land Commissioners 1716 to 1721," contains the record of decisions in the years stated by the commissioners empowered to fix bounds of private properties in the county. It has 94 pages not numbered and 33 unused folios.

Liber J. S. No. 10, marked "1726-1730" and with modern shelf number 9, has 452 pages of indentures recorded September 5, 1726, to July 17, 1730.

Liber A, marked "1648-1679" and with modern shelf number 1, has the cover legend "Transcribed 1727." It is a transcription volume of 552 pages made by James Smith, clerk. Its contents are indentures and other land papers, each document carrying notation of former book and page location. Pages 1-36 come from old Liber A, pages 36-93 from Liber B, pages 93-123 from Liber C, pages 123-213 from Liber D, pages 213-366 from Liber E, pages 366-464 from Liber F, and pages 465-552 from Liber G. The volume has many broken leaves that need protective treatment.

Liber B, marked "1679 to 1692" and with shelf number 2, is a continuation of Smith's transcription, containing only land papers. Pages 1-11 come from Liber G, pages 12-91 from Liber H, and pages 91-360 from Liber I. Some of the leaves are much broken.

Liber C, marked "1692 to 1706" and with shelf number 3, continues Smith's transcription of land papers from older books. Pages 1-122 come from Liber I, pages 122-137 from Liber M, and pages 137-242 from Liber G. L. No. 2. The volume has 102 unused pages, the work of copying not being carried beyond Liber G. L. no. 2.

Liber J. S. No. 16, marked "1730-1734" and with modern shelf number 10, has 454 pages of land indentures recorded July 18, 1730 to April 8, 1734.

Liber J. S. No. 17, marked "1731 to 1735," has pages numbered 1 to 169, numbers 130-137 being duplicated. The contents are bonds and service indentures recorded August 5, 1731 to June 11, 1735.

Liber J. S. No. 18, marked "1734-1737" and with shelf number 11, has 553 pages of land indentures recorded from April 18, 1734, to January 28, 1737-38. Some of the leaves are badly broken.

Liber J. S. No. 20, bears the legend "Criminal Business 1734." Its 392 pages bear a record of criminal prosecutions in court sessions from August, 1734 to June, 1736.

Liber J. S. No. 21, marked "1736 to 1738," continues the record of criminal prosecutions in court sessions from June, 1736 to June, 1738. It has 369 pages.

Liber J. S. No. 22, marked "1737-1740" and with shelf number 12, has 558 pages of land indentures recorded January 28, 1737-38 to July 18, 1740.

Liber J. S., without number, has the cover legend "Petitions 1739." It is a register of petitions to the county court from June, 1739 to March, 1757. Title-page and flyleaves are missing. It has 300 pages of records, followed by about 200 pages unused.

Liber J. S. No. 23, marked "1740 to 1742" and with shelf number 13, has 461 pages of land indentures recorded July 18, 1740 to August 18, 1742.

Liber J. S. No. 24, marked "1742-1744," shelf number 14, has 545 pages of indentures recorded August 18, 1742 to April 8, 1744.

Liber J. S. No. 25, marked "1744," shelf number 15, has 462 pages of indentures recorded April 12, 1744 to March 23, 1746-47.

Liber J. S. No. 26, marked "1747 to 1751," shelf number 16, has 467 pages of indentures recorded March 25, 1747 to May 31, 1751.

Liber J. S. No. 27, marked "1751-1754," shelf number 17, has 464 pages of indentures recorded June 14, 1751 to June 18, 1754.

Liber J. S. No. 28, marked "1754-1758," shelf number 18, has 463 pages of indentures recorded June 18, 1754 to July 31, 1758.

Liber J. S. No. 29, marked "1743" and with cover legend "Court Proceedings," has 408 pages of court minutes for sessions of June, 1743 to November, 1743.

Liber J. S. No. 29, marked "1758-1761," shelf number 19, has 462 pages of indentures recorded June 9, 1758 to September 26, 1761.

Liber D. D. No. 1, marked "1761-1765," shelf number 20, shows the succession of a new clerk, Dennis Dulaney. The book has 668 pages of indentures recorded October 21, 1761 to February 28, 1765.

Liber D. D. No. 2, marked "1765-1768," shelf number 21, has 564 pages of indentures recorded February 19, 1765 to April 13, 1768.

Liber D. D. No. 3, marked "1768-1772," shelf number 22, has 546 pages of indentures recorded April 18, 1768 to January 14, 1772.

Liber D. D. No. 4, marked "1772-1775," shelf number 23, has 450 pages of indentures recorded February 23, 1772 to January 24, 1775.

Liber D. D. No. 5, marked "1775-1780," shelf number 24, has 552 pages of indentures recorded January 25, 1775 to December 8, 1780.

In the office of the register of wills there are 28 volumes with contents belonging to the colonial time. The office has also a large quantity of loose papers arranged in packages. A portion of this

loose material is colonial. The probate records seem to have been, at first, in a single series of books. About 1709 the various kinds of papers were segregated in separate series.

Liber marked "Wills 1669-1710" seems to be a surviving volume of the earliest record series. It contains wills, inventories, and administrators' accounts of the period indicated. The index has 91 names.

Liber marked "Wills 1709-1734" has 360 pages continuing the record from the preceding book.

Liber "Record of Wills from 1669 to 1734" is a modern transcript carrying 414 pages of wills, followed by 154 unused pages. Its index has 381 names.

Libers of wills continuing the record are as follows:

Wills No. 2, 1735-1746, 273 pages.	Wills No. 5, 1770-1776, 264 pages.
Wills No. 3, 1746-1756, 365 pages.	Wills No. 6, 1777-1781, 195 pages.
Wills No. 4, 1756-1759, 372 pages.	

Libers of administrators' bonds are as follows:

No. 1, 1666-1776, 311 pages (transcript).	
No. 2, 1709-1730, 370 pages.	No. 5, 1751-1767, 540 pages.
No. 3, 1731-1740, 272 pages.	No. 6, 1777-1789, 458 pages.
No. 4, 1740-1751, 462 pages.	

Libers of inventories are as follows:

No. 1, 1709-1732, 354 pages.	(No number), 1749-1759, 554 pages
No. 2, 1732-1740, 357 pages.	No. 5, 1759-1766, 461 pages.
No. 3, 1721-1741, 364 pages.	No. 6, 1766-1771, 454 pages.
No. 4, 1741-1749, 356 pages.	No. 7, 1771-1777, 448 pages.

Libers of administrators' accounts are as follows:

No. 1, 1709-1727, 367 pages.	No. 4, 1753-1766, 547 pages.
No. 2, 1728-1743, 350 pages.	No. 5, 1766-1774, 359 pages.
No. 3, 1743-1754, 348 pages.	No. 6, 1774-1779, 257 pages.

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EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF  
DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.*(Continued from Vol. XXI, p. 260.)*

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Maryland 9<sup>br</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours with the Inclosed deed for w<sup>ch</sup> am obliged and shall gratefully Return your favour therein. There's no such thing as geting Freight to your Town or would remit the Iron of Snowdens debt. Your order on M<sup>r</sup> Harris I gave the bearer M<sup>r</sup> Jon<sup>a</sup> Binney to negotiate who told me if Rec<sup>d</sup> he would pay value in Boston to you, the answer of the Ex<sup>cha</sup> was that your Account must be proved and then they would pay, in this M<sup>r</sup> Binny will Inform you to whom referr. I shall with pleasure render any acceptable Service in my power this way . . .

To M<sup>r</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> Hutchinson Merc<sup>t</sup> In Boston by M<sup>r</sup> Jon<sup>a</sup> Binny  
in Capt<sup>t</sup> Florence

---

Maryland X<sup>ber</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

Inclosed is William Mattinglys Exch<sup>a</sup> on you for Twenty five pounds Ster. with w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will Credit me in account or Return Under protest

To M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde & Grindal, Levinston & Denis

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Maryland X<sup>ber</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1745

Gent

On the 9<sup>th</sup> of March last I wrote you by Allingham, Biggs & Randals mate Incloseing Cha. Ewls Bill on Lyde & Cooper Bristol for £31.. 7.. either of w<sup>ch</sup> I hope are come to hand, and desired your sending me some goods as & Invoice I then Expected Bills to have made remittance but At present disappointed, doubt not however to make such Remittance as will



well answer & Ballance any favour you shall do me w<sup>ch</sup> shall  
allways be safe Inclosed is Thomas Chittam on ye for five  
pounds w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will pass to the Credit of my Ac-  
count . . .

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Philpott & Lee Merchants in London ꝓ Randall In  
Capt Grindall and Hargrove X<sup>br</sup> 31 Copy

---

Maryland X<sup>br</sup> 3<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

My Regard for your Person and Interest obliges me to ac-  
quaint you that it would be more for your Service to allow  
William Mattingly your Overseer a place of abode and main-  
tainance on some of your Lands here dureing his Life and to  
discharge him from your Business Rather than longer Intrust  
him

The man is become perfectly Stupid and Sottish is very  
seldom Sober or capable of any Business whatsoever

It is not to be doubted but if you will Intrust those here  
who have power from you they may soon find Persons fit for  
your Service I hope you will Excuse the Freedom I take herein  
& believe that it proceeds from the Good Esteem . . .

To Mr Samuel Hyde merc<sup>t</sup> In London p<sup>r</sup> Hargrove Copy ꝓ  
Campbell

---

Maryland Jan<sup>ry</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1745

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours by Scandrett with the Rum and Sugar as ꝓ  
Invoice with w<sup>ch</sup> I Credit you in acc<sup>tt</sup> If Rum be Cheap I  
desire you will send me in this Vessell belonging to Mr W<sup>m</sup>  
Govane Capt. Seagar Four Hogsheads of Good Strong Rum  
and the Cost thereof charge to acc<sup>tt</sup>.

To Mr Coddington Carrington merc<sup>t</sup> in Barbados by Capt.  
Seagar

Maryland April 11<sup>th</sup> 1746

Gent

Inclosed is the first Exch<sup>a</sup> Charles Ewell on Hyde & Cooper Bristol for £12.. 18 w<sup>ch</sup> when paid I desire you will Credit me with in acc<sup>tt</sup> . . .

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Philpott & Lee Merchants in London ꝑ Cap<sup>t</sup> Read

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Maryland April 26<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sr

The manner in which Mr Samuel Hyde has declined the Maryland Trade put many People to great Inconvenience as well as occasioned Considerable Loss to the Province in General: as I have had a long Correspondence with his Father and himself I cannot but be Concerned for the Gentleman And must still think of him as an honest man and hope that no part of his Conduct or Actions will Induce a Contrary opinion, the present Catastrophe in his affairs I attribute to some very Extraordinary Occation not yet known here, tho' many Surmises as Insurance &c<sup>a</sup>

I am now to come into the share I have myself in this general Calamity and as I have a great dependance on your good Conduct Integrity & Friendship make use of you on the present ocation and for the future shall Recommend what affairs I have to your management and wherein I hope we may be both Adequately benefited.

Inclosed is the first of Doctor George Buchanans Bills of Exchange on you for Four Hundred & fifty pounds Sterling with which I desire you will Credit me in Account There is also Inclosed his Letter of Advice of the said Bills which I make no Doubt of being good, nor need I mention to you into what Confusion & extremity the Contrary or mismanagement on this head would throw my affairs, but Relying on your assistance & Diligence therein hope for & expect they are good and that I shall have all my affairs in a Clear method again very soon

I drew the following Bills of Exchange on M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Hyde as by their Respective Dates Amounting to three hundred and two pounds twelve shillings and the notes on them may lead you into the knowledge of finding into whose hands in London they are fallen or what notary Protested them as I have Reason to believe that they are Protested or most of them. Now What I desire you will do is to make such Enquirey and of M<sup>r</sup> Hyde himself who I hope will favour me therein to let you know that you may pay the second or third Bills and which I desire you will do taking in the same in such Authentick manner as that in Law I may hire, and else where be discharged from any Demand for the same.

My Lord Baltimore is the Chiefest Concerned as I have lately purchased Lands of him and I conceive that not only the Bills drawn Payable to himself but those also marked X have fallen into his hands. If his Secretary, merchant or other under him Refuse to accept of the payment of the second or third Bills or discharge of the same I desire you will by a publick notary make tender of the same to him in his proper person and in Case he refuses to accept of such payment & discharge the same that then you will procure a Testimonial thereof under such Notary's hand and seal of Office to be transmitted to me here and Duplicates thereof.

In sure Confidence of your taking in the seconds or thirds of those Bills or such as have been Protested of them I shall here delay payment of the first in case such should Come until I hear from you and desire that may be as soon as possible and for the greater security send Triplicates of such your Letters if no other opportunitys directly here then by way of New York, Philadelphia or Virginia with Directions to be put into the Post Offices of Either.

I desire that you will charge to my Account such of the said Bills as you shall take up there and from which by sufficient Vouchers from you I may here be discharged, and the Vouchers of such paym<sup>t</sup> Transmit to me as before directed with all convenient speed keeping Authentick Copys thereof.

Whatever Bills I shall have ocation to Draw on you shall be drawn at Sixty days sight all in my own hand Writeing and if possible advise therein, nor will I hurry such drafts whereby to render Inconvenient the Drawing the sum of these Bills out of your hands and hope with your good Management to have my affairs again soon in an orderly manner, nor need I Enlarge to you that thereon depends the Fate of my self and Family.

I have transmitted to M<sup>r</sup> Hyde the following Bills as by the Dates amounting to forty two pounds three shill<sup>s</sup> which may be mislaid or not taken notice of by him which if you find upon enquirey and that he will not pay by Crediting me in Account or Transmit to me Protested I request you will apply to him or other proper person for them and procure Protests & send the same to me.

Viz 1745 Nov. 16<sup>th</sup> Richard Dallam on Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde

	£13.. —.. —
Geo. Buchanan on you	4.. 3.. —
Dec. 15 <sup>th</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Mattingley on Sam <sup>l</sup> Hyde	25.. —
	<hr/>
	£42.. 3.. —

The following Bills drawn by me on M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Hyde amounting to Three hundred and two pounds twelve Shillings as by their Dates & which I suppose are Protested by him and which I would have you take up & pay as before herein is Directed Viz

1744

Oct. 6 <sup>th</sup> To Charles Lord Baltimore	£ 5.. 18.. —
26 <sup>th</sup> To Onorio Razolini	X 15.. 14.. 3
Nov. 19 <sup>th</sup> To Thomas Franklin p <sup>d</sup> by Mr Hyde	X 37.. 1.. 6
Dec. 29 <sup>th</sup> To Cha <sup>s</sup> Lord Baltimore	7.. 6.. 8
To Ignatius Digges	X 4.. 7.. 10
Feb. 26 <sup>th</sup> To Geo. Harryman which I believe was Endorsed to Robert North }	45.. —.. —



Mar. 23<sup>d</sup> To W<sup>m</sup> Wilkins I believe  
 Endorsed by him to Benj<sup>a</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> } 18 paid by me here

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£133.. 8.. 3

Apr<sup>l</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> To Peter & Dominick } £8.  
 Joyce of Maideras value } N. B. this paid by M<sup>r</sup> Hyde  
 Reced. of Jos: Hill here }

May 11<sup>th</sup> To Charles Lord  
 Baltimore 82.. 18.. 6

To Joseph Belt Junior }  
 which I believe was En- } 27.. 3.. 9  
 dorsed to New York or }  
 Philadelphia }

June 29<sup>th</sup> To Darby Lux 8.. 2.. —

To Thomas Sheredine 11.. 18.. —

Nov. 7<sup>th</sup> To Onorio Razolini X 24.. 16.. 6 paid by Jo<sup>n</sup>  
 Hanbury

To James Johnson who }  
 I suppose is now in } 6.. 5.. —  
 London }

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169.. 3.. 9

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£302.. 12.. —

This Letter being become too bulkey to Insert any more of my affairs therein shall only detain you onest more to Recommend this matter to your kind & friendly Care and to desire to hear from you as soon as possible in Relation thereto Referring any other my business to other Letters & assuring you that your friendship therein shall be duly acknowledged & Retaliated . . .

P. S. Please to Deliver M<sup>r</sup> Hyde the Inclosed Letter w<sup>ch</sup> is  
 Sealed for y<sup>r</sup> peruseal

To M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Black merch<sup>t</sup> In London

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Maryland April 27<sup>th</sup> 1746S<sup>r</sup>

I have had no account Current from M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde these three years I therefore Request you will apply to him and desire that he will send me one and Duplicates thereof and please also to know of him w<sup>t</sup> has been done in Relation to the Insurance made by him on the schooner Annapolis Alexander Scougal Master Voyage to Barbadoes According to my Letters to him dated Maryland December 25<sup>th</sup> 1741 and Relating to the Damage on that Voyage M<sup>r</sup> Codrington Carrington Merchant of Barbadoes Transmitted & Delivered M<sup>r</sup> Hyde Vouchers, and according to his M<sup>r</sup> Hyde's Instructions as by his Letter Dated London May 30<sup>th</sup> 1744 I sent him Affidavits of the Cost of the Cargo here and that the Loss was on the Voyage ensured duly Authenticated and which I'm sure he received as Copy was in the Charles Allingham, In this as in other matters I hope for Honest & kind treatment from him the Loss I then suffered between the Cost of the Cargo here and the sale there occasioned by the Damage as was proved amounted to Two hundred forty five pounds thirteen shillings and five pence Sterling and such Sale Exceeded what the Merchants there on view valued the Damaged Cargo at It would be cruel to pay Insurances Constantly & when a Loss happened to have no Recompence, I hope M<sup>r</sup> Hyde will not Refuse to let you into the knowledge of this Matter, his Letter aforesaid is in the following Words—

The Insurers expect your affidavit to the Cost of the goods lost & that it happened on the Voyage on which you ordered the Insurance to be made & to be as particular as you can in the times, I have made the Demand.

Now Sir I have been as particular as I could be according to his direction Recited my Letter to him & if anything further was needfull to the honest purpose I could have had it done.

My son having been in England some time I do not know what M<sup>r</sup> Hyde may have advanced for him for want of my

Accounts as aforesaid, but I am Certain that making a Reasonable allowance of what might be sufficient for such a youth my Remittances to Mr Hyde since his Account Current must leave him Considerably in my Debt Especially if he has done me justice in Relation to the Insurance afs<sup>d</sup> by Recovering & Crediting me with the same for Damage &c<sup>a</sup>

I fear the youth has been under some Difficulty by Mr Hydes affairs I had wrote him to come Home in one of his ships and have Daily been in Expectation of seeing him hoping lately that he might get Passage in some other good ship as the others did not come. If any accident should have Intervened to hinder his coming before this comes to hand, pray do the needfull to get him a safe passage with Convoy or otherwise to your likeing as soon as possible.

Pray favour me by Delivering the Inclosed to Mr William Woodward and know of him what money he Received from Mr Samuel Hyde at times on acco<sup>t</sup> of or for my Son's use and favour me by sending me such Account and Duplicate thereof.

I Refer myself to your kind care herein as well as in other matters Recommended to you.

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black Merch<sup>t</sup> in London

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Maryland April 26<sup>th</sup> 1746

S<sup>r</sup>

I had wrote you and my son so fully By Biggs, Allingham and Randall's mate to which had expected answer by him that had not now to add, had not the Extraordinary & unexpected news of Mr Hyde's declining business intervened which I suppose has laid my son under some Inconvenience as to his Passage if not come away before.

In case he be not come away before this comes to hand which I suppose he must be, have wrote to Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black to procure him a passage. I am now to request a favour of you and that you will be very particular therein to witt, to send me under the Care of Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black an Account of all the sums of money

& times when Received by you on account of my son or for his use from Mr Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde and how apply'd, and pray that you will send me Duplicates of such acco<sup>t</sup> and lodge one Copy with Mr Black

Please to let such Acco<sup>t</sup> be from the begining to the last Receipt for I suppose my son has not himself Received any thing from Mr Hyde but what came thro' your hands. Your favour & friendship herein will be of singular use & Advantage to me wherefore hope for your friendly Compliance.

Pray present my kind Respects to Mr<sup>s</sup> Woodward . . .  
To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Woodward at the Black Mooreshead in Fanchurch  
Street near Minceing Lane, London

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Maryland April 26<sup>th</sup> 1746

S<sup>r</sup>

I have not had a Line from you for some time whereby am at a Loss to know how some part of my affairs stand with you, and in particular the Insurance made in Scougal in 1741 and concerning which I transmitted the affidavit you Desired Copies by Biggs, Allingham and Randall's mate, in this affair I hope you will do me justice as in other matters between us.

I sent you lately some Bills Drawn on your self and others which I hope you will either pass to the Credit of my Account or Deliver to Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black Protested, to whom I have wrote in Relation to my affairs And if you have not Recovered the Damage on the said Insurance and passed the same to the Credit of my Acco<sup>t</sup> I hope you will Enable Mr Black to procure me justice therein from the Insurers.

The great opinion I have of your uprightness & Integrity makes me expect everything that is just from you.

To Mr Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde

Mem<sup>o</sup> sent the foregoing Letters to Black Hyde and a Letter to Philpot & Lee of X<sup>br</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1745 with Bills p<sup>r</sup> Daniel Rawlings to Mr Plater in Putuxen desireing them to be sent by



Mr Hugh's vessell that was to go out of that River and allso  
 Mr Blakes Letter to Anderson May 21<sup>st</sup> 1746 Mr Plater sent  
 them in Capt. Dan<sup>l</sup> Goram in the Brig dispatch 17<sup>th</sup> May  
 Copys sent by the ship Aurora Capt. Renkethman from Patapsco  
 May 10<sup>th</sup> 1746  
 and by Cap<sup>t</sup> Preston from Patapsco Aug<sup>t</sup> 1746

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Maryland May 15<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sr

Since my late Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> of April last to you, I find  
 that my Bill of Exchange therein advised which I drew on Mr  
 Samuel Hyde payable to George Harryman for forty five  
 pounds Sterling dated the twenty sixth day of February seven-  
 teen hundred forty four and Endorsed to Robert North as I  
 Conceived, was past to Charles Carroll Esquire of this place  
 and by him Transmitted to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Philpott and Lee to whom  
 you may apply to pay the same if Protested as by my said  
 Letter to you of the 26<sup>th</sup> Day of April last is Directed.

I Rece<sup>d</sup> yours by Watson of the 15<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> last I observe Mr  
 Lane's answer to Stavely's order which is prevarrication, the  
 man is alive and well, tho' he has lost the place he had in the  
 Custom House, yet sure his Sallary is due to the time he was  
 Superseded. If not paid please to return the order as before  
 directed. . . .

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black ꝑ Penkethman in the Aurora

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Maryland May 17<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours of the 25<sup>th</sup> March Last ꝑ Seager with four  
 Hogsheads of Rum the Amount of w<sup>ch</sup> thirty nine pounds Two  
 sh<sup>s</sup> and Elleven pence I have carried to the Credit of your acc<sup>tt</sup>

Pray by some opportunity this way let me know what the  
 Top Rate was of Good Corn in June 1742 when Mess<sup>rs</sup> Bedford  
 & Bailly veiued my Damaged Cargo of Corn in the Annapolis,

Scougal Master. I have not yet had any Satisfaction on that head from the Insurers and I fear my Merchant Mr Hyde has not used me well therein. Your favour herein will oblige.

To Mr Coddington Carrington Merc<sup>t</sup> Barbadoes By Capt<sup>t</sup> Martin in the James & Marthes

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July 28<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sr

I am Really Concerned for your loss by Mr Hyde as I should be for any other accident which might prejudice you, and hope I shall never Contribute to any such.

You may be assured that the Bill you mention to your self is paid, and I conceive that a payment of a second or Third is equal to that of a first and therefore hope that such payment will be satisfactory as it is fair & honest.

I hope that the same answer will be satisfactory as to those of Lord Baltimores, nor that you doubt my word of haveing made a suitable provision and ordering payment accordingly of these as well as that

It is much to be hoped that his Lordship nor any Concerned for him would Exact more than Twenty shill<sup>s</sup> in the Pound from his Tenants, and that if he is paid the second or third of those Bills he will be throughly satisfied It has been a Case of General Calamity and sure from any power with which he is Invested he would not take advantage of oppressing the Distressed. His Lordship will certainly be satisfied to Receive the principal of these Bills at Home in London, which I have ordered faithfully to be paid him, but if they should not I hope you believe me Responsible 'till you are advised of the Contrary which cannot be long if they remain unpaid.

I have perused the Account as well as the short time would admit wherein I find several articles oमित in Credit and especially a sum of near Two hundred & Fifty pounds which I expect Credit for from Mr Hyde, and some Articles wrong Charged which I can readily convince Mr Hyde of. I am very

ready and willing to adjust the acco<sup>t</sup> and to pay any just Ballance due from me and hope no other will be insisted upon.

Mr Hyde gives me Credit for nett proceeds of Pigg Iron which he has sent no acco<sup>t</sup> sales of, and which would be satisfactory to you as well as to me to see.

To Benja<sup>a</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup>

P. S. If notwithstanding what I have said you should think proper to commence actions against me for those Bills you will certainly be of opinion that an Action upon one will be sufficient for the whole.

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30<sup>th</sup> July 1746

Sir

I make your case my own, and I faithfully assure you I would not do otherwise than I would should be done unto me if I mistake not very much you have in your hands due to me double your claim so that it can be no hardship for you to stay a while for the Issue of my directions for payment of the bill to Wilkins w<sup>ch</sup> if not done may then detain your principal and what in Justice otherwise arising due for any damages With regard to the Bills of Lord Baltemores I think three months may be a reasonable time to Expect Ships w<sup>ch</sup> may bring answers to my Letters on that head and if those Bills are not paid, I can not refuse paying him what in Law or Equity would give, for I do not look upon myself on a Level here to dispute with his Lordship unless in very open and clear points as he has all the Superior Gentlemen of the Law Engaged. The power you mention, you say is to your self & the Governour. I hope as he is Chancelor of Maryland he will be of opinion with you that I have the same Right against Lord Baltimore that I should have had against Mr Hyde, that is to discount any Remittances made or any other Just claim not credited by Mr Hyde as also to object against any articles w<sup>ch</sup> by mistake Mr Hyde may have charged in his Account against me.

If his Exc<sup>y</sup> and you will appoint any Honest and Iudicious

person I will another to adjust the account and whatsoever Ballance (if any) be due I will very Honestly pay whoever is Impowered to receive it.

If your Inclinations comes up to mine I am sure you will find no difficulty in Liveing well with me for I faithfully asure you I would not designedly do any act that might offend or give Just cause of Umbrage to you or yours.

It is no new practice to have a second or third bill paid when a first has been protested; nor do I desire to Introduce any Illegal doctrine nor to act otherwise than an Honest and upright part and you are very sensible of some Articles w<sup>ch</sup> in M<sup>r</sup> Hydes acc<sup>tt</sup> ought to be Credited as Barr Iron your order to Biddiford to M<sup>r</sup> Banburry to pay him. I hope I need not Enlarge on the head or that you or the Governour (to whom you may please to communicate this & my former) will not press any thing against the Rules of Justice or Common right, this is what I Expect from you both . . .

To Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker, Esq.

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Maryland Aug<sup>t</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sir

Since I wrote myne of the 26<sup>th</sup> of April 1746 to you I find the following bill have been paid as follows Viz—My Exch<sup>a</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1744 To Tho. Franklin for Thirty seven pounds one sh<sup>s</sup> & Six pence has been paid by M<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>l</sup> Hyde and charged by him as allso my Exch<sup>a</sup> to Pheter and Dominick Joice entred April 3<sup>d</sup> 1745 for Eight pounds, And I find that M<sup>r</sup> John Hanburry has paid for my Hon<sup>r</sup> my Exchange of the 7<sup>th</sup> November 1745 To Onorio Razalini for Twenty four pounds Sixteen shil. & Six pence w<sup>ch</sup> I acquaint you for your directions & hope for your kind and asidious care of the others for my Intrest that the seconds or thirds may be paid.

I find that my Bill to Tho. Sheredine of June 29<sup>th</sup> 1745 for Eleven pounds Eighteen shil<sup>l</sup> was Endorsed to one at Phila-delphia.



My son is safe arived I thank God and I return you thanks for your favours to him I shall take punctual care unless all things fail contrary to Humane apearance to make you a suitable and gratefull return for all favours.

We hope to have some Ships from you this way by w<sup>ch</sup> shall make remittance & advise as the times may Turn out as to Insurenceance.

I desire that you will find out if possible where the Insurenceance of 1741 on scougal in the schooner Annapolis myself owner hence to Barbados & back was made by Mr Hyde or if he himself was not Insurer and procure me a Coppy of the Policy of such Insurenceance and Copy to be sent here. My Loss on that ocation was more than 300<sup>l</sup> ster. Mr Hyde charges me an Insurenceance made on Scougall of 500<sup>l</sup> dated October 18<sup>th</sup> 1743 £32.. 14.. 6 w<sup>ch</sup> I am certain is a mistake for Scougal had not been in my Service after 13<sup>th</sup> of July 1742 I have wrote to Mr Hyde on the Subject Inclosed, and open for your peruseal; I hope he will set it Right and acknowledge the Error in such Manner as I may be discharged from any demand thereon.

I wrote him of the 23<sup>d</sup> of October 1742 to make an Insurenceance on the schooner Annapolis afores<sup>d</sup> John Satirwhite master to & from Barbados of 500<sup>l</sup> and w<sup>ch</sup> he charge me £32.. 14.. 6 for as allso for a second Insurenceance made on said Vessell hence to Barbados and there till unladen of 500<sup>l</sup> for w<sup>ch</sup> he charges me £20 in his Acc<sup>tt</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1743<sup>¼</sup>

I should be glad to find where these Insurenceances were made & whether by himself these were the onely & last I wrote to be made after that of 1741 before mentioned and as I am certainly asured Mr Hyde is wrong in the charge afores<sup>d</sup> I hope he will like the man I hope to find him, set the same right by acknowledging the Error.

Pray seal and deliver the Letter to Mr Hyde and give your assistance to me on the several Heads. I suppose I shall have a Law suit with Lord Baltimore about adjusting the acc<sup>tt</sup> if Mr Hyde will not do me Justice I trust much in your care & friendship . . .

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black p<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Preston p<sup>r</sup> Alden & Maclaughlin

Maryland Aug<sup>t</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sir

In a Coppy of An Account delivered by Mr Tasker to me and w<sup>ch</sup> I might have reasonably Expected from Your self I find an Article therein charged to witt 1743 October 18 To premio £500 Insured on Scougal £32.. 14.. 6 I am certain the said Article is Wrong and that you never had any Instructions from me to make such Insureance for that the said Scougal had not been in my service after 13<sup>th</sup> July 1742 This I can prove by the man Liveing here now. And as this is a Manifest Error I hope you will set the same Right that I may meet with no trouble about it. I am very willing & ready to pay you or your assignee whatever is Honestly due but hope you will preserve the Charracter I wish you allways to have & w<sup>ch</sup> my opinion conceived of you.

You have a pcell of Barr Iron w<sup>ch</sup> you do not Credit me for, this I Expect to be credited in that account as allso £13 part of my order on Laurence Williams w<sup>ch</sup> you must have rec<sup>d</sup> or he has still in his hands, Likewise 1/5 Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> his order to Sa Banburry for £65.. 9.. 03/ w<sup>h</sup> makes £13:1:10

And I hope I need not Repeat the Law and Equity I have against you and your Assignee for The Loss I sustained in the Voyage of the sooner Annapolis Alex<sup>r</sup> Scougal Master to Barbados on an Insureance ordered to be made by you 25<sup>th</sup> of December 1741 and with the premio of w<sup>ch</sup> you charge me and advise the same to be made. this Loss has been fully proved to you and certain there has been no deceitt on my side and hope there will be none on yours.

I now request you will deliver Mr William Black a Coppy of that Policy whether made by your self or others and that you will order it so that I may have Credit in the account afores<sup>d</sup> for the amount of my Loss, which I compute at Two Hundred forty and five pounds thirteen shil & five pence sterling giving Credit for the sale of the said Cargo w<sup>ch</sup> sold at more than it was valued at as damaged, and w<sup>ch</sup> if not damaged would have

turned out above a Hundred pounds more to my advantage as Corn sold then at Barbados.

Please to look back on my acc<sup>tt</sup> and you will see vizd. May 1<sup>st</sup> 1742 To paid Insurence's £1000 Goods in the Annapolis two voyages £57.. 19.. 0 and these were the onely voyages Scougal was desired by me to be Insured on that you will find any Instructions for since these dates. In full Expectation of your Just conduct on these ocations I Remain very Respectfully. To Mr Samuel Hyde merch<sup>t</sup> in London to the care of Mr William Black

p<sup>r</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Preston

p<sup>r</sup> Alden p<sup>r</sup> Macclaughlin  
in W<sup>m</sup> & Ann

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Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1746

S<sup>r</sup>

I herein Inclose you an Invoice of some Goods which I shall very much Want and desire you will send me on the following Terms, and as yours and the Tradesmen's money will be very secure, I hope I may depend on haveing them by the next Ship Coming this way towards Annapolis. And you are to make Insurence on them that in Case of loss my Principal and Charges may be secure, all which you are to Charge to my Acco<sup>t</sup>

By the first Ships of your own I will to pay for these Goods ship you Tobacco and Pigg Iron, which are now Ready for Shipping, and shall order Insurance to be made on the same as opportunity serves, and if no ships of your own Offers I will Transmitt such Effects on the most suitable Bottoms I can to you.

If you should happen to be out of Cash on this or any other ocation for me any unuseual time, I shall be very willing to allow you an adequate Intrest for the same and such will be as well secured to you as if Lodged in your Funds there and more to Profit.

These times being hard with People, Debts cannot be Imme-

diately got in or could soon Remit you sufficiently for any ocaion of mine, but hope shall be able to do some in Bills soon.

I am building a Furnace and have been Purchasing Lands for that Purpose which has taken up a good deal of Ready money from me lately but when that is finished it will enable me I hope to make you amends for all favours, and as these Goods are Partly for that and my Family Trust I shall meet no Disappointment.

You are sensible by my former Letters that the Bills I have transmitted you are to answer the Ocaions mentioned and any Bills I may Draw on you therefore I must again Repeat that I would not have these Goods on the Credit of those Bills for that I would not on any Account have my Bills to be drawn on you meet with Dishonour but be punctually paid as also what I had Required in my former Letters.

I think I need not enlarge hereon but Refer myself to your good Conduct and Friendship on which I have great Dependance . . .

To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black Merch<sup>t</sup> In London pr Cap<sup>t</sup> MaceLaughlin in the W<sup>m</sup> & Ann Mr Roberts ship

Copy ☞ Cap<sup>t</sup> Cooladge Patuxen

Invoice of Goods sent for To Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black.

Viz. 1500 Ells oznabriggs

200 Ells Hempen Rolls

2 p<sup>s</sup> brown Sheeting at 11 ☞ y<sup>d</sup>

4 p<sup>s</sup> Dowlas sorted

4 p<sup>s</sup> 7/8 Garlix at 15/ ea

2 p<sup>s</sup> D<sup>o</sup> at 20/ ea

2 p<sup>s</sup> D<sup>o</sup> at 24/ ea

6 p<sup>s</sup> Irish Linnen at 10<sup>s</sup> ☞ yard

2 p<sup>s</sup> Irish Linnen at 14<sup>s</sup> ☞ y<sup>d</sup>

2 p<sup>s</sup> D<sup>o</sup> at 20<sup>s</sup> ☞ y<sup>d</sup>

2 p<sup>s</sup> D<sup>o</sup> at 2/ ☞ D<sup>o</sup>

2 p<sup>s</sup> Isingham Holland at 27/ each

1 p<sup>s</sup> Buckram



- 2 pieces strong striped Linnen  
 4 p<sup>s</sup> narrow Chex. 4 p<sup>s</sup> broad D<sup>o</sup>  
 4 p<sup>s</sup> wide Cotton Chex  
 2 p<sup>s</sup> book Henting  
 1 p<sup>s</sup> Cambrick thick and strong  
 6 p<sup>s</sup> Cotton Romalls, 6 pieces Lunges D<sup>o</sup>  
 1 p<sup>s</sup> Cambrick thick and strong  
 1 p<sup>s</sup> Humoms, 2p<sup>s</sup> Corduroys  
 2 p<sup>s</sup> Bird Eyed India Handkerchief  
 2 p<sup>s</sup> Scotch Checq'd Linen Handkerchiefs  
 4 Doz. ☿ strong men's shoes at 44/  
 3 Doz. Women's D<sup>o</sup> 27/  
 2 Doz. ☿ Boys D<sup>o</sup>  
 6 Hunting saddles w<sup>th</sup> Housings bridles &c<sup>a</sup> to Cost  
 20/ ea.  
 2 Doz. Men's felt hats at 15/ ☿ Doz.  
 2 Doz. D<sup>o</sup> at 18/ ☿ D<sup>o</sup>  
 1 Doz. Boys D<sup>o</sup> at 8/ ☿ D<sup>o</sup>  
 1 Doz. Men's Castors at 3/ each  
 1 Doz. D<sup>o</sup> at 4/ each  
 4 p<sup>s</sup> Welch Cotton good and thick  
 4 p<sup>s</sup> Kendal Cotton 4 ☿ Fear nothing  
 4 p<sup>s</sup> Course Kersey at 18/ the Piece  
 4 p<sup>s</sup> D<sup>o</sup> at 24/ ☿ piece  
 2 pieces Devon Plains at 3/ ☿ yard }  
 1 piece D<sup>o</sup> at 3/ 6 ☿ D<sup>o</sup> } with Trimmings  
 1 piece D<sup>o</sup> at 4/ ☿ D<sup>o</sup> }  
 4 Pieces of Pennistone 4 Pieces half thick  
 2 Pieces Coarse Coating at 3/4 ☿ yard  
 2 Pieces striped Flannel  
 6 Pieces Duroy with Trimmings  
 4 Pieces Shalloon to match the Plains and Coating  
 4 Pieces Callimanco dif<sup>t</sup> Colours  
 4 Pieces Prunello stuffs  
 2 p<sup>s</sup> Plain Callimanco

- 2 p<sup>s</sup> striped match Coating
- 3 Doz. mens Worsted Caps
- 2 Doz. mens 3th<sup>d</sup> Worsted Stockins
- 2 Doz. Womens D<sup>o</sup>
- 2 Doz. mens Coarse thread stockins
- 2 Doz. brown thread D<sup>o</sup>
- 2 Doz. mens yarn hose, 2 Doz. Women's D<sup>o</sup>
- 2 Doz. Wool Cords large sort
- 20 Groce Pipes
- 1 40 fathom sain with Robes &c
- 24 Strong spotted Ruggs
- 12 7/4 Coverlids, 6 yarn Ruggs

#### Tinn Ware

- 2 Doz. Tinn Panns
- 2 Doz. Quart 2 Doz. Pint Potts
- 2 Doz. Funnels sorted
- 6 Lanthorns, 4 Lamps, 4 hand Candle sticks
- 4 Doz. sheets of Tinn
- 6 Hair Brooms, 6 scrubbing Brushes
- 2 Doz. Hair Sieves
- 4 Reams Writing Paper
- 1 Leidger 6 Quire Ruled for Double Entrys
- 1 Journal 4 Quire
- 1/2 a pound sealing Wax, 1/2 a pound Wafers
- 2 Doz. Japann'd Tobacco Boxes
- 6 Doz. Buckhorn Claspe knives
- 2 Doz. Case knives & forks, split ham hafted
- 2 Doz. Razors, 2 Doz. Scizors
- 3 Doz. ☿ shoe Buckles
- 14 Doz. Fishing hooks sorted
- 6 Doz. sail needles sorted
- 6 ☿ small Shears 4 Doz. Combs sorted
- 4 Doz. knives and sheaths maple Hafted

- 1 Large Copper Kettle to hold 45 Gallons
- 1 Smaller D<sup>o</sup> 20 gallons
- 4 Quart, Copper sauce pannes, 4 Pint Copper D<sup>o</sup>
- 2 Copper Tea Kettles
- 2 Copper Quart Potts, 2 Pint D<sup>o</sup>
- 1 Doz. Brass Cocks sorted
- 2 morters and Pestles
  
- 1 Doz. Pewter Dishes sorted
- 2 Doz. Porringers
- 1 Gallon measure, 1 half gall<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 1 Quart D<sup>o</sup> 1 Pint D<sup>o</sup>
- 2 Doz. Pewter Plates, 2 Doz. 2 Quart Basons
  
- 2 Doz. mens Buckskin Gloves
- 30 Pounds Brown thread, 20 pounds Colour'd D<sup>o</sup>
- 10 Pounds Whited brown thread
- 1 pound nun's thread sorted
- 20 M Pinns sorted
- 10 Groce mettall buttons sorted
- 4 Pieces Gartering
- 1 M needles sorted
- 12 pieces Colourd Tapes different sorts
- 12 Pieces White Tapes, 6 pieces none so pretty
- 6 Pieces Colour'd Ribbon of about 8<sup>s</sup>  $\frac{2}{3}$  yard
  
- 60 Pounds Pepper, 10 pounds Ginger, 40<sup>lb</sup> all spice
- $\frac{1}{2}$  pound nutts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound Cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound mace
- 100 lb D D Refined sugar
- 100 lb single Refined D<sup>o</sup>
- 24 pounds Bohea } Tea
- 6 lb Green }
- 6 Gross Bottle Corks
- 2 Barrells Gun powder
- 4 hundred shot sorted
- 2 Hundred of Barr Lead
- 2 hundred of sheet Lead

10m 20 <sup>s</sup>	}	nails
100m. flatt pointed 10 <sup>s</sup>		
20m 8 <sup>s</sup>		
5m 6 <sup>d</sup>		
20m 4 <sup>s</sup>		
10m 2 <sup>s</sup>		

- 6 pair Trace Chain
- 2 Doz. good Pad Locks, 1 Doz. Good stock Locks
- 6 Extraordinary stock Locks
- 1 Doz. Hand saw
- 1 Doz. Cut saw
- 1 Doz. smiths sorted
- 1 Doz. Claw Hammers
- 1 Doz. Lathing D<sup>o</sup>
- 12 ⌘ H Hinges sorted
- 6 mason's Trowels, 6 Brick layer's D<sup>o</sup> 6 Plaisterers D<sup>o</sup>
- 2 Doz. Gross Scyth blades, 1 Gross Scyth stones
- 2 Doz. Augers sorted, 1 Doz. Chizels sorted
- 1 Doz. Gauges, 6 hand saws to Cost 4/ Each
- 6 Hand saws Whites make at 6/
- 6 X Cut saws Steel Plates
- 2 Good Steel Plate Long Whip saws
- 2 Curryers knives, 1 Doz. Iron Candlesticks
- 2 Doz. Frying Panns, 12 Grindstones, 6 two foot Rules
- 2 Faggots English Steel, 2 Faggots Blistered D<sup>o</sup>
- 1 Doz. spades, 1 Doz. broad Axes, 1 Doz. Gimblets sorted
- 1 Doz. Carpenter's adzes, 1 Doz. Hilling Hoes, 1 Doz. broad D<sup>o</sup>
- 1 Doz. Grubbing axes, 1 Doz. Steel Compasses
- 1 Doz. Drawing knives
- Half a Ton of Iron Pots sorted some large size
- 1 ⌘ Furnace Bellows Pipes 8 Inches Diameter at the throat and 2 Inches Diameter at the small End and five and a half feet long made strong and good substance.



6 good strong Bull Hydes and six strong ox hydes for  
 Furnace Bellows  
 2 Doz. Stone Juggs sorted, 2 Doz. stone muggs sorted  
 2 Doz. Chamber Potts  
 1 Coil Inch and half Rope  
 1 Coil 2 Inch Rope

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Maryland Oct<sup>o</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sir

Above is Coppy of myne by Martin in the James and Martha to w<sup>ch</sup> Request your compllyance I desire you will by this Bearer Capt. Marius Johnson, in the sloop Penellope send me four Hogsheads of good strong Rum and four Barrells of clean muscovado sugar and the amount of them charge to my acc<sup>tt</sup> Insert in your Bill Loading to be delivered to me at Annapolis in Maryland.

To M<sup>r</sup> Coddington Carrington Merc<sup>t</sup> Barbadas

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9br 15<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sir

I Rec<sup>d</sup> yours with the List and looked back on my Letter to you of the 30<sup>th</sup> July wherein I said that three months may be a reasonable time to Expect ships to bring answer to my Letters in relation to the Bills mentioned. I am certain as by the Publick Papers that one of the ships is arived in Britain I wrote by viz. Capt. Pikeman, and you are sensible that the late ships from London are arived by w<sup>ch</sup> I could possibly hear.

If you are not pleased to have Patience untill some ships arive that may come out after the Ariveal of Pikeman or Capt<sup>t</sup> Dan<sup>l</sup> Goram from Putuxen I can Onely give Bail to any Actions you commence against me, and what advantage you will Reap by Runing me to Expençe I Refer to your consideration. I can say no more than that if those Bills are not paid that I will very cheerfully discharge them.

To Benj. Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup>

Maryland November 18<sup>th</sup> 1746

Sr

There will be shipped you by Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> & company, and is now on Board the Ship Brittania John Hutchinson Master forty ton of pigg Iron. I therefore on behalf of the said Tasker and company, Desire you will procure an Insurance to be made on the said Ship Brittania five hundred pounds Sterling, and on the said ship Matilda here and from hence to the said Port of London for two hundred pounds Sterling, the premio and Incident charges of which Insurance you are to charge to the said Benjamin Tasker and company. I am likewise to Direct that you will not make the said Insurances in case of a cessation of arms between Great Brittain, France, and Spain, by reason the Gentlemen would run other Risks, but In case of the continuance of Hostility between Brittain and France and Spain you are to make the Insurances aforesaid herein I hope for your care and circumspection for the Gentlemen's Interest.

To Mr William Black Merchant In London

Via Biddeford by Cap<sup>tn</sup> George Sams In the Brittania and  
 Cap<sup>tn</sup> Hopkins In the Annuity and Cap<sup>tn</sup> Spencer In the  
 Ship and <sup>to</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> John Tiffin

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Maryland X<sup>ber</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1746

Gent.

Inclosed are the Two Undernoted first Bills of Exch<sup>a</sup> amounting to £15.. 8.. 11 with w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will Credit me in Account.

To Cha. Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup> on you £ 7.. 16.. 5

To Tho. Spencer on Luxon } 8.. 2.. 6  
 & Kenney Biddiford }

15.. 18.. 11

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Philpott & Lee Merchants In London by Cap<sup>t</sup> Tiffin  
 & Gunston and Hutchinson in the Britania

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*May 10, 1926.*—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair about fifty members and guests being present.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

J. Harry Deems,  
Tolly A. Biays,  
Charles O. Scull,  
George Lewis Wetzol,

Mrs. James M. Hemphill,  
Mrs. Norris Harris,  
David C. Winebrenner, 3rd  
Philip Ritchie Winebrenner.

and to Associate Membership:

Mrs. Louis Lehr.

The following deaths were reported from among our members: Mrs. Chester Turnbull, Mr. Tunstall Smith.

The President read a note of appreciation and thanks from Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, for the flowers sent to her by the Society on May 7th, the anniversary of the death of her husband.

The President stated that the Society had received from the estate of the late Bessie E. Johnston Gresham, \$1000, and a portrait of her grandfather Samuel Johnston, by Charles Willson Peale.

Mr. George L. Radcliffe presented the following motion which was unanimously carried:

*“Resolved:* That the Maryland Historical Society place on record its high appreciation of the legacies of One Thousand Dollars and of a portrait of Samuel Johnston by Charles Willson Peale, made to it by the will of the late Bessie E. Johnston Gresham, and of the sincere interest in the Society and its aims which has been through many years so generously manifested by Mrs. Gresham.”

The President stated that after a rather informal correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy, the Society had made two prints of the Pulaski Banner, and presented them to the Navy Department to be used in their exhibit at the Sesqui-Centennial to be held in Philadelphia from June until December of this year.

Attention was called to the collection of medals and certificates which had been left to the Society by the Will of the late General Felix Agnus.

The President stated that it was with keen regret that he presented the following note to the Maryland Historical Society:

"I herewith tender my resignation as the representative of this Society, on the Municipal Art Commission of Baltimore, to take effect from this date, and I would respectfully suggest the name of Mr. Lawrence Hall Fowler, to fill the position, after confirmation by the City Council.

J. Appleton Wilson."

Mr. Dielman moved that Mr. Wilson's resignation be accepted with regret. Seconded by Dr. Henry J. Berkley. Carried.

Mr. Richard M. Duvall moved that Mr. Lawrence Hall Fowler be nominated and elected to fill the vacancy on the Municipal Art Commission. Seconded by Dr. Berkley and unanimously carried.

Judge Walter I. Dawkins presented on behalf of H. S. Hartogensis a framed resolution passed by the City Council of Baltimore, 10th August 1863, in praise of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck.

Mr. Radcliffe gave a brief sketch of the Indian Boy which had been presented to the Society by A. J. Foble of Cambridge and presented the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

"*Resolved*, That the Maryland Historical Society place on



record its high appreciation of the gift to it by the Hon. A. J. Foble of Cambridge, Maryland, of a Wooden Indian Boy.

*“Resolved further that the Society accept this unique gift so closely associated with the family of Mr. Foble and so illustrative of an interesting phase of one of our former commercial activities and*

*“Resolved further that the Society retain and exhibit the gift with its other treasured possessions,*

*“Resolved further that the Society extend to Mr. Foble and to his friends a cordial invitation to visit it and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to him.”*

Dr. Henry J. Berkley presented to the Society a brick taken from the ruins of the old mill in Jamestown which is said to be the oldest in this country. Careful examination had proved, he stated, that the brick is made of clay found near the original site. He also presented a photograph of the old Schroeder House which is now the Nursery and Childs' Hospital, with a brief history written on the back. He then read a brief but interesting account of the life and works of John H. Alexander the first geologist in the State of Maryland. He stated that Mr. Alexander was instrumental in getting the Standard Weights and Measures from the Federal Government from the State.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Joseph C. France, Esq., who read a paper on “Newspapers in the Time of Cromwell.”

At the close of the paper Dr. Berkley moved that the Society give a rising vote of thanks to Mr. France.

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*June 28th, 1926.*—A Special Meeting of this Society was held tonight. In the absence of President Harris, Vice-President Thom was in the chair. The Society had as its guest the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City.

The Recording Secretary announced that the only formal

business would be the election of members. The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active Membership:

Mrs. A. E. T. Lilburn,	Henry A. Shirley,
Mrs. John M. Requardt,	John M. Requardt,
Miss Minnie Strayer,	Milford Nathan,
Miss Bessie Porter,	Thos. Horace Arrell Browne,
Miss Elizabeth Banks,	Walter H. Buck,
Mrs. Henry A. Shirley,	Claude A. Diffenderfer,
J. Sewell Radcliffe,	Dr. Martin F. Sloan,
Dr. Thomas S. Cullen.	

to Associate Membership:

Dr. Luther B. Wilson,	Allen C. Clark.
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Vice-President Thom announced that he had appointed James M. Magruder, D. D., of Annapolis, to represent the Society at the Jefferson Gig Pilgrimage.

Vice-President Thom presiding in the absence of President Harris, who has left the city for his summer vacation, spoke a few words of welcome and referred to the honor it was to have the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City as the guest of the Society. He then introduced Mr. Swepson Earle, President of the Eastern Shore Society. President Earle, on behalf of his Society, spoke in appreciation of the privilege.

Mr. George L. Radcliffe, Chairman of the Historical Essay Contest of the Eastern Shore Society, gave a brief sketch of the work of that committee, and introduced the winners from the different counties of the Eastern Shore and presented prizes to them. He then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. John H. Latané.

Dr. Latané gave a most interesting talk on Thomas Jefferson.

In the course of the program six colored singers sang some old negro songs and hymns.

President Earle made several announcements and called upon the Chairman of the Boat Trip Committee to make a brief outline of the proposed trip for this summer.

Mr. Thom made several suggestions for themes for Historical Essays. He then extended an invitation to the guests to inspect the historical exhibits of this Society.

Refreshments were served by the Eastern Shore Society.

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*October 11, 1926.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight in the Home of the Society with the President in the chair.

A list of donations made to the Library and Gallery was read. Mr. Dielman called attention to the number of gifts presented by Mr. H. Oliver Thompson and spoke of his generosity to the Society, and presented on his behalf a very valuable scrap book of "Songs of the American War 1861-65."

The President stated that he would like to get in touch with the German Society of Maryland, and Judge Walter I. Dawkins referred him to Mr. Karl A. M. Scholtz, who would be able to assist him in this matter.

The chair recognized Mrs. J. H. Day of Augusta, Georgia, a daughter of the late Brantz Mayer, one time President of this Society. Mrs. Day offered to the Society many valuable autographed letters from prominent men addressed to her father; and a set of handsomely carved ivory chess men. She also expressed her wish to become a member of the Society. President Harris referred to the pleasure which her statements afforded the Society.

The chair then recognized Mr. Francis B. Culver, who presented on behalf of the late Charles B. Rogers, genealogical data relating to the Rogers and allied families; Owings, Cockey and allied families, and other items of considerable interest. Mr. Culver then presented the following resolution which was unanimously carried:

*"Resolved*, that the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be tendered to Mrs. Charles B. Rogers in recognition of the gift, on the part of Mr. Rogers, recently deceased, of certain valuable genealogical data relating to the family antecedents of

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Rogers, including the Rogers and allied families; and the Owings, Cockey and allied families; beside certain other records and mementoes of considerable interest."

The President stated that upon the resignation of J. Appleton Wilson from the Municipal Art Commission, the Society had elected at its last meeting Mr. Lawrence Hall Fowler to fill the vacancy.

The President gave a brief account of the three pieces of the Star-Spangled Banner which had been in the possession of this Society, but have recently been delivered by him, with the permission of the Council, to the National Museum in Washington, where they will be preserved with the main part of the flag.

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Society and sent to the President and Board of Trustees of St. John's College:

*"Resolved*, that the President and Council of the Maryland Historical Society respectfully represent to the President and Board of Trustees of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, their earnest hope that St. John's will maintain the Harwood House, Annapolis, Maryland, unchanged architecturally, and as a purely Colonial Museum and not otherwise; and begs to congratulate the College upon the great opportunity thus in their power to do a perfect service for the cause of Colonial architecture and Colonial furniture, and so for the City of Annapolis, for the State of Maryland and for the perpetuation of the historic Colonial memories of our Country."

Judge Walter I. Dawkins, a member of the Committee which purchased the Harwood House for St. John's College, expressed appreciation on behalf of the Committee to the Maryland Historical Society for the resolution sent to them, and stated that there had not been a meeting of the committee since the purchase of the house, but he felt safe in saying that St. John's is very desirous of carrying out the plan of making a purely Colonial museum of the Harwood House.



The following deaths were reported from among our members: Charlotte M. Thompson, G. Frank Baily, Wm. H. Perkins, 3d, John Wesley Brown, Wm. Power Wilson, Olivia Mankin, Charles McFaddon.

Mr. John L. Sanford, Chairman of the Committee of Addresses was introduced and read a most interesting paper entitled "Some French Chateaux."

President Harris, as an individual, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Sanford for his most interesting paper, and also for his ability in securing speakers for the monthly meetings of the Society.

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## NOTES

*The American People: a History*, by Thomas Jefferson Werten Baker. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1926. Pp. 486.

In the preface to this work the author says: "Students and writers of history are becoming aware of the futility of writing history which only historians read. They are making a conscious and determined effort to reinvest the story of America with the charm which naturally and rightfully belongs to it. They do not intend to do this with a sacrifice of truth or historical perspective, they are not committed to any form of propaganda. Their sole desire is to tell the story with as much of the interest and glamour as may be possible to the imagination of the writer."

The author seems to have accomplished his purpose admirably. Not a single foot-note or other reference mars the continuity of the story, but the narrative of the discovery, settlement, and expansion of the country flows smoothly to its conclusion. It is a book to be *read* and not merely for reference. It deserves and will doubtless find a wide public.

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*Studies in Freemasonry*, by John L. Sanford [Baltimore, 1924] pp. 110.

This volume by our fellow member, Mr. Sanford, contains addresses made by him on several occasions, on subjects of especial interest to Masons. They are "Washington, the man and the mason"; "Present-day thoughts"; "Masonry in Maryland"; "An early Chapter Mason"; [Nathaniel Knight, book-seller and publisher], "Washington, The national Adviser"; "Burns and Scott as Freemasons." The volume was privately printed for free distribution.

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*Soil exhaustion as a factor in the agricultural history of Virginia and Maryland, 1606-1860.* By Avery Odell Craven. Univ. of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences. Urbana, Ill., 1926. Pp. 179.

The title of this work discloses fairly the scope of the thesis. It is a scholarly piece of work, well supported by adequate references, and sheds new light on the economic history of the states under consideration.

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*The History Quarterly.* Published by the Filson Club and the University of Louisville. Vol. 1, No. 1, October 1926.

"The Filson Club is interested chiefly in the history of Kentucky and of the Ohio Valley; the University has no preference for one country more than another, but its facilities for study are chiefly in American history. It follows from this that the *Quarterly*, although it will not limit itself strictly to any one section, may reasonably be expected to give most of its space to American history, particularly to that of the Ohio Valley and Kentucky."

The first issue covers 51 pages, is well printed and is of distinct importance. The annual publications of the Filson Club are well known for their value both historically and bibliographically.

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*The Paths of Yesterday.* By John Bailey Calvert Nicklin. Philadelphia, 1926. Pp. 115.

Mr. Nicklin, an Associate member of this Society will be remembered for his valuable contribution to the history of the Calvert family, published in vol. 16 of this *Magazine*. This is a volume of poems which have originally appeared in various newspapers throughout the country. Many of the verses are dedicated to individuals, usually indicated by initials. The volume is probably intended for circulation among friends and will have no wide appeal.

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*Human Interest Stories*, as told by an Employing Printer, Nathan Billstein, Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, 1926. Pp. 25.

Two hundred and fifty copies of this brochure have been issued. It is a fine specimen of the printer's art, and the sketches though brief are interesting. They have been reprinted from *The American Printer* for October, 1926.

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The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments announces three lectures before the Society during January, as follows:

- January 17. The fundamental causes of the American Revolution, by Prof. John H. Latané.
- January 24. The French Alliance, by Prof. John H. Latané.
- January 31. The New British Empire, by Prof. Raymond Turner.

In view of the changes in the British Empire, recently announced, which are in accord with the view of the British Empire taken by many of our Revolutionary leaders, Prof. Turner's lecture will really be a continuation of the topics discussed in Prof. Latané's first lecture.

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## TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS TO MARYLAND.

1719, July 8. Treasury order for payment to Jonathan Forward, merchant, London, of £396 for the transportation of 44 malefactors in Newgate, at £3 *per* head, and other 60 in the county gaols of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Sussex and Surrey at £4 *per* head, to his Majesty's plantations in Maryland in the ship *Margaret*, of which William Greenwood is commander.

—*Report on the Laing Manuscripts*, Vol. 2, p. 204.

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